

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

CENSUS TRACTS
AND BNA'S

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

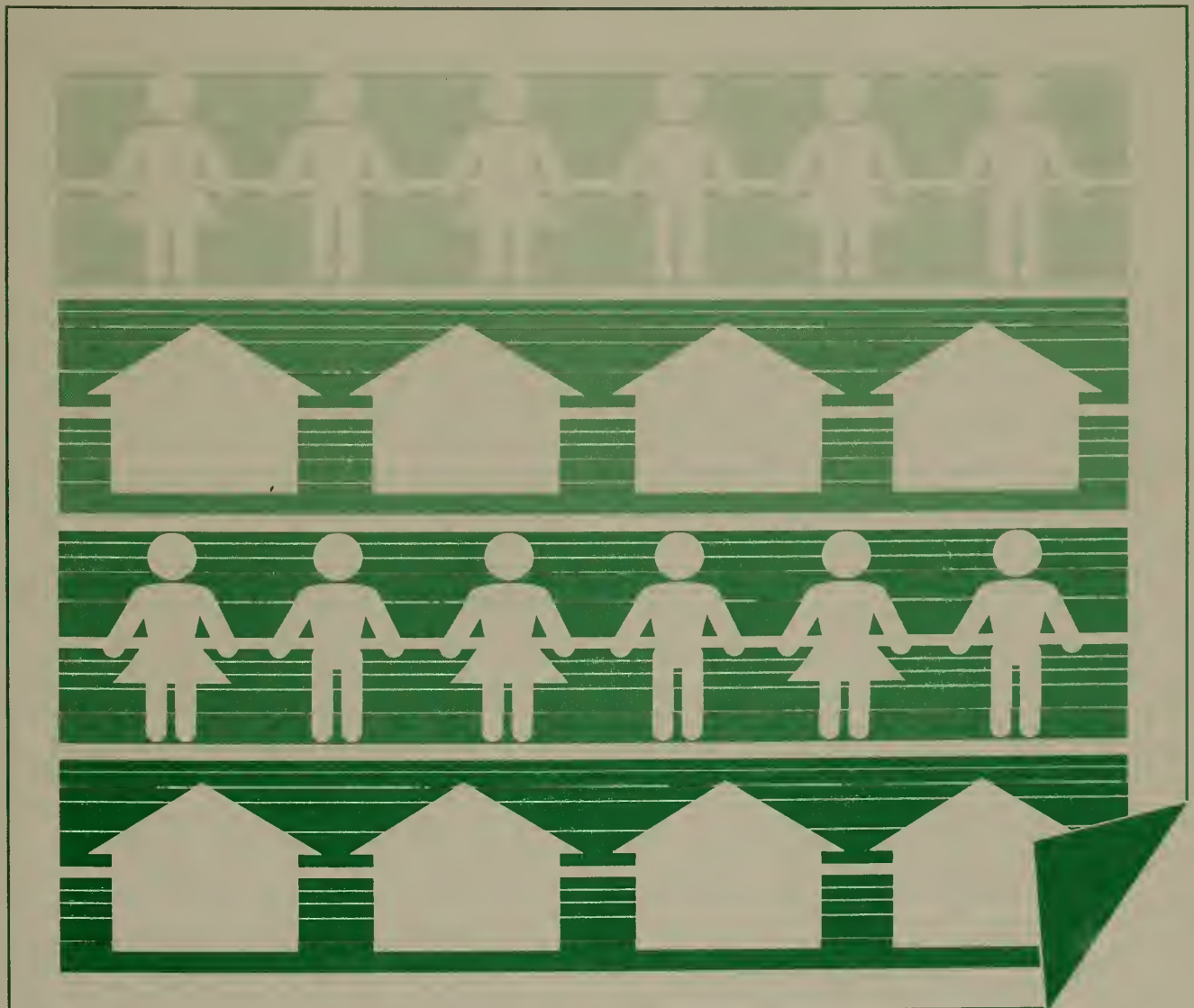
90
5732
-3-238
2.3

CENSUS '90



**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Muskegon, MI MSA**

**Bureau of the Census
Library**



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, **Susan M. Miskura**, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. **Patricia A. Berman**, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were **Robert R. Bair**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **James L. Dinwiddie**, **Allan A. Stephenson**, and **Edwin B. Wagner, Jr.** The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Cheryl R. Landman**, **Adolfo L. Paez**, **A. Edward Pike**, and **William A. Starr**. Other important contributors were **Linda S. Brudvig**, **Cindy S. Easton**, **Avis L. Foote**, **Carolyn R. Hay**, **Douglas M. Lee**, **Gloria J. Porter**, and **A. Nishea Quash**.

The Decennial Operations Division, **Arnold A. Jackson**, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: **Donald R. Dalzell**, **Kenneth A. Riccini**, **Billy E. Stark**, and **James E. Steed**. Processing offices were managed by **Alfred Cruz, Jr.**, **Earle B. Knapp**, **Jr.**, **Judith N. Petty**, **Mark M. Taylor**, **Russell L. Valentine, Jr.**, **Carol A. Van Horn**, and **C. Kemble Worley**. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Jonathan G. Ankers**, **Sharron S. Baucom**, **Catharine W. Burt**, **Vickie L. Cotton**, **Robert J. Hemmig**, **George H. McLaughlin**, **Carol M. Miller**, **Lorraine D. Neece**, **Peggy S. Payne**, **William L. Peil**, **Cotty A. Smith**, **Dennis W. Stoudt**, and **Richard R. Warren**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor I. Banks**, **Miriam R. Barton**, **Danny L. Burkhead**, **J. Kenneth Butler, Jr.**, **Albert A. Csellar**, **Donald H. Danbury**, **Judith A. Dawson**, **Donald R. Dwyer**, **Beverly B. Fransen**, **Katherine H. Gilbert**, **Lynn A. Hollabaugh**, **Ellen B. Katzoff**, **Randy M. Klear**, **Norman W. Larsen**, **Peter J. Long**, **Sue Love**, **Patricia O. Madson**, **Mark J. Matsko**, **John R. Murphy**, **Dan E. Philipp**, **Eugene M. Rashlich**, **Willie T. Robertson**, **Barbara A. Rosen**, **Sharon A. Schoch**, **Imelda B. Severdia**, **Diane J. Simmons**, **Emmett F. Spiers**, **Johanne M. Stovall**, **M. Lisa Sylla**, and **Jess D. Thompson**.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, **Daniel H. Weinberg**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **William A. Downs**, **Peter J. Fronczek**, **Patricia A. Johnson**, **Enrique J. Lamas**, **Charles T. Nelson**, and **Thomas S. Scopp**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor F. Baugher**, **Jeanne C. Benetti**, **Robert L. Bennelfield**, **Robert W. Bonnette**, **William S. Chapin**, **Higinio Feliciano**, **Timothy S. Grall**, **Cynthia J. Harpine**, **Selwyn Jones**, **Mary C. Kirk**, **Richard G. Kreinsen**, **Gordon H. Lester**, **Mark S. Littman**, **Wilfred T. Masumura**, **John M. McNeil**, **Diane C. Murphy**, **George F. Patterson**, **Thomas J. Palumbo**, **Kirby G. Posey**, **John Priebe**, **Anne D. Smoler**, and **Carmina F. Young**.

The Population Division, **Paula J. Schneider**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. **Philip N. Fulton**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were **Nampero R. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Jorge H. del Pinal**, **Campbell J. Gibson**, **Roderick J. Harrison**, **Donald J. Hernandez**, **Jane H. Ingold**, **Martin T. O'Connell**, **Marie Pees**, **J. Gregory Robinson**, **Phillip A. Salopek**, **Paul M. Siegel**, **Robert C. Speaker**, **Gregory K. Spencer**, and **Cynthia M. Taeuber**. Other important contributors were **Celia G. Boertlein**, **Rosalind R. Bruno**, **Janice A. Costanzo**, **Rosemarie C. Cowan**, **Arthur R. Cresce**, **Larry G. Curran**, **Carmen DeNavas**, **Robert O. Grymes**, **Kristin A. Hansen**, **Mary C. Hawkins**, **Rodger V. Johnson**, **Michael J. Levin**, **Edna L. Paisano**, **Sherry B. Pollock**, **Stanley J. Rolark**, **A. Dianne Schmidley**, **Denise I. Smith**, and **Nancy L. Sweet**.

The Data User Services Division, **Gerard C. Iannelli**, then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data. **Marie G. Argana**, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. **Alfonso E. Mirabal**, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Deborah D. Barrett**, **Frederick G. Bohme**, **Larry W.**

Carbaugh, **James P. Curry**, **Samuel H. Johnson**, **John C. Kavalinas**, and **Forrest B. Williams**. Other important contributors were **Molly Abramowitz**, **Celestin J. Aguigui**, **Barbara J. Aldrich**, **Delores A. Baldwin**, **Albert R. Barros**, **Geneva A. Burns**, **Carmen D. Campbell**, **James R. Clark**, **Virginia L. Collins**, **George H. Dailey, Jr.**, **Barbara L. Hatchl**, **Theresa C. Johnson**, **Paul T. Manka**, **John D. McCall**, **Jo Ann Norris**, **David M. Pemberton**, **Saraheth Rodriguez**, **Charles J. Wade**, **Joyce J. Ware**, and **Gary M. Young**.

The Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. **Jack R. George**, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. **Robert A. LaMacchia**, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Frederick R. Broome**, **Charles E. Dingman**, **Linda M. Franz**, **David E. Galdi**, **Dan N. Harding**, **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, **David B. Meixler**, **Peter Rosenson**, **Joel Sobel**, **Brian Swanhart**, and **Richard Trois**. Other important contributors were **Gerard Boudriault**, **Desmond J. Carron**, **Anthony W. Costanzo**, **Paul W. Daisey**, **Beverly A. Davis**, **Carl S. Hantman**, **Christine J. Kinnear**, **Terence D. McDowell**, **Linda M. Pike**, **Rose J. A. Quarato**, **Lourdes Ramirez**, **Gavin H. Shaw**, **Daniel L. Sweeney**, **Timothy F. Trainor**, **Phyllis S. Willette**, and **Walter E. Yergen**.

The Statistical Support Division, **John H. Thompson**, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. **John S. Linebarger**, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. **Henry F. Woltman**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. **Howard Hogan** and **David V. Bateman** were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Florence H. Abramson**, **Deborah H. Griffin**, **Richard A. Griffin**, **Lawrence I. Iskow**, and **Michael L. Mersch**. Other important contributors were **Linda A. Flores-Baez**, **Larry M. Bates**, **Somonica L. Green**, **James E. Hartman**, **Steven D. Jarvis**, **Alfredo Navarro**, **Eric L. Schindler**, **Carolyn T. Swan**, and **Glenn D. White**.

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.**, Chief, assisted by **Cathy L. Talbert**, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. **Michael G. Garland** was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Bernard E. Baymiller**, **Albert W. Cosner**, **Gary J. Lauffer**, **Gerald A. Mann**, **Clement B. Nettles**, **Russell Price**, and **Barbara J. Stanard**. Other important contributors were **Barbara M. Abbott**, **Robert J. Brown**, **David M. Coontz**, and **John T. Overby**.

The Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harris**, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. **Plummer Alston, Jr.**, and **Patricia M. Clark** were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Sheila H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

1990 CPH-3-238

**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Muskegon, MI MSA**

Issued June 1993



**U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary
John Rollwagen, Deputy Secretary
Economics and Statistics Administration
Jeffrey Mayer, Acting Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director**



**Economics and Statistics
Administration**

Jeffrey Mayer, Acting Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director

Charles D. Jones, Associate Director for
Decennial Census

William P. Butz, Associate Director for
Demographic Programs

Bryant Benton, Associate Director for
Field Operations

Clifford J. Parker, Acting Associate Director
for Administration

Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for
Decennial Census

CONTENTS

	Page
List of Statistical Tables	iv
How to Use This Census Report.....	I-1
Table Finding Guide.....	II-1
User Notes	III-1
List of Census Tract Reports and Census Tract Comparability Tables.....	IV-1

Statistical Tables (For detailed list of statistical tables, see page iv.)	1
--	---

APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications	A-1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics	B-1
C. Accuracy of the Data.....	C-1
D. Collection and Processing Procedures.....	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages	E-1
F. Data Products and User Assistance	F-1
G. Maps	G-1

LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

[An asterisk (*) indicates that the table was omitted because there were no qualifying geographic area(s) or population group(s)]

Table	Page	Table	Page
1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	1	12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	36
2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	9	13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	37
3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	11	14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	38
4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	14	15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	39
5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	15	16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	40
6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	16	17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	46
7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	17	18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	54
8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	18	19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	62
9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	24	20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	70
10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	32	21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	72
11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	34		

Table	Page	Table	Page
22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	74	33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	96
23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	77	34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	104
24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	80	35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	106
25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	81	36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	108
26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	82	37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	111
27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	83	38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	114
28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	84	39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	115
29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	85	40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	116
30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	86	41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	117
31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	87	42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	118
32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	88	43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	119

Table	Page	Table	Page
44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990	120	45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	121
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	122

HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

CONTENTS

Contents of the Appendixes	I-3
Census Tract Comparability Tables	I-3
How to Find Race/Hispanic Origin Detail and Subject-Matter Data	I-1
How to Use the Statistical Tables	I-2
User Notes.....	I-3

INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix G.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	6, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head			
Heading			Spanner			Boxhead			
Stubhead			Stub			Data field			
Sidehead			Sidehead			Sidehead			
28 ALASKA			SEX AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS			Report title			
Page number and State name			Report title						

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

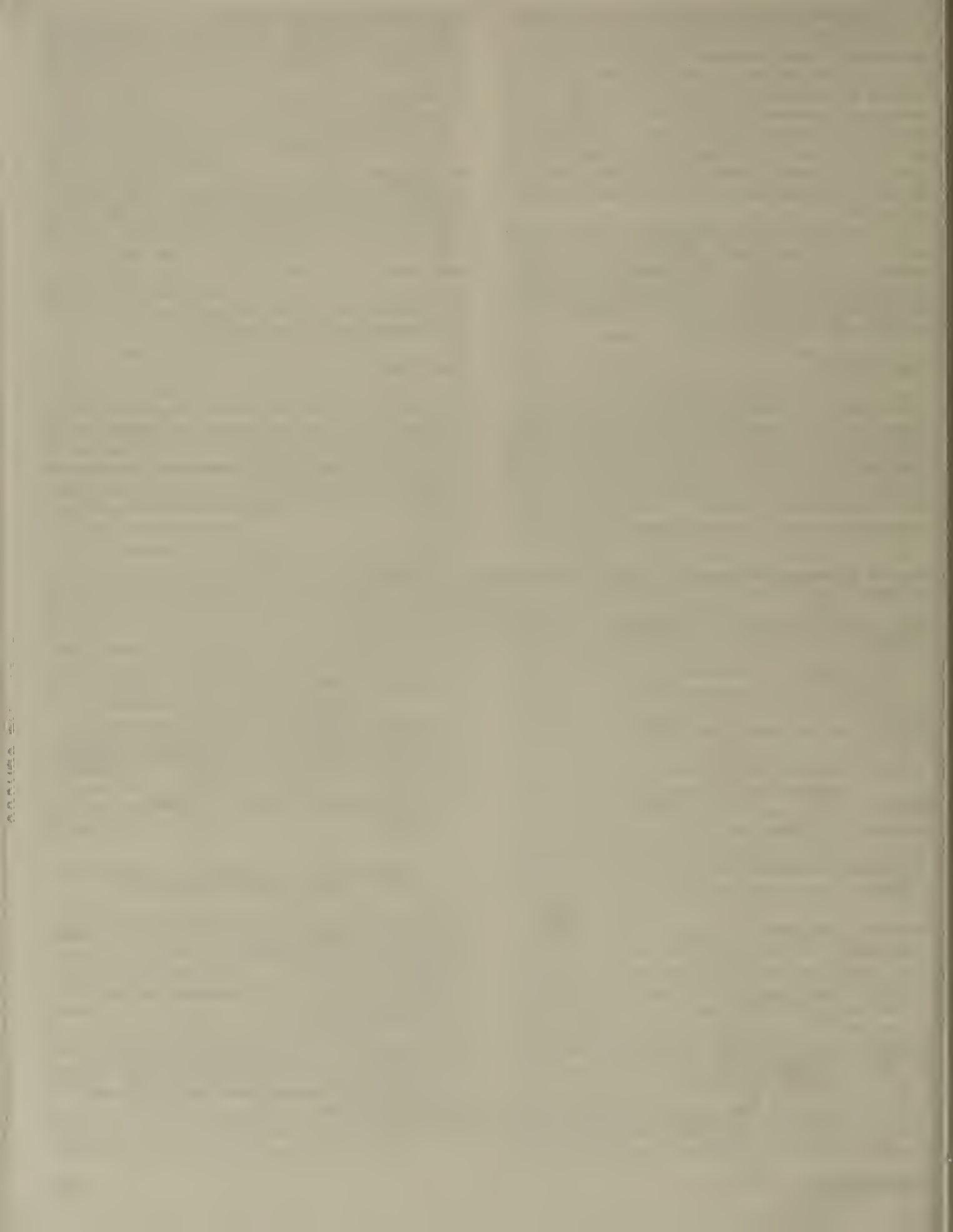
For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA		
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
26	Mississippi	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
28	Montana	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
31	New Hampshire	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
32	Not Assigned	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
33	New Mexico	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
34	New York				Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
35	North Carolina	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	87	Billings, MT MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	89	Binghamton, NY MSA		
39	Oregon	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
40	Pennsylvania	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
41	Rhode Island	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
42	South Carolina	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
43	South Dakota	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
44	Tennessee		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		
48	Virginia				Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
		95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		
51	Wisconsin			126	Danville, VA MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	252	Orlando, FL MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	264	Ponce, PR MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
		295A	San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA		San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA				
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:		
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
			Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
				339	Williamsport, PA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA		
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	343	York, PA MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
MUSKEGON COUNTY, MI	
31	31
32	32 (pt.)
34	34
36	36 (pt.)
36	36 (pt.)

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
MUSKEGON COUNTY, MI	
31 -----	31 (pt.)
32 -----	31 (pt.)
	32
34 -----	34 (pt.)
36 -----	34 (pt.)
	36

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

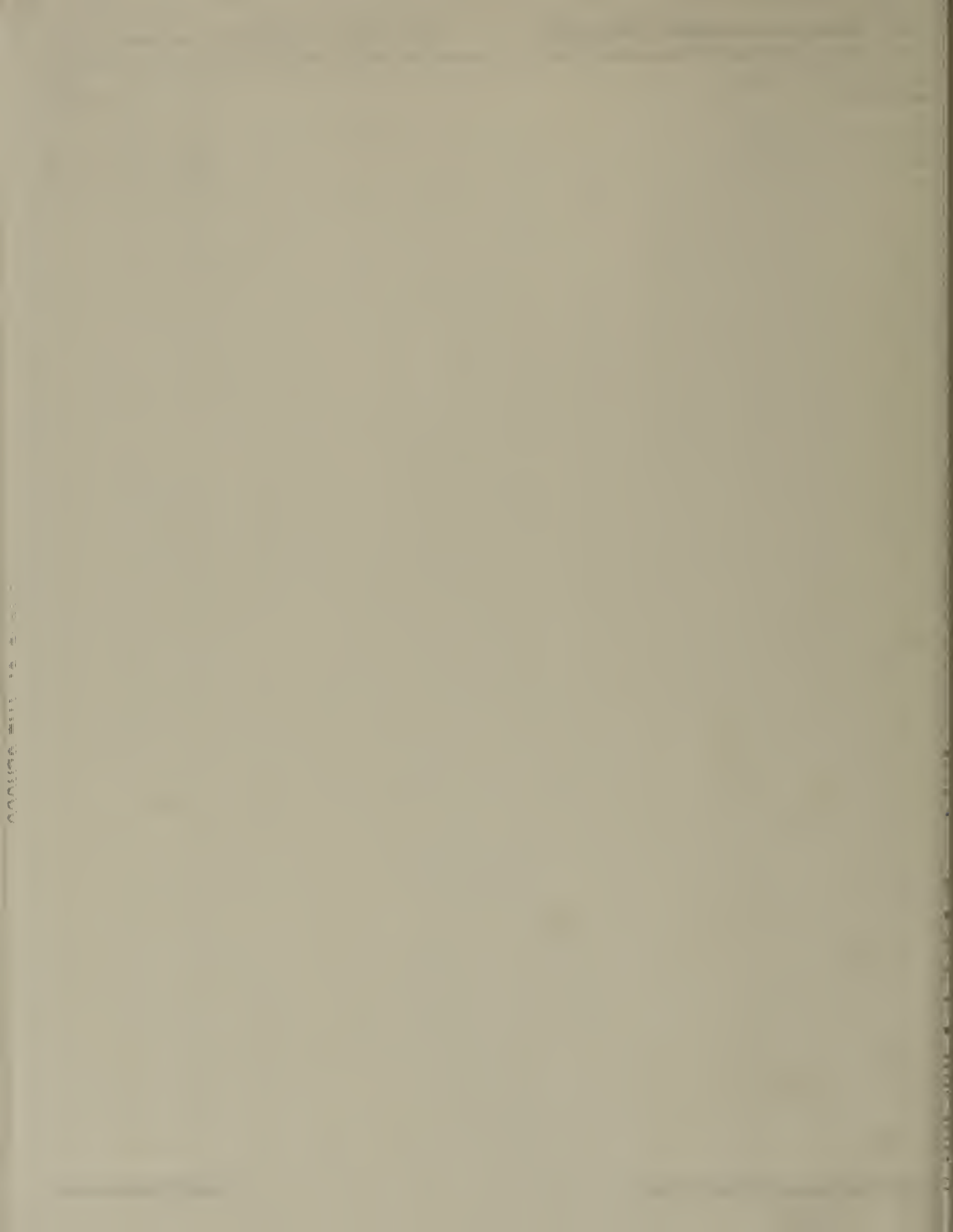


Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County				Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Muskegon County				
		Total	Muskegon city	Muskegon Heights city	Norton Shores city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 10
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers -----	1 318.8	1 318.8	37.2	8.2	60.2	3.6	2.6	8.6	1.0	3.8
Square miles -----	509.2	509.2	14.4	3.2	23.2	1.4	1.0	3.3	.4	1.5
AGE										
All persons -----	158 983	158 983	40 283	13 176	21 755	4 131	939	8 890	62	1 275
Under 5 years -----	12 854	12 854	3 527	1 475	1 482	315	99	570	2	73
5 to 9 years -----	12 930	12 930	3 000	1 220	1 592	253	72	538	—	66
10 to 14 years -----	12 082	12 082	2 638	1 088	1 481	234	83	458	1	67
15 to 19 years -----	11 336	11 336	2 776	1 046	1 421	311	79	454	—	71
20 to 24 years -----	10 353	10 353	3 599	995	1 157	492	81	888	8	57
25 to 34 years -----	26 127	26 127	7 680	2 121	3 170	784	120	2 309	17	156
35 to 44 years -----	23 374	23 374	5 432	1 540	3 336	587	97	1 427	7	209
45 to 54 years -----	15 373	15 373	2 909	973	2 525	328	78	622	9	135
55 to 64 years -----	13 756	13 756	2 817	999	2 374	230	102	528	8	168
65 to 74 years -----	12 299	12 299	3 080	988	2 167	304	81	506	2	182
75 to 84 years -----	6 529	6 529	2 061	592	882	224	31	392	8	70
85 years and over -----	1 970	1 970	764	139	168	69	16	198	—	20
3 and 4 years -----	5 192	5 192	1 365	532	623	99	41	220	—	32
16 years and over -----	118 829	118 829	30 621	9 193	16 939	3 282	670	7 241	59	1 053
18 years and over -----	114 319	114 319	29 597	8 750	16 367	3 178	641	7 065	59	1 030
21 years and over -----	107 671	107 671	27 659	8 151	15 520	2 925	592	6 737	57	982
60 years and over -----	27 824	27 824	7 439	2 234	4 439	721	192	1 368	13	360
62 years and over -----	25 129	25 129	6 860	2 034	3 960	673	173	1 275	10	325
Median -----	32.7	32.7	30.8	28.4	36.5	30.5	30.2	31.4	41.0	41.1
Female -----	81 335	81 335	20 341	7 187	11 170	2 243	503	3 371	31	658
Under 5 years -----	6 225	6 225	1 692	738	720	147	46	274	2	38
5 to 9 years -----	6 364	6 364	1 490	621	784	136	39	279	—	27
10 to 14 years -----	5 944	5 944	1 311	552	719	113	41	210	—	36
15 to 19 years -----	5 559	5 559	1 442	553	699	170	41	200	—	28
20 to 24 years -----	5 171	5 171	1 728	566	582	269	45	242	4	21
25 to 34 years -----	12 913	12 913	3 383	1 171	1 574	358	72	583	7	78
35 to 44 years -----	11 600	11 600	2 468	864	1 694	308	50	392	2	103
45 to 54 years -----	7 865	7 865	1 487	539	1 326	170	45	244	5	75
55 to 64 years -----	7 323	7 323	1 571	542	1 251	136	50	266	5	100
65 to 74 years -----	6 899	6 899	1 815	582	1 194	208	42	284	—	95
75 to 84 years -----	4 033	4 033	1 367	359	516	173	18	256	6	42
85 years and over -----	1 439	1 439	587	100	111	55	14	141	—	15
3 and 4 years -----	2 544	2 544	655	270	307	43	21	108	—	13
16 years and over -----	61 686	61 686	15 596	5 164	8 817	1 822	369	2 572	29	551
18 years and over -----	59 476	59 476	15 076	4 937	8 519	1 763	357	2 483	29	541
21 years and over -----	56 211	56 211	14 049	4 622	8 131	1 621	327	2 354	28	523
60 years and over -----	16 130	16 130	4 643	1 321	2 463	509	108	827	7	201
62 years and over -----	14 727	14 727	4 313	1 218	2 210	483	95	777	6	184
Median -----	33.9	33.9	32.2	29.6	37.7	33.1	30.8	33.1	45.5	44.5
Male -----	77 648	77 648	19 942	5 989	10 585	1 888	436	5 519	31	617
Median age -----	31.6	31.6	29.6	26.9	35.4	28.4	28.0	30.8	39.5	39.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons -----	158 983	158 983	40 283	13 176	21 755	4 131	939	8 890	62	1 275
In households -----	154 012	154 012	36 264	13 096	21 578	3 801	939	5 980	62	1 275
Householder -----	57 798	57 798	14 770	4 920	8 306	1 778	339	2 203	41	560
Family householder -----	42 199	42 199	9 778	3 297	6 247	893	230	1 629	17	380
Nonfamily householder -----	15 599	15 599	5 492	1 623	2 059	885	109	574	24	180
Living alone -----	13 335	13 335	4 665	1 374	1 800	755	96	464	22	157
Spouse -----	32 443	32 443	5 823	1 541	5 411	578	97	1 141	15	328
Child -----	52 797	52 797	12 176	4 932	6 806	1 105	363	2 108	3	321
Other relatives -----	5 323	5 323	1 562	1 037	505	117	90	237	1	26
Nonrelatives -----	5 651	5 651	1 933	666	550	223	50	291	2	40
Institutionalized persons -----	4 315	4 315	3 739	26	—	319	—	2 910	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	656	656	280	54	177	11	—	—	—	—
Persons per household -----	2.66	2.66	2.46	2.66	2.60	2.14	2.77	2.71	1.51	2.28
Persons per family -----	3.15	3.15	3.11	3.28	3.04	3.02	3.39	3.14	2.12	2.78
Persons 65 years and over -----	20 798	20 798	5 905	1 719	3 217	597	128	1 096	10	272
In households -----	19 680	19 680	5 339	1 688	3 208	506	128	856	10	272
Householder -----	13 591	13 591	3 932	1 197	2 126	406	92	592	8	178
Nonfamily householder -----	6 287	6 287	2 219	583	865	286	40	268	4	65
Living alone -----	6 079	6 079	2 154	551	842	285	38	256	4	63
Spouse -----	4 913	4 913	1 122	340	920	84	23	228	1	81
Other relatives -----	831	831	207	100	125	14	12	30	1	11
Nonrelatives -----	345	345	78	51	37	2	1	6	—	2
Institutionalized persons -----	1 070	1 070	552	23	—	90	—	240	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	48	48	14	8	9	1	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families -----	42 199	42 199	9 278	3 297	6 247	893	230	1 629	17	380
With own children under 18 years -----	21 154	21 154	4 913	1 846	2 690	500	109	841	3	142
Number of own children under 18 years -----	41 052	41 052	9 598	3 747	5 083	855	245	1 648	3	233
Married-couple families -----	32 443	32 443	5 823	1 541	5 411	578	97	1 141	15	328
With own children under 18 years -----	14 913	14 913	2 548	1 644	2 272	295	37	513	2	115
Number of own children under 18 years -----	29 445	29 445	4 976	1 283	4 399	513	84	1 028	2	191
Female householder, no husband present -----	8 056	8 056	2 989	1 544	658	272	114	414	1	40
With own children under 18 years -----	5 380	5 380	2 130	1 103	339	185	69	273	1	21
Number of own children under 18 years -----	10 241	10 241	4 238	2 283	570	311	156	523	1	34
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over -----	58 315	58 315	15 270	4 117	8 253	1 482	308	4 716	30	512
Never married -----	16 640	16 640	5 912	1 633	1 872	630	126	2 135	8	127
Now married, except separated -----	33 867	33 867	6 550	1 622	5 551	609	106	1 610	17	336
Separated -----	854	854	394	156	59	29	14	172	—	5
Widowed -----	1 566	1 566	495	158	205	34	11	139	1	7
Divorced -----	5 388	5 388	1 919	548	566	180	51	660	4	37
Females 15 years and over -----	62 802	62 802	15 848	5 276	8 947	1 847	377	2 608	29	557
Never married -----	13 522	13 522	4 462	1 833	1 559	586	146	586	5	86
Now married, except separated -----	33 449	33 449	6 123	1 651	5 522	600	102	1 202	17	333
Separated -----	1 223	1 223	491	280	93	37	20	53	—	1
Widowed -----	7 705	7 705	2 520	778	937	319	67	453	5	77
Divorced -----	6 903	6 903	2 252	734	836	305	42	314	2	60

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County—Con.							Muskegon city, Muskegon County		
	Tract 12	Tract 14.02	Tract 18	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26.01	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1.8	2.2	33.1	8.2	5.1	23.6	5.4	3.5	2.6	2.1
Square miles .....	.7	.9	12.8	3.2	2.0	9.1	2.1	1.3	1.0	.8
AGE										
All persons	3 367	4 482	3 862	5 938	2 798	6 668	3 687	3 993	939	3 695
Under 5 years	388	504	310	426	141	380	332	307	99	437
5 to 9 years	315	407	386	455	177	547	208	243	72	386
10 to 14 years	309	338	358	445	148	540	171	215	83	335
15 to 19 years	310	316	309	401	178	493	171	298	79	298
20 to 24 years	248	363	212	282	149	269	269	482	81	281
25 to 34 years	471	852	611	817	343	818	671	768	120	531
35 to 44 years	419	551	617	936	385	1 221	423	559	97	408
45 to 54 years	272	299	401	708	348	830	369	310	78	238
55 to 64 years	283	289	295	682	376	699	390	224	102	254
65 to 74 years	230	308	259	585	334	589	436	299	81	304
75 to 84 years	98	207	86	168	184	234	206	219	31	157
85 years and over	24	48	18	33	35	48	34	69	16	66
3 and 4 years	126	194	128	182	67	173	113	97	41	179
16 years and over	2 290	3 168	2 745	4 529	2 303	5 113	2 945	3 182	670	2 481
18 years and over	2 163	3 036	2 622	4 374	2 234	4 904	2 866	3 084	641	2 350
21 years and over	1 991	2 852	2 466	4 139	2 118	4 637	2 753	2 842	592	2 180
60 years and over	488	705	515	1 150	746	1 222	888	710	192	662
62 years and over	437	647	452	1 010	668	1 072	814	663	173	614
Median	27.3	28.4	31.1	36.3	42.2	37.1	35.2	30.4	30.2	26.8
Female	1 832	2 420	1 971	3 042	1 464	3 401	1 954	2 178	503	2 060
Under 5 years	205	257	161	206	66	193	147	146	46	216
5 to 9 years	150	221	187	217	95	264	107	130	39	192
10 to 14 years	164	154	175	226	66	257	86	105	41	165
15 to 19 years	173	178	139	188	84	252	93	167	41	159
20 to 24 years	135	210	112	146	70	127	154	262	45	162
25 to 34 years	263	447	321	430	174	432	317	351	72	302
35 to 44 years	225	304	325	467	206	620	220	293	50	229
45 to 54 years	160	158	205	374	189	421	200	162	45	142
55 to 64 years	157	142	151	359	190	366	219	132	50	158
65 to 74 years	127	184	136	308	188	305	267	205	42	174
75 to 84 years	59	130	47	100	112	135	119	170	18	112
85 years and over	14	35	12	21	24	29	25	55	14	49
3 and 4 years	70	101	74	91	30	92	47	43	21	87
16 years and over	1 278	1 748	1 421	2 356	1 221	2 645	1 594	1 772	369	1 460
18 years and over	1 207	1 676	1 368	2 274	1 184	2 532	1 559	1 716	357	1 395
21 years and over	1 120	1 571	1 295	2 174	1 137	2 405	1 498	1 577	327	1 293
60 years and over	273	418	272	621	423	648	524	502	108	418
62 years and over	251	388	242	543	382	574	486	477	95	383
Median	28.3	28.9	31.9	37.1	43.7	37.5	38.4	33.0	30.8	29.1
Male	1 535	2 062	1 891	2 896	1 334	3 267	1 733	1 815	436	1 635
Median age	25.9	27.8	30.2	35.6	40.4	36.8	33.0	28.5	28.0	23.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 367	4 482	3 862	5 938	2 798	6 668	3 687	3 993	939	3 695
In households	3 345	4 482	3 862	5 938	2 798	6 667	3 676	3 663	939	3 643
Householder	1 089	1 758	1 324	2 155	1 214	2 373	1 614	1 731	339	1 346
Family householder	813	1 131	1 099	1 754	807	1 974	1 028	859	230	869
Nonfamily householder	276	627	225	401	407	399	586	872	109	477
Living alone	235	503	188	360	374	353	498	743	96	420
Spouse	360	637	889	1 545	698	1 803	793	553	97	343
Child	1 339	1 572	1 438	2 021	760	2 267	954	1 053	363	1 489
Other relatives	394	238	99	109	59	132	133	112	90	269
Nonrelatives	163	277	112	108	67	92	182	214	50	196
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	319	—	44
Other persons in group quarters	22	—	—	—	—	1	11	11	—	8
Persons per household	3.07	2.55	2.92	2.76	2.30	2.81	2.28	2.12	2.77	2.71
Persons per family	3.57	3.16	3.21	3.10	2.88	3.13	2.83	3.00	3.39	3.42
Persons 65 years and over	352	563	363	786	553	871	676	587	128	527
In households	344	563	363	786	553	871	667	587	128	477
Householder	226	404	221	512	378	556	461	398	92	380
Nonfamily householder	87	209	69	181	180	176	231	282	40	239
Living alone	77	204	66	177	175	175	222	281	38	228
Spouse	67	127	114	238	150	276	164	83	23	66
Other relatives	35	23	18	29	21	34	27	14	12	19
Nonrelatives	16	9	10	7	4	5	15	1	1	12
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	43
Other persons in group quarters	8	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	7
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	813	1 131	1 099	1 754	807	1 974	1 028	859	230	869
With own children under 18 years	457	631	608	771	284	905	413	475	109	518
Number of own children under 18 years	945	1 279	1 161	1 492	539	1 696	735	815	245	1 445
Married-couple families	340	637	889	1 545	698	1 803	793	553	97	343
With own children under 18 years	147	287	456	671	244	827	283	277	37	155
Number of own children under 18 years	294	577	900	1 329	476	1 574	520	482	84	326
Female householder, no husband present	395	426	174	167	80	125	197	265	114	487
With own children under 18 years	278	306	131	82	30	57	109	180	69	347
Number of own children under 18 years	589	635	233	136	49	97	183	305	156	790
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 042	1 445	1 360	2 219	1 095	2 514	1 362	1 431	308	1 050
Never married	453	507	327	490	256	523	297	612	126	456
Now married, except separated	384	652	907	1 566	715	1 829	815	583	106	378
Separated	48	38	17	8	10	6	24	27	14	39
Widowed	37	41	23	47	34	44	56	34	11	45
Divorced	120	207	86	108	80	112	170	175	51	21
Females 15 years and over	1 313	1 788	1 448	2 393	1 237	2 687	1 614	1 797	377	1 487
Never married	515	537	245	396	254	456	281	578	146	528
Now married, except separated	388	674	907	1 569	708	1 827	821	574	102	373
Separated	64	74	28	16	5	11	40	37	20	103
Widowed	175	230	104	213	165	217	313	313	67	289
Divorced	171	273	164	199	105	176	235	295	42	214

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 7.99	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	8.2	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	—	2.4	3.3	3.8	—
Square miles	3.1	.9	.5	.5	.4	—	.9	1.3	1.5	—
AGE										
All persons	8 773	5 976	1 924	2 811	62	—	3 507	3 852	1 275	—
Under 5 years	560	672	196	305	2	—	315	274	73	—
5 to 9 years	529	586	152	210	—	—	310	248	66	—
10 to 14 years	447	506	151	185	1	—	254	229	67	—
15 to 19 years	447	607	158	242	—	—	205	203	71	—
20 to 24 years	885	534	164	303	8	—	252	255	58	—
25 to 34 years	2 279	1 047	326	511	17	—	687	655	156	—
35 to 44 years	1 411	708	311	303	7	—	477	547	209	—
45 to 54 years	610	368	117	167	9	—	255	391	135	—
55 to 64 years	520	345	104	168	8	—	230	368	168	—
65 to 74 years	500	344	116	204	2	—	264	384	182	—
75 to 84 years	388	194	94	166	8	—	183	245	70	—
85 years and over	197	65	35	47	—	—	75	53	20	—
3 and 4 years	215	265	79	104	—	—	136	106	32	—
16 years and over	7 156	4 109	1 394	2 076	59	—	2 584	3 066	1 053	—
18 years and over	6 983	3 914	1 316	1 991	59	—	2 506	2 988	1 030	—
21 years and over	6 657	3 480	1 234	1 796	57	—	2 374	2 856	982	—
60 years and over	1 353	789	306	506	13	—	655	875	360	—
62 years and over	1 261	713	278	470	10	—	597	807	325	—
Median	31.4	25.7	28.7	28.1	41.0	—	31.0	35.9	41.1	—
Female	3 311	3 233	1 043	1 446	31	—	1 887	2 015	658	—
Under 5 years	269	289	104	145	2	—	161	137	38	—
5 to 9 years	275	292	70	100	—	—	149	112	27	—
10 to 14 years	206	256	86	98	—	—	115	110	36	—
15 to 19 years	195	342	88	121	—	—	106	99	28	—
20 to 24 years	241	288	93	144	4	—	154	145	21	—
25 to 34 years	568	602	168	241	7	—	368	327	78	—
35 to 44 years	383	384	158	152	2	—	244	262	103	—
45 to 54 years	237	208	56	77	5	—	135	212	75	—
55 to 64 years	263	197	54	91	5	—	131	203	100	—
65 to 74 years	280	205	74	122	—	—	161	220	95	—
75 to 84 years	253	122	65	116	6	—	110	149	42	—
85 years and over	141	48	27	39	—	—	53	39	15	—
3 and 4 years	105	121	47	46	—	—	62	57	13	—
16 years and over	2 527	2 342	767	1 087	29	—	1 435	1 640	551	—
18 years and over	2 440	2 243	721	1 043	29	—	1 398	1 605	541	—
21 years and over	2 312	1 987	678	948	28	—	1 330	1 535	523	—
60 years and over	818	480	199	327	7	—	406	520	201	—
62 years and over	769	441	182	307	6	—	372	478	184	—
Median	33.1	27.2	29.2	30.2	45.5	—	31.6	37.5	44.5	—
Male	5 462	2 743	881	1 365	31	—	1 620	1 837	617	—
Median age	30.8	23.6	28.2	26.4	39.5	—	30.2	34.7	39.3	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	8 773	5 976	1 924	2 811	62	—	3 507	3 852	1 275	—
In households	5 863	5 740	1 820	2 561	62	—	3 475	3 852	1 275	—
Householder	2 163	2 171	685	1 154	41	—	1 422	1 597	560	—
Family householder	1 597	1 392	439	573	17	—	906	1 109	380	—
Nonfamily householder	566	779	246	581	24	—	516	488	180	—
Living alone	460	646	193	512	22	—	428	425	157	—
Spouse	1 118	718	235	218	15	—	643	899	321	—
Child	2 069	2 201	668	851	3	—	1 152	1 126	321	—
Other relatives	233	290	97	158	1	—	92	98	26	—
Nonrelatives	280	360	135	180	2	—	166	132	40	—
Institutionalized persons	2 910	57	50	224	—	—	30	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	179	54	26	—	—	2	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.71	2.64	2.66	2.22	1.51	—	2.44	2.41	2.28	—
Persons per family	3.14	3.31	3.28	3.14	2.12	—	3.08	2.91	2.78	—
Persons 65 years and over	1 085	603	245	417	10	—	522	682	272	—
In households	845	601	194	413	10	—	454	682	272	—
Householder	586	470	135	346	8	—	345	462	178	—
Nonfamily householder	267	293	73	257	4	—	181	207	65	—
Living alone	255	281	70	251	4	—	173	201	63	—
Spouse	224	104	38	41	1	—	120	174	81	—
Other relatives	29	19	12	15	1	—	23	31	11	—
Nonrelatives	6	8	9	11	—	—	6	15	2	—
Institutionalized persons	240	—	48	3	—	—	28	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 597	1 392	439	573	17	—	906	1 109	380	—
With own children under 18 years	826	886	274	343	3	—	483	459	142	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1 619	1 849	544	696	15	—	955	812	233	—
Married-couple families	1 118	718	235	218	2	—	643	899	328	—
With own children under 18 years	503	371	118	82	2	—	300	358	115	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1 007	784	246	163	2	—	613	658	191	—
Female householder, no husband present	405	595	177	317	1	—	226	163	40	—
With own children under 18 years	268	478	142	242	1	—	166	81	21	—
Number of own children under 18 years	515	999	279	499	1	—	313	128	34	—
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	4 676	1 816	642	1 008	30	—	1 166	1 445	512	—
Never married	2 121	721	262	480	8	—	336	335	127	—
Now married, except separated	1 587	752	254	265	17	—	665	924	336	—
Separated	171	54	11	45	—	—	6	14	5	—
Widowed	139	53	27	48	1	—	32	53	7	—
Divorced	658	236	88	170	4	—	127	119	37	—
Females 15 years and over	2 561	2 396	783	1 103	29	—	1 462	1 656	557	—
Never married	572	875	252	414	5	—	338	319	86	—
Now married, except separated	1 179	767	261	253	17	—	667	916	333	—
Separated	53	112	22	53	—	—	42	17	1	—
Widowed	449	265	113	205	5	—	188	230	77	—
Divorced	308	377	135	178	2	—	227	174	60	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County—Con.		Muskegon Heights city, Muskegon County						
	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	2.7	3.1	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.2	—	—
Square miles	1.0	1.2	.5	.7	.6	.6	.8	—	—
AGE									
All persons	8	3 468	576	3 367	3 018	1 733	4 482	—	—
Under 5 years	1	286	56	388	338	189	504	—	—
5 to 9 years	1	197	57	315	282	159	407	—	—
10 to 14 years	—	165	49	309	260	132	338	—	—
15 to 19 years	—	168	24	310	249	147	316	—	—
20 to 24 years	—	296	57	248	196	131	363	—	—
25 to 34 years	2	581	102	471	433	263	852	—	—
35 to 44 years	—	395	65	419	296	209	551	—	—
45 to 54 years	—	231	48	272	213	141	299	—	—
55 to 64 years	—	326	48	283	256	123	289	—	—
65 to 74 years	4	396	43	230	285	122	308	—	—
75 to 84 years	—	306	19	98	173	95	207	—	—
85 years and over	—	121	8	24	37	22	48	—	—
3 and 4 years	—	111	15	126	122	75	194	—	—
16 years and over	6	2 785	409	2 290	2 094	1 232	3 168	—	—
18 years and over	6	2 729	400	2 163	1 979	1 172	3 036	—	—
21 years and over	6	2 603	379	1 991	1 850	1 079	2 852	—	—
60 years and over	4	1 014	95	488	639	307	705	—	—
62 years and over	4	945	89	437	583	278	647	—	—
Median	50.0	35.9	29.3	27.3	29.1	28.8	28.4	—	—
Female									
Under 5 years	4	1 972	315	1 832	1 704	916	2 420	—	—
5 to 9 years	—	139	28	205	161	87	257	—	—
10 to 14 years	1	103	32	150	147	71	221	—	—
15 to 19 years	—	93	27	164	134	73	154	—	—
20 to 24 years	—	96	15	173	133	54	178	—	—
25 to 34 years	—	169	27	135	127	67	210	—	—
35 to 44 years	1	298	63	263	259	139	447	—	—
45 to 54 years	—	208	34	225	178	123	304	—	—
55 to 64 years	—	133	19	160	121	81	158	—	—
65 to 74 years	—	187	27	157	151	65	142	—	—
75 to 84 years	2	235	23	127	168	80	184	—	—
85 years and over	—	204	13	59	97	60	130	—	—
3 and 4 years	—	107	7	14	28	16	35	—	—
16 years and over	—	53	5	70	60	34	101	—	—
18 years and over	3	1 614	224	1 278	1 237	677	1 748	—	—
21 years and over	3	1 585	221	1 207	1 174	659	1 676	—	—
60 years and over	3	1 508	208	1 120	1 104	619	1 571	—	—
62 years and over	2	655	59	273	381	190	418	—	—
Median	2	617	54	251	346	179	388	—	—
Median age	50.0	38.7	29.1	28.3	30.4	32.1	28.9	—	—
Male									
Under 5 years	4	1 496	261	1 535	1 314	817	2 062	—	—
Median age	50.0	33.6	29.4	25.9	26.9	25.1	27.8	—	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	8	3 468	576	3 367	3 018	1 733	4 482	—	—
In households	8	3 363	576	3 345	2 982	1 711	4 482	—	—
Householder	3	1 558	243	1 089	1 103	727	1 758	—	—
Family householder	3	904	143	813	791	419	1 131	—	—
Nonfamily householder	—	654	100	276	312	308	627	—	—
Living alone	—	563	81	235	279	276	503	—	—
Spouse	3	653	59	360	283	202	637	—	—
Child	2	878	196	1 339	1 192	633	1 572	—	—
Other relatives	—	96	39	394	293	73	238	—	—
Nonrelatives	—	178	39	163	111	76	277	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	105	—	—	26	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	22	10	22	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.67	2.16	2.37	3.07	2.70	2.35	2.55	—	—
Persons per family	2.67	2.80	3.06	3.57	3.24	3.17	3.16	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	4	823	70	352	495	239	563	—	—
In households	4	723	70	344	472	239	563	—	—
Householder	2	530	51	226	337	179	404	—	—
Nonfamily householder	—	311	26	87	143	118	209	—	—
Living alone	—	309	22	77	132	116	204	—	—
Spouse	2	165	10	67	94	42	127	—	—
Other relatives	—	21	6	35	22	14	23	—	—
Nonrelatives	—	7	3	16	19	4	9	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	100	—	—	23	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	3	904	143	813	791	419	1 131	—	—
With own children under 18 years	1	394	83	457	417	258	631	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	2	680	153	945	850	520	1 279	—	—
Married-couple families	3	653	59	360	283	202	637	—	—
With own children under 18 years	1	229	21	147	87	102	287	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	2	418	44	294	159	209	577	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	199	75	395	457	191	426	—	—
With own children under 18 years	—	135	59	278	315	145	306	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	—	219	105	589	666	288	635	—	—
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	3	1 183	186	1 042	876	568	1 445	—	—
Never married	—	318	73	453	361	239	507	—	—
Now married, except separated	3	679	63	384	309	214	652	—	—
Separated	—	8	7	48	52	11	38	—	—
Widowed	—	45	5	37	55	20	41	—	—
Divorced	—	133	38	120	99	84	207	—	—
Females 15 years and over	3	1 637	228	1 313	1 262	685	1 788	—	—
Never married	—	349	88	515	489	537	537	—	—
Now married, except separated	3	678	63	388	317	209	674	—	—
Separated	—	31	17	64	83	42	74	—	—
Widowed	—	339	32	175	224	117	230	—	—
Divorced	—	240	28	171	149	113	273	—	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norton Shores city, Muskegon County						Remainder of Muskegon County		
	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	—	8.2	5.1	23.6	5.4	17.8	.1	—	.4
Square miles	—	3.2	2.0	9.1	2.1	6.9	.1	—	.2
AGE									
All persons	—	5 938	2 798	6 668	3 687	2 664	138	—	117
Under 5 years	—	426	141	380	332	203	8	—	10
5 to 9 years	—	455	177	547	208	205	10	—	9
10 to 14 years	—	445	148	540	171	177	19	—	11
15 to 19 years	—	401	178	493	178	171	13	—	7
20 to 24 years	—	282	149	269	269	188	10	—	3
25 to 34 years	—	817	343	818	671	521	16	—	30
35 to 44 years	—	936	385	1 221	423	371	28	—	16
45 to 54 years	—	708	348	830	369	270	18	—	12
55 to 64 years	—	682	376	699	390	227	6	—	8
65 to 74 years	—	585	334	589	436	223	5	—	6
75 to 84 years	—	168	184	234	206	90	5	—	4
85 years and over	—	33	35	48	34	18	—	—	1
3 and 4 years	—	182	67	173	113	88	2	—	5
16 years and over	—	4 529	2 303	5 113	2 945	2 049	100	—	85
18 years and over	—	4 374	2 234	4 904	2 866	1 989	94	—	82
21 years and over	—	4 139	2 118	4 637	2 753	1 873	83	—	80
60 years and over	—	1 150	746	1 222	888	433	11	—	15
62 years and over	—	1 010	668	1 072	814	396	10	—	14
Median	—	36.3	42.2	37.1	35.2	32.4	32.3	—	31.8
Female	—	3 042	1 464	3 401	1 954	1 309	65	—	60
Under 5 years	—	206	66	193	147	108	1	—	5
5 to 9 years	—	217	95	264	107	101	6	—	4
10 to 14 years	—	226	66	257	86	84	8	—	4
15 to 19 years	—	188	84	252	93	82	3	—	5
20 to 24 years	—	146	70	127	154	85	7	—	1
25 to 34 years	—	430	174	432	317	221	7	—	15
35 to 44 years	—	467	206	620	220	181	15	—	9
45 to 54 years	—	374	189	421	200	142	8	—	7
55 to 64 years	—	359	190	366	219	117	4	—	3
65 to 74 years	—	308	188	305	267	126	3	—	4
75 to 84 years	—	100	112	135	119	50	3	—	3
85 years and over	—	21	24	29	25	12	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	—	91	30	92	47	47	—	—	3
16 years and over	—	2 356	1 221	2 645	1 594	1 001	50	—	45
18 years and over	—	2 274	1 184	2 532	1 559	970	47	—	43
21 years and over	—	2 174	1 137	2 405	1 498	917	44	—	42
60 years and over	—	621	423	648	524	247	7	—	9
62 years and over	—	543	382	574	486	225	6	—	8
Median	—	37.1	43.7	37.5	38.4	34.0	35.3	—	33.0
Male	—	2 896	1 334	3 267	1 733	1 355	73	—	57
Median age	—	35.6	40.4	36.8	33.0	30.8	26.3	—	31.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	—	5 938	2 798	6 668	3 687	2 664	138	—	117
In households	—	5 938	2 798	6 667	3 676	2 499	138	—	117
Householder	—	2 155	1 214	2 373	1 614	950	47	—	40
Family householder	—	1 754	807	1 974	1 028	684	34	—	32
Nonfamily householder	—	401	407	399	586	266	13	—	8
Living alone	—	360	374	353	498	215	12	—	4
Spouse	—	1 545	698	1 803	793	572	25	—	23
Child	—	2 021	760	2 267	954	804	52	—	39
Other relatives	—	109	59	132	133	72	5	—	4
Nonrelatives	—	108	67	92	182	101	9	—	11
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	1	11	165	—	—	—
Persons per household	—	2.76	2.30	2.81	2.28	2.63	2.94	—	2.93
Persons per family	—	3.10	2.88	3.13	2.83	3.12	3.41	—	3.06
Persons 65 years and over	—	786	553	871	676	331	10	—	11
In households	—	786	553	871	667	331	10	—	11
Householder	—	512	378	556	461	219	8	—	6
Nonfamily householder	—	181	180	176	231	97	4	—	1
Living alone	—	177	175	175	222	93	4	—	1
Spouse	—	238	150	276	164	92	1	—	4
Other relatives	—	29	21	34	27	14	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	—	7	4	5	15	6	1	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	—	1 754	807	1 974	1 028	684	34	—	32
With own children under 18 years	—	771	284	905	413	317	25	—	15
Number of own children under 18 years	—	1 492	539	1 696	735	621	40	—	29
Married-couple families	—	1 545	698	1 803	793	572	25	—	23
With own children under 18 years	—	671	244	827	283	247	18	—	10
Number of own children under 18 years	—	1 329	476	1 574	520	500	31	—	21
Female householder, no husband present	—	167	80	125	197	89	7	—	9
With own children under 18 years	—	82	30	57	109	61	5	—	5
Number of own children under 18 years	—	136	49	97	183	105	6	—	8
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	—	2 219	1 095	2 514	1 362	1 063	51	—	40
Never married	—	490	256	523	297	306	18	—	14
Now married, except separated	—	1 566	715	1 829	815	626	26	—	23
Separated	—	8	10	6	24	11	2	—	1
Widowed	—	47	34	44	56	24	—	—	—
Divorced	—	108	80	112	170	96	5	—	2
Females 15 years and over	—	2 393	1 237	2 687	1 614	1 016	50	—	47
Never married	—	396	254	456	281	172	8	—	14
Now married, except separated	—	1 569	708	1 827	821	597	26	—	23
Separated	—	16	5	11	40	21	—	—	—
Widowed	—	213	165	217	237	105	6	—	4
Divorced	—	199	105	176	235	121	10	—	6

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

		Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.								
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	—	—	—	4.7	28.1	16.6	30.4	16.4	4.4	10.0
Square miles	—	—	—	1.8	10.9	6.4	11.7	6.3	1.7	3.9
AGE										
All persons	—	—	—	3 917	2 263	4 269	3 854	2 760	5 003	3 438
Under 5 years	—	—	—	245	153	301	309	216	345	304
5 to 9 years	—	—	—	251	191	351	385	271	363	276
10 to 14 years	—	—	—	244	189	381	358	253	336	273
15 to 19 years	—	—	—	226	145	307	309	244	342	204
20 to 24 years	—	—	—	133	98	179	212	140	269	233
25 to 34 years	—	—	—	458	362	591	609	452	723	633
35 to 44 years	—	—	—	604	402	786	617	454	660	444
45 to 54 years	—	—	—	494	255	540	401	317	470	323
55 to 64 years	—	—	—	382	248	419	295	234	442	315
65 to 74 years	—	—	—	441	155	307	255	123	488	287
75 to 84 years	—	—	—	297	47	81	86	46	397	127
85 years and over	—	—	—	142	18	26	18	10	168	18
3 and 4 years	—	—	—	102	61	113	128	93	139	128
16 years and over	—	—	—	3 134	1 698	3 163	2 739	1 951	3 901	2 544
18 years and over	—	—	—	3 029	1 640	3 051	2 616	1 859	3 755	2 465
21 years and over	—	—	—	2 915	1 559	2 891	2 460	1 740	3 563	2 343
60 years and over	—	—	—	1 071	342	606	511	307	1 288	609
62 years and over	—	—	—	1 008	300	524	448	253	1 202	539
Median	—	—	—	41.7	34.9	35.3	31.1	30.9	36.8	31.7
Female	—	—	—	2 090	1 129	2 130	1 967	1 409	2 740	1 721
Under 5 years	—	—	—	110	81	149	161	107	164	142
5 to 9 years	—	—	—	117	90	169	186	137	181	140
10 to 14 years	—	—	—	128	85	173	175	118	162	128
15 to 19 years	—	—	—	100	68	144	139	122	154	91
20 to 24 years	—	—	—	66	57	82	112	60	137	120
25 to 34 years	—	—	—	256	193	317	320	239	377	317
35 to 44 years	—	—	—	309	187	403	325	241	351	221
45 to 54 years	—	—	—	255	121	265	205	165	245	171
55 to 64 years	—	—	—	199	130	209	151	126	248	155
65 to 74 years	—	—	—	247	82	155	134	60	296	154
75 to 84 years	—	—	—	192	23	49	47	28	294	69
85 years and over	—	—	—	111	12	15	12	6	131	13
3 and 4 years	—	—	—	44	36	57	74	46	66	61
16 years and over	—	—	—	1 711	859	1 608	1 418	1 009	2 210	1 292
18 years and over	—	—	—	1 663	827	1 559	1 365	970	2 140	1 256
21 years and over	—	—	—	1 616	787	1 478	1 292	908	2 059	1 199
60 years and over	—	—	—	648	172	309	270	164	862	324
62 years and over	—	—	—	617	156	275	240	135	813	283
Median	—	—	—	43.3	34.7	35.8	31.9	32.0	40.4	32.6
Male	—	—	—	1 827	1 134	2 139	1 887	1 351	2 263	1 717
Median age	—	—	—	39.5	35.1	34.8	30.2	29.9	33.0	30.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	—	—	—	3 917	2 263	4 269	3 854	2 760	5 003	3 438
In households	—	—	—	3 793	2 263	4 269	3 854	2 748	4 791	3 438
Householder	—	—	—	1 551	811	1 498	1 321	920	1 949	1 284
Family householder	—	—	—	1 123	662	1 251	1 096	784	1 308	977
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	428	149	247	225	136	641	307
Living alone	—	—	—	396	127	216	188	112	586	258
Spouse	—	—	—	999	594	1 109	886	603	1 038	772
Child	—	—	—	1 104	763	1 494	1 436	1 077	1 552	1 142
Other relatives	—	—	—	65	50	89	99	63	118	101
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	74	45	79	112	85	134	139
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	212	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Persons per household	—	—	—	2.45	2.79	2.85	2.92	2.99	2.46	2.68
Persons per family	—	—	—	2.93	3.13	3.15	3.21	3.22	3.07	3.06
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	880	220	414	359	179	1 053	432
In households	—	—	—	757	220	414	359	179	857	292
Householder	—	—	—	512	139	262	219	124	669	292
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	230	44	78	69	46	414	109
Living alone	—	—	—	224	43	77	66	45	408	106
Spouse	—	—	—	214	70	135	112	39	164	119
Other relatives	—	—	—	20	11	16	18	14	13	13
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	11	—	1	10	2	11	8
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	123	—	—	—	—	196	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	—	—	—	1 123	662	1 251	1 096	784	1 308	977
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	449	319	596	607	446	631	479
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	—	856	590	1 150	1 159	856	1 176	900
Married-couple families	—	—	—	999	594	1 109	886	603	1 038	772
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	382	282	514	455	321	470	357
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	—	743	527	1 012	898	654	905	691
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	103	46	108	174	143	225	155
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	55	28	63	131	104	137	98
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	—	94	50	107	233	172	230	172
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	—	—	—	1 442	857	1 597	1 357	973	1 726	1 274
Never married	—	—	—	265	170	344	327	257	426	298
Now married, except separated	—	—	—	1 023	601	1 127	904	613	1 088	793
Separated	—	—	—	7	3	12	17	11	8	10
Widowed	—	—	—	44	16	23	23	15	83	4
Divorced	—	—	—	103	67	91	86	77	121	132
Females 15 years and over	—	—	—	1 735	873	1 639	1 445	1 047	2 233	1 311
Never married	—	—	—	263	142	255	245	209	355	239
Now married, except separated	—	—	—	1 029	602	1 128	904	613	1 084	793
Separated	—	—	—	7	4	20	28	12	22	3
Widowed	—	—	—	300	65	96	104	88	529	123
Divorced	—	—	—	136	60	140	164	125	233	157

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.								
	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	2.6	—	—	23.4	54.3	156.5	186.8	50.7	40.1
Square miles	1.0	—	—	9.0	21.0	60.4	72.1	19.6	15.5
AGE									
All persons	3 885	—	—	7 007	4 478	4 584	3 904	2 890	4 752
Under 5 years	213	—	—	525	324	325	379	234	382
5 to 9 years	232	—	—	637	390	372	403	252	387
10 to 14 years	214	—	—	637	349	383	350	253	390
15 to 19 years	210	—	—	504	322	351	305	227	377
20 to 24 years	191	—	—	408	224	275	227	178	313
25 to 34 years	527	—	—	1 186	681	719	689	474	791
35 to 44 years	529	—	—	1 070	763	706	545	458	733
45 to 54 years	359	—	—	754	538	519	385	327	467
55 to 64 years	466	—	—	646	404	445	281	244	426
65 to 74 years	479	—	—	460	306	318	218	177	320
75 to 84 years	349	—	—	156	128	146	98	61	137
85 years and over	116	—	—	24	49	25	24	5	29
3 and 4 years	106	—	—	218	127	132	171	98	152
16 years and over	3 170	—	—	5 080	3 350	3 425	2 699	2 111	3 521
18 years and over	3 095	—	—	4 888	3 224	3 277	2 571	2 021	3 362
21 years and over	2 975	—	—	4 610	3 039	3 097	2 421	1 899	3 161
60 years and over	1 195	—	—	952	677	677	465	367	710
62 years and over	1 109	—	—	832	607	612	413	322	639
Median	41.6	—	—	32.2	34.3	33.3	29.5	31.2	31.4
Female	2 091	—	—	3 537	2 277	2 277	1 883	1 438	2 431
Under 5 years	95	—	—	254	149	156	178	106	182
5 to 9 years	110	—	—	317	202	167	183	120	202
10 to 14 years	102	—	—	323	177	195	170	128	196
15 to 19 years	92	—	—	237	164	169	139	115	170
20 to 24 years	93	—	—	209	109	126	110	89	162
25 to 34 years	273	—	—	608	345	347	348	236	409
35 to 44 years	279	—	—	538	385	360	250	226	364
45 to 54 years	195	—	—	373	263	261	190	163	234
55 to 64 years	265	—	—	344	208	237	128	124	238
65 to 74 years	281	—	—	239	171	164	119	91	180
75 to 84 years	221	—	—	80	71	79	53	37	76
85 years and over	85	—	—	15	33	16	15	3	18
3 and 4 years	48	—	—	110	58	65	75	47	71
16 years and over	1 763	—	—	2 585	1 715	1 722	1 318	1 065	1 817
18 years and over	1 729	—	—	2 483	1 653	1 649	1 261	1 020	1 743
21 years and over	1 676	—	—	2 359	1 559	1 574	1 189	956	1 659
60 years and over	728	—	—	502	384	357	243	195	394
62 years and over	688	—	—	435	352	324	222	173	358
Median	45.1	—	—	32.4	34.6	34.4	29.7	31.4	32.5
Male	1 794	—	—	3 470	2 201	2 307	2 021	1 452	2 321
Median age	37.8	—	—	32.0	33.9	32.3	29.0	31.0	30.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 885	—	—	7 007	4 478	4 584	3 904	2 890	4 752
In households	3 821	—	—	7 007	4 438	4 584	3 899	2 890	4 741
Householder	1 691	—	—	2 329	1 536	1 574	1 246	988	1 663
Family householder	1 125	—	—	1 988	1 256	1 305	1 044	804	1 311
Nonfamily householder	566	—	—	341	280	269	202	184	352
Living alone	528	—	—	264	233	226	162	138	290
Spouse	962	—	—	1 712	1 108	1 140	909	651	1 064
Child	1 034	—	—	2 548	1 535	1 639	1 526	1 036	1 688
Other relatives	62	—	—	202	127	122	119	103	160
Nonrelatives	72	—	—	216	132	109	99	112	166
Institutionalized persons	64	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	28	—	5	—	11
Persons per household	2.26	—	—	3.01	2.89	2.91	3.13	2.93	2.85
Persons per family	2.83	—	—	3.24	3.21	3.22	3.45	3.23	3.22
Persons 65 years and over	944	—	—	640	483	489	340	243	486
In households	884	—	—	640	471	489	340	243	484
Householder	631	—	—	396	295	321	209	164	324
Nonfamily householder	321	—	—	101	102	115	76	57	124
Living alone	315	—	—	98	98	112	71	50	119
Spouse	227	—	—	206	133	135	98	58	116
Other relatives	22	—	—	28	29	28	25	19	30
Nonrelatives	4	—	—	10	14	5	8	2	14
Institutionalized persons	60	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 125	—	—	1 988	1 256	1 305	1 044	804	1 311
With own children under 18 years	416	—	—	1 006	596	611	591	416	684
Number of own children under 18 years	757	—	—	1 969	1 173	1 229	1 252	799	1 298
Married-couple families	962	—	—	1 712	1 108	1 140	909	651	1 064
With own children under 18 years	337	—	—	844	524	529	511	331	527
Number of own children under 18 years	637	—	—	1 687	1 057	1 093	1 095	664	1 032
Female householder, no husband present	135	—	—	215	105	117	79	114	205
With own children under 18 years	66	—	—	132	54	60	48	66	132
Number of own children under 18 years	103	—	—	232	94	104	104	109	224
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 442	—	—	2 565	1 666	1 745	1 420	1 067	1 742
Never married	310	—	—	572	362	433	342	264	447
Now married, except separated	986	—	—	1 746	1 139	1 158	925	660	1 094
Separated	13	—	—	16	9	9	15	16	12
Widowed	62	—	—	38	36	30	31	19	35
Divorced	71	—	—	193	115	115	107	108	154
Females 15 years and over	1 784	—	—	2 643	1 749	1 759	1 352	1 084	1 851
Never married	292	—	—	456	316	315	227	206	347
Now married, except separated	981	—	—	1 751	1 136	1 156	928	668	1 091
Separated	13	—	—	26	12	17	12	8	20
Widowed	343	—	—	176	160	149	96	88	187
Divorced	155	—	—	234	122	122	89	114	206

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.							
	Tract 33	Tract 34	Tract 35	Tract 36	Tract 37	Tract 38	Tract 39	Tract 40
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	172.5	47.4	72.4	71.4	37.9	36.0	58.7	91.1
Square miles	66.6	18.3	28.0	27.6	14.6	13.9	22.7	35.2
AGE								
All persons	4 720	3 390	3 209	3 817	5 401	3 283	1 672	1 018
Under 5 years	463	274	302	320	346	214	116	62
5 to 9 years	411	304	318	354	418	292	144	97
10 to 14 years	395	293	287	377	395	266	127	95
15 to 19 years	354	295	251	302	379	207	135	77
20 to 24 years	323	191	134	229	287	194	97	53
25 to 34 years	868	588	518	587	758	505	238	153
35 to 44 years	659	538	563	638	873	509	285	186
45 to 54 years	482	361	333	379	576	330	185	141
55 to 64 years	380	271	239	306	512	335	185	77
65 to 74 years	256	186	188	218	456	249	104	62
75 to 84 years	110	74	62	91	288	152	42	10
85 years and over	19	15	14	16	113	30	14	5
3 and 4 years	188	114	147	136	145	88	54	25
16 years and over	3 382	2 452	2 249	2 696	4 158	2 470	1 253	745
18 years and over	3 235	2 326	2 140	2 579	4 002	2 395	1 189	710
21 years and over	3 026	2 175	2 022	2 413	3 807	2 263	1 127	672
60 years and over	552	415	366	483	1 131	602	249	101
62 years and over	484	360	322	412	1 018	545	214	88
Median	29.8	31.1	31.9	30.9	36.2	34.4	34.4	33.5
Female								
Under 5 years	225	136	153	158	162	109	66	26
5 to 9 years	192	147	146	171	203	162	67	50
10 to 14 years	204	131	140	186	193	134	53	49
15 to 19 years	169	135	130	136	183	105	62	33
20 to 24 years	174	97	60	112	156	90	50	16
25 to 34 years	447	303	264	303	393	265	118	85
35 to 44 years	319	260	280	322	437	267	140	86
45 to 54 years	237	179	159	184	301	171	90	71
55 to 64 years	189	140	117	157	279	180	97	31
65 to 74 years	138	96	100	110	257	137	55	35
75 to 84 years	58	42	25	47	171	90	27	6
85 years and over	15	12	7	7	82	23	9	1
3 and 4 years	93	56	78	63	68	47	36	10
16 years and over	1 719	1 231	1 112	1 348	2 221	1 305	629	357
18 years and over	1 645	1 172	1 056	1 300	2 145	1 275	603	340
21 years and over	1 537	1 103	998	1 226	2 043	1 206	572	327
60 years and over	296	224	182	243	653	349	136	52
62 years and over	255	194	164	212	596	317	118	45
Median	30.1	31.7	31.7	31.3	37.5	35.1	35.1	33.4
Median age	29.6	30.5	32.1	30.6	35.0	33.8	33.2	33.7
Male								
Under 5 years	237	138	149	162	184	105	50	26
5 to 9 years	219	157	172	183	215	130	77	47
10 to 14 years	231	162	146	190	204	130	64	50
15 to 19 years	195	130	100	100	190	90	53	44
20 to 24 years	174	97	60	112	156	90	50	16
25 to 34 years	447	303	264	303	393	265	118	85
35 to 44 years	319	260	280	322	437	267	140	86
45 to 54 years	237	179	159	184	301	171	90	71
55 to 64 years	189	140	117	157	279	180	97	31
65 to 74 years	138	96	100	110	257	137	55	35
75 to 84 years	58	42	25	47	171	90	27	6
85 years and over	15	12	7	7	82	23	9	1
3 and 4 years	93	56	78	63	68	47	36	10
16 years and over	1 719	1 231	1 112	1 348	2 221	1 305	629	357
18 years and over	1 645	1 172	1 056	1 300	2 145	1 275	603	340
21 years and over	1 537	1 103	998	1 226	2 043	1 206	572	327
60 years and over	296	224	182	243	653	349	136	52
62 years and over	255	194	164	212	596	317	118	45
Median	30.1	31.7	31.7	31.3	37.5	35.1	35.1	33.4
Median age	29.6	30.5	32.1	30.6	35.0	33.8	33.2	33.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	4 720	3 390	3 209	3 817	5 401	3 283	1 672	1 018
In households	4 700	3 390	3 197	3 817	5 242	3 271	1 672	994
Householder	1 678	1 147	1 035	1 296	2 045	1 252	566	335
Family householder	1 283	918	864	1 051	1 490	929	465	277
Nonfamily householder	395	229	171	245	555	323	101	58
Living alone	327	193	134	193	492	291	80	46
Spouse	1 023	773	743	850	1 251	770	414	249
Child	1 673	1 245	1 192	1 419	1 687	1 073	590	339
Other relatives	118	108	100	115	116	101	34	38
Nonrelatives	208	117	127	137	143	75	68	33
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	138	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	20	—	12	—	21	12	—	24
Persons per household	2.80	2.96	3.09	2.95	2.56	2.61	2.95	2.97
Persons per family	3.19	3.32	3.36	3.27	3.05	3.09	3.23	3.26
Persons 65 years and over								
In households	385	275	264	325	857	431	160	77
Householder	375	275	263	325	752	428	160	77
Nonfamily householder	252	192	162	215	507	296	93	48
Living alone	110	85	54	73	232	127	33	15
Spouse	104	79	49	68	225	123	32	15
Spouse	97	62	76	92	195	113	44	21
Other relatives	17	14	11	13	30	15	7	5
Nonrelatives	9	7	14	5	20	4	16	3
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	104	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	10	—	1	—	1	3	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 283	918	864	1 051	1 490	929	465	277
With own children under 18 years	723	511	480	571	724	443	234	132
Number of own children under 18 years	1 386	996	984	1 153	1 310	828	460	274
Married-couple families	1 023	773	743	850	1 251	770	414	249
With own children under 18 years	541	418	397	425	578	352	207	119
Number of own children under 18 years	1 075	836	823	869	1 091	678	416	252
Female householder, no husband present	200	104	88	157	191	127	42	16
With own children under 18 years	141	74	65	118	118	77	23	8
Number of own children under 18 years	249	132	131	236	178	129	37	16
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 705	1 255	1 160	1 388	1 983	1 183	637	400
Never married	423	318	272	348	491	278	154	90
Now married, except separated	1 048	799	767	865	1 285	790	421	263
Separated	20	10	7	16	10	7	5	4
Widowed	40	23	18	29	62	24	6	10
Divorced	174	105	96	130	135	84	51	33
Females 15 years and over	1 746	1 264	1 142	1 378	2 259	1 328	648	364
Never married	333	244	201	244	409	212	111	55
Now married, except separated	1 048	796	765	866	1 285	795	419	263
Separated	28	20	7	35	21	16	6	8
Widowed	139	103	70	95	296	163	61	10
Divorced	198	101	99	138	248	142	51	2

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County		
		Total	Muskegon city	Muskegon Heights city	Norton Shores city	Tract 1	Tract 4	Tract 14 02
AGE								
All persons	133 931	133 931	28 148	3 692	21 014	2 914	5 754	2 415
Under 5 years	10 072	10 072	2 219	327	1 424	198	425	209
5 to 9 years	10 412	10 412	1 839	232	1 509	140	364	156
10 to 14 years	9 644	9 644	1 525	137	1 420	128	283	82
15 to 19 years	8 968	8 968	1 651	168	1 331	193	264	106
20 to 24 years	8 248	8 248	2 402	301	1 109	362	490	195
25 to 34 years	21 823	21 823	5 305	729	3 043	543	1 355	514
35 to 44 years	20 011	20 011	3 714	416	3 205	413	773	255
45 to 54 years	13 600	13 600	2 088	306	2 453	219	399	196
55 to 64 years	12 234	12 234	2 182	304	2 343	180	393	211
65 to 74 years	11 136	11 136	2 641	411	2 139	263	459	265
75 to 84 years	5 952	5 952	1 871	287	872	213	362	183
85 years and over	1 831	1 831	711	74	166	62	187	43
3 and 4 years	4 156	4 156	879	113	603	57	168	76
16 years and over	101 986	101 986	22 274	2 975	16 417	2 422	4 626	1 954
18 years and over	98 475	98 475	21 724	2 912	15 883	2 368	4 526	1 911
21 years and over	93 123	93 123	20 446	2 774	15 079	2 185	4 342	1 826
60 years and over	25 189	25 189	6 442	943	4 385	639	1 219	606
62 years and over	22 797	22 797	5 988	882	3 911	601	1 149	566
Median	34.0	34.0	33.3	34.1	36.8	33.0	32.6	33.7
Female								
All persons	68 533	68 533	14 586	1 918	10 788	1 600	2 528	1 265
Under 5 years	4 840	4 840	1 047	166	687	91	198	105
5 to 9 years	5 043	5 043	900	108	731	76	188	76
10 to 14 years	4 714	4 714	758	66	692	62	123	40
15 to 19 years	4 340	4 340	872	85	652	112	128	64
20 to 24 years	4 143	4 143	1 216	151	558	191	183	100
25 to 34 years	10 855	10 855	2 426	331	1 519	236	449	231
35 to 44 years	9 906	9 906	1 706	219	1 623	203	263	137
45 to 54 years	6 913	6 913	1 050	161	1 290	112	163	100
55 to 64 years	6 478	6 478	1 228	150	1 237	114	204	104
65 to 74 years	6 260	6 260	1 580	251	1 179	186	259	164
75 to 84 years	3 704	3 704	1 256	179	510	168	238	114
85 years and over	1 337	1 337	547	51	110	49	132	30
3 and 4 years	2 012	2 012	404	60	296	24	78	39
16 years and over	53 074	53 074	11 741	1 568	8 559	1 359	1 995	1 035
18 years and over	51 368	51 368	11 451	1 535	8 281	1 321	1 938	1 007
21 years and over	48 759	48 759	10 759	1 465	7 912	1 217	1 856	959
60 years and over	14 644	14 644	4 091	568	2 434	466	745	365
62 years and over	13 405	13 405	3 830	537	2 184	444	706	344
Median	35.3	35.3	35.4	37.1	38.2	36.2	34.9	36.5
Male								
All persons	65 398	65 398	13 562	1 774	10 226	1 314	3 226	1 150
Median age	32.8	32.8	31.6	32.0	35.6	29.8	31.6	31.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	133 931	133 931	28 148	3 692	21 014	2 914	5 754	2 415
In households	130 968	130 968	25 971	3 648	20 916	2 623	4 466	2 415
Householder	50 214	50 214	11 375	1 711	8 120	1 318	1 752	1 140
Family householder	36 611	36 611	6 804	944	6 106	599	1 240	641
Nonfamily householder	13 603	13 603	4 571	767	2 014	719	512	499
Living alone	11 635	11 635	3 878	645	1 762	614	421	408
Spouse	30 090	30 090	4 894	629	5 295	440	925	447
Child	42 725	42 725	7 544	924	6 512	654	1 433	590
Other relatives	3 364	3 364	750	119	474	57	133	73
Nonrelatives	4 575	4 575	1 408	265	515	154	223	165
Institutionalized persons	2 448	2 448	1 943	4	—	282	1 288	—
Other persons in group quarters	515	515	234	40	98	9	—	—
Persons per household	2.62	2.62	2.30	2.14	2.59	1.98	2.57	2.14
Persons per family	3.09	3.09	2.96	2.81	3.02	2.90	3.03	2.76
Persons 65 years and over								
All persons	18 919	18 919	5 223	772	3 177	538	1 008	491
In households	17 898	17 898	4 702	760	3 168	456	788	491
Householder	12 323	12 323	3 458	546	2 101	372	548	351
Nonfamily householder	5 704	5 704	1 974	302	854	271	255	189
Living alone	5 542	5 542	1 926	296	832	271	245	187
Spouse	4 609	4 609	1 022	173	911	73	210	118
Other relatives	682	682	161	25	120	10	25	15
Nonrelatives	284	284	61	16	36	1	5	7
Institutionalized persons	976	976	510	4	—	81	220	—
Other persons in group quarters	45	45	11	8	9	1	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	36 611	36 611	6 804	944	6 106	599	1 240	641
With own children under 18 years	17 590	17 590	3 262	413	2 608	301	601	268
Number of own children under 18 years	33 292	33 292	5 974	719	4 859	507	1 138	462
Married-couple families	30 114	30 114	4 902	629	5 308	434	929	450
With own children under 18 years	13 674	13 674	2 033	224	2 207	204	400	156
Number of own children under 18 years	26 782	26 782	3 897	425	4 221	352	796	288
Female householder, no husband present	5 125	5 125	1 564	257	626	144	257	158
With own children under 18 years	3 213	3 213	1 056	165	323	86	161	97
Number of own children under 18 years	5 451	5 451	1 810	251	534	139	275	147
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	49 867	49 867	10 684	1 418	7 983	1 077	2 663	924
Never married	12 561	12 561	3 422	460	1 758	450	866	275
Now married, except separated	31 079	31 079	5 313	647	5 422	456	1 174	459
Separated	473	473	171	23	55	16	70	15
Widowed	1 325	1 325	391	58	201	28	111	32
Divorced	4 429	4 429	1 387	230	547	127	442	143
Females 15 years and over	53 936	53 936	11 881	1 578	8 678	1 371	2 019	1 044
Never married	9 932	9 932	2 718	347	1 468	383	382	219
Now married, except separated	30 897	30 897	5 106	651	5 396	454	974	462
Separated	678	678	218	51	86	23	25	28
Widowed	6 734	6 734	2 129	298	917	284	394	186
Divorced	5 695	5 695	1 710	231	811	227	244	149

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County						Muskegon Heights city, Muskegon County	
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02 (pt.)
AGE								
All persons	2 782	1 289	5 649	3 818	1 399	1 453	807	2 415
Under 5 years	190	117	415	371	119	123	88	209
5 to 9 years	130	86	355	326	90	72	49	156
10 to 14 years	111	80	272	245	84	56	30	82
15 to 19 years	181	78	257	345	100	92	49	106
20 to 24 years	352	79	487	368	112	174	67	195
25 to 34 years	528	194	1 328	716	247	285	121	514
35 to 44 years	385	150	761	441	233	168	96	255
45 to 54 years	202	73	388	248	92	92	65	196
55 to 64 years	175	103	388	252	92	89	70	211
65 to 74 years	258	165	453	280	105	131	87	265
75 to 84 years	208	112	359	162	90	127	69	183
85 years and over	62	52	186	64	35	44	16	43
3 and 4 years	55	61	163	149	46	41	33	76
16 years and over	2 326	993	4 553	2 822	1 090	1 191	636	1 954
18 years and over	2 277	964	4 456	2 736	1 042	1 166	619	1 911
21 years and over	2 105	911	4 274	2 438	985	1 067	580	1 826
60 years and over	629	394	1 207	645	283	343	217	606
62 years and over	591	373	1 137	592	259	326	199	566
Median	33.0	35.5	32.7	28.3	32.6	31.7	34.9	33.7
Female								
Under 5 years	1 538	718	2 473	2 034	761	728	418	1 265
5 to 9 years	90	53	193	150	62	53	46	105
10 to 14 years	70	37	184	160	41	37	22	76
15 to 19 years	55	40	119	129	53	31	13	40
20 to 24 years	109	45	123	197	58	44	16	64
25 to 34 years	184	44	182	199	61	76	31	100
35 to 44 years	229	97	436	383	122	120	49	231
45 to 54 years	188	65	255	224	116	75	52	137
55 to 64 years	105	46	156	128	44	34	42	104
65 to 74 years	111	63	203	145	46	47	37	164
75 to 84 years	183	100	255	170	68	81	57	114
85 years and over	165	87	235	102	63	93	43	30
3 and 4 years	49	41	132	47	27	37	10	39
16 years and over	24	26	75	67	25	15	18	39
18 years and over	1 311	582	1 955	1 570	596	604	337	1 035
21 years and over	1 276	569	1 900	1 527	567	590	332	1 007
60 years and over	1 175	534	1 819	1 349	537	541	317	959
62 years and over	460	269	738	403	186	234	133	365
Median	438	255	699	372	171	225	125	344
Male	36.3	41.2	35.0	29.8	33.7	35.5	40.5	36.5
Median age	1 244	571	3 176	1 784	638	725	389	1 150
	29.9	31.6	31.6	27.0	31.6	29.5	29.5	31.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 782	1 289	5 649	3 818	1 399	1 453	807	2 415
In households	2 491	1 242	4 361	3 612	1 316	1 319	792	2 415
Householder	1 274	567	1 718	1 493	532	709	379	1 140
Family householder	567	301	1 213	893	319	274	195	641
Nonfamily householder	707	266	505	600	213	435	184	499
Living alone	603	240	417	489	165	383	165	408
Spouse	415	184	905	563	195	143	118	447
Child	605	372	1 396	1 170	412	313	226	590
Other relatives	52	38	129	137	62	35	24	73
Nonrelatives	145	81	213	249	115	119	45	165
Institutionalized persons	282	42	1 288	45	49	110	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	9	5	—	161	34	24	15	—
Persons per household	1.95	2.24	2.56	2.44	2.47	1.87	2.08	2.14
Persons per family	2.87	3.05	3.03	3.13	3.10	2.84	2.76	2.76
Persons 65 years and over	528	329	998	506	230	302	172	491
In households	446	283	778	504	181	300	172	491
Householder	364	231	543	389	126	259	125	351
Nonfamily householder	267	137	254	240	68	210	74	189
Living alone	267	153	244	229	65	207	72	187
Spouse	72	43	206	94	35	26	37	118
Other relatives	10	6	24	15	11	7	6	15
Nonrelatives	—	3	5	6	9	8	4	7
Institutionalized persons	81	41	220	—	47	1	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	5	—	2	2	1	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	567	301	1 213	893	319	274	195	641
With own children under 18 years	278	156	588	508	173	143	97	268
Number of own children under 18 years	470	297	1 109	990	326	257	179	462
Married-couple families	410	181	910	562	191	146	115	450
With own children under 18 years	187	75	391	264	85	54	48	156
Number of own children under 18 years	323	151	775	561	174	99	99	288
Female householder, no husband present	138	103	249	275	103	106	64	158
With own children under 18 years	82	73	157	218	75	79	42	97
Number of own children under 18 years	134	135	267	382	134	144	66	147
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 028	418	2 630	1 281	501	595	303	924
Never married	433	140	854	472	186	258	117	283
Now married, except separated	431	189	1 155	586	205	171	121	450
Separated	14	9	69	24	7	19	3	15
Widowed	28	23	111	39	24	31	13	32
Divorced	122	57	441	160	79	116	49	143
Females 15 years and over	1 323	588	1 977	1 595	605	607	337	1 044
Never married	375	116	369	491	165	175	75	210
Now married, except separated	428	190	954	597	214	160	120	482
Separated	23	20	25	38	14	16	14	28
Widowed	278	161	390	209	106	143	75	186
Divorced	219	101	239	260	106	113	53	149

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County		
		Total	Muskegon city	Muskegon Heights city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4
AGE							
All persons	21 617	21 617	10 916	9 215	1 096	787	2 821
Under 5 years	2 379	2 379	1 147	1 109	103	90	124
5 to 9 years	2 135	2 135	1 041	955	99	67	147
10 to 14 years	2 100	2 100	1 016	933	98	67	156
15 to 19 years	2 008	2 008	999	857	107	70	162
20 to 24 years	1 800	1 800	1 054	663	108	72	363
25 to 34 years	3 685	3 685	2 125	1 344	219	101	862
35 to 44 years	2 881	2 881	1 557	1 094	169	78	599
45 to 54 years	1 527	1 527	746	648	99	66	202
55 to 64 years	1 347	1 347	583	677	43	93	124
65 to 74 years	1 078	1 078	413	571	34	54	43
75 to 84 years	548	548	187	300	10	18	29
85 years and over	129	129	48	64	7	11	10
3 and 4 years	880	880	427	401	39	36	45
16 years and over	14 605	14 605	7 527	6 043	775	551	2 371
18 years and over	13 757	13 757	7 109	5 673	732	525	2 307
21 years and over	12 653	12 653	6 520	5 226	669	479	2 181
60 years and over	2 435	2 435	939	1 274	72	139	135
62 years and over	2 165	2 165	824	1 138	63	120	115
Median	26.0	26.0	25.9	25.6	26.2	27.5	30.2
Female	11 082	11 082	5 182	5 134	581	421	736
Under 5 years	1 174	1 174	565	552	48	41	65
5 to 9 years	1 108	1 108	537	494	53	36	78
10 to 14 years	1 062	1 062	499	479	46	36	76
15 to 19 years	1 044	1 044	509	460	53	39	62
20 to 24 years	876	876	444	398	62	39	49
25 to 34 years	1 773	1 773	860	612	117	59	111
35 to 44 years	1 454	1 454	690	630	102	38	116
45 to 54 years	838	838	402	372	53	40	75
55 to 64 years	745	745	311	382	17	48	55
65 to 74 years	596	596	221	328	19	26	23
75 to 84 years	316	316	109	179	5	10	18
85 years and over	96	96	35	48	6	9	8
3 and 4 years	443	443	218	201	17	18	26
16 years and over	7 517	7 517	3 480	3 509	421	301	506
18 years and over	7 087	7 087	3 276	3 317	403	290	480
21 years and over	6 523	6 523	2 975	3 078	369	260	438
60 years and over	1 380	1 380	516	746	39	77	73
62 years and over	1 232	1 232	452	674	36	64	64
Median	26.6	26.6	25.4	27.3	27.3	28.4	28.8
Male	10 535	10 535	5 734	4 081	515	366	2 085
Median age	25.5	25.5	26.2	23.2	25.3	26.5	30.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	21 617	21 617	10 916	9 215	1 096	787	2 821
In households	19 777	19 777	9 229	9 183	1 064	787	1 312
Householder	6 678	6 678	3 093	3 123	420	269	399
Family householder	4 882	4 882	2 248	2 292	268	191	345
Nonfamily householder	1 796	1 796	845	831	152	78	54
Living alone	1 557	1 557	740	709	133	68	39
Spouse	1 837	1 837	794	879	126	76	183
Child	8 593	8 593	4 150	3 895	408	321	584
Other relatives	1 778	1 778	752	905	53	76	95
Nonrelatives	891	891	440	381	57	45	51
Institutionalized persons	1 718	1 718	1 652	22	30	—	1 509
Other persons in group quarters	122	122	35	10	2	—	—
Persons per household	2.95	2.95	2.96	2.94	2.55	2.88	3.27
Persons per family	3.48	3.48	3.51	3.47	3.22	3.43	3.48
Persons 65 years and over	1 755	1 755	648	935	51	83	82
In households	1 668	1 668	610	916	43	83	63
Householder	1 202	1 202	459	642	30	58	41
Nonfamily householder	551	551	235	277	13	23	12
Living alone	506	506	218	251	12	21	10
Spouse	284	284	93	167	8	16	16
Other relatives	125	125	41	72	4	8	5
Nonrelatives	57	57	17	35	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons	85	85	36	19	8	—	19
Other persons in group quarters	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	4 882	4 882	2 248	2 292	268	191	345
With own children under 18 years	3 082	3 082	1 488	1 393	179	94	210
Number of own children under 18 years	6 543	6 543	3 221	2 927	312	215	433
Married-couple families	1 877	1 877	811	881	130	76	187
With own children under 18 years	1 944	1 944	436	405	80	27	100
Number of own children under 18 years	1 898	1 898	888	813	143	60	192
Female householder, no husband present	2 725	2 725	1 329	1 264	119	101	141
With own children under 18 years	2 004	2 004	1 001	917	92	64	98
Number of own children under 18 years	4 404	4 404	2 242	1 979	158	150	218
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	7 265	7 265	4 131	2 609	362	255	1 877
Never married	3 616	3 616	2 273	1 135	160	104	1 189
Now married, except separated	2 256	2 256	1 090	943	139	87	387
Separated	348	348	205	130	12	14	93
Widowed	216	216	94	98	5	10	21
Divorced	829	829	469	303	46	40	187
Females 15 years and over	7 738	7 738	3 581	3 609	434	308	517
Never married	3 247	3 247	1 599	1 458	184	129	178
Now married, except separated	2 024	2 024	873	965	133	77	194
Separated	502	502	254	222	13	19	25
Widowed	908	908	369	471	32	49	58
Divorced	1 057	1 057	486	493	72	34	62

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County—Con.		Muskegon city, Muskegon County				
	Tract 12	Tract 14.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5
AGE							
All persons	3 047	1 940	1 096	787	2 290	2 821	1 916
Under 5 years	357	282	103	90	299	124	263
5 to 9 years	292	235	99	67	281	147	229
10 to 14 years	287	249	98	67	249	156	234
15 to 19 years	297	202	107	70	210	162	240
20 to 24 years	229	150	108	72	191	363	142
25 to 34 years	415	313	219	101	319	862	284
35 to 44 years	381	279	169	78	250	599	239
45 to 54 years	244	93	99	66	158	202	107
55 to 64 years	262	69	43	93	141	124	84
65 to 74 years	192	40	34	54	135	43	62
75 to 84 years	77	23	10	18	45	29	32
85 years and over	14	5	7	11	12	10	—
3 and 4 years	117	112	39	36	108	45	103
16 years and over	2 050	1 124	775	551	1 419	2 371	1 143
18 years and over	1 927	1 039	732	525	1 321	2 307	1 042
21 years and over	1 762	945	669	479	1 210	2 181	921
60 years and over	411	93	72	139	256	135	136
62 years and over	363	77	63	120	231	115	116
Median	26.3	20.1	26.2	27.5	22.8	30.2	19.8
Female	1 674	1 087	581	421	1 276	736	1 075
Under 5 years	187	146	48	41	149	65	120
5 to 9 years	144	134	53	36	149	78	120
10 to 14 years	153	111	46	36	120	76	114
15 to 19 years	167	111	53	39	109	62	134
20 to 24 years	122	100	62	39	110	49	78
25 to 34 years	233	203	117	59	195	111	193
35 to 44 years	212	157	102	38	161	116	145
45 to 54 years	148	54	53	40	94	75	71
55 to 64 years	149	32	17	48	87	55	46
65 to 74 years	106	19	19	26	71	23	34
75 to 84 years	46	15	5	10	25	18	20
85 years and over	7	5	6	9	6	8	—
3 and 4 years	65	59	17	18	54	26	47
16 years and over	1 157	665	421	301	837	506	693
18 years and over	1 087	622	403	290	786	480	641
21 years and over	1 004	567	369	260	724	438	570
60 years and over	226	51	39	77	140	73	72
62 years and over	206	42	36	64	120	64	65
Median	27.7	21.8	27.3	28.4	25.0	28.8	22.9
Male	1 373	853	515	366	1 014	2 085	841
Median age	24.9	17.6	25.3	26.5	19.5	30.3	17.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	3 047	1 940	1 096	787	2 290	2 821	1 916
In households	3 045	1 940	1 064	787	2 287	1 312	1 893
Householder	981	579	420	269	746	399	607
Family householder	744	459	268	191	540	345	447
Nonfamily householder	237	120	152	78	206	54	160
Living alone	202	88	133	68	176	39	146
Spouse	322	169	126	76	152	183	128
Child	1 246	932	408	321	1 055	584	924
Other relatives	372	163	53	76	225	95	138
Nonrelatives	124	97	57	45	109	51	96
Institutionalized persons	—	—	30	—	1	1 509	8
Other persons in group quarters	2	—	2	—	2	—	15
Persons per household	3.13	3.34	2.55	2.88	3.02	3.27	3.07
Persons per family	3.60	3.73	3.22	3.43	3.60	3.48	3.62
Persons 65 years and over	283	68	51	83	192	82	94
In households	283	68	43	83	190	63	94
Householder	184	49	30	58	147	41	80
Nonfamily householder	66	18	13	23	80	12	52
Living alone	58	15	12	21	73	10	51
Spouse	55	9	8	16	23	16	10
Other relatives	30	8	4	8	11	5	2
Nonrelatives	14	2	1	1	9	1	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	8	—	1	19	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	744	459	268	191	540	345	447
With own children under 18 years	425	345	179	94	341	210	341
Number of own children under 18 years	869	778	312	215	801	433	766
Married-couple families	319	171	130	76	154	187	133
With own children under 18 years	132	125	80	27	74	100	88
Number of own children under 18 years	258	275	143	60	168	192	179
Female householder, no husband present	373	256	119	101	365	141	298
With own children under 18 years	262	199	92	64	259	98	244
Number of own children under 18 years	551	464	158	150	617	218	575
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	921	478	362	255	603	1 877	469
Never married	410	213	160	104	308	1 189	230
Now married, except separated	341	176	139	87	181	387	142
Separated	44	22	12	14	29	93	26
Widowed	28	9	5	10	22	21	13
Divorced	98	58	46	40	63	187	68
Females 15 years and over	1 190	696	434	308	858	517	721
Never married	479	306	184	129	392	176	359
Now married, except separated	347	190	133	77	175	194	142
Separated	57	44	13	19	80	25	68
Widowed	152	39	32	49	102	58	49
Divorced	155	117	72	34	109	62	103

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County—Con.		Muskegon Heights city, Muskegon County				
	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02 (pt.)
AGE							
All persons	463	1 268	422	3 047	2 943	863	1 940
Under 5 years	67	169	44	357	334	92	282
5 to 9 years	59	137	47	292	276	105	235
10 to 14 years	61	125	42	287	258	97	249
15 to 19 years	47	137	20	297	246	92	202
20 to 24 years	46	110	37	229	191	56	150
25 to 34 years	71	211	68	415	417	131	313
35 to 44 years	67	121	47	381	280	107	279
45 to 54 years	20	72	34	244	207	70	93
55 to 64 years	11	73	42	262	254	50	69
65 to 74 years	10	71	25	192	280	34	40
75 to 84 years	4	39	11	77	165	24	23
85 years and over	—	3	5	14	35	5	5
3 and 4 years	30	58	13	117	121	38	112
16 years and over	263	816	284	2 050	2 031	554	1 124
18 years and over	240	762	276	1 927	1 918	513	1 039
21 years and over	218	674	263	1 762	1 791	465	945
60 years and over	21	159	62	411	622	86	93
62 years and over	18	141	56	363	567	75	77
Median	19.7	23.0	27.4	26.3	28.9	24.1	20.1
Female	257	678	238	1 674	1 665	470	1 087
Under 5 years	37	86	22	187	160	37	146
5 to 9 years	28	63	28	144	143	45	134
10 to 14 years	30	64	23	153	134	58	111
15 to 19 years	25	72	13	167	132	37	111
20 to 24 years	31	61	20	122	123	33	100
25 to 34 years	43	115	43	233	251	82	203
35 to 44 years	38	69	23	212	169	69	157
45 to 54 years	11	42	15	148	117	38	54
55 to 64 years	7	41	24	149	150	27	32
65 to 74 years	5	40	15	106	166	22	19
75 to 84 years	2	23	8	46	93	17	15
85 years and over	—	2	4	7	27	5	5
3 and 4 years	21	30	4	65	59	14	59
16 years and over	156	453	161	1 157	1 203	323	665
18 years and over	142	426	158	1 087	1 140	310	622
21 years and over	130	384	149	1 004	1 072	286	567
60 years and over	11	90	41	226	373	55	51
62 years and over	10	80	36	206	338	52	42
Median	21.2	24.2	27.5	27.7	30.2	28.4	21.8
Male	206	590	184	1 373	1 278	393	853
Median age	16.7	20.7	27.0	24.9	26.5	18.6	17.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	463	1 268	422	3 047	2 943	863	1 940
In households	448	1 169	422	3 045	2 917	859	1 940
Householder	137	420	170	981	1 070	323	579
Family householder	111	283	104	744	774	211	459
Nonfamily householder	26	137	66	237	296	112	120
Living alone	25	124	53	202	265	101	88
Spouse	36	68	34	322	274	80	169
Child	232	513	156	1 246	1 177	384	932
Other relatives	29	117	35	372	290	45	163
Nonrelatives	14	51	27	124	106	27	97
Institutionalized persons	1	98	—	—	22	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	14	1	—	2	4	4	—
Persons per household	3.31	2.76	2.45	3.13	2.72	2.68	3.34
Persons per family	3.71	3.41	3.12	3.60	3.24	3.44	3.73
Persons 65 years and over	14	113	41	283	480	63	68
In households	12	111	41	283	461	63	68
Householder	8	85	29	184	329	51	49
Nonfamily householder	4	45	13	66	138	42	18
Living alone	4	42	9	58	127	42	15
Spouse	3	15	5	55	93	5	9
Other relatives	1	8	5	30	22	7	8
Nonrelatives	—	3	2	14	17	—	2
Institutionalized persons	1	2	—	—	19	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	111	283	104	744	774	211	459
With own children under 18 years	94	188	66	425	406	151	345
Number of own children under 18 years	197	417	125	869	837	318	778
Married-couple families	38	67	34	319	275	82	171
With own children under 18 years	27	25	14	132	84	50	125
Number of own children under 18 years	55	58	29	258	154	97	275
Female householder, no husband present	71	200	63	373	450	122	256
With own children under 18 years	66	154	50	262	308	98	199
Number of own children under 18 years	141	339	94	551	658	212	464
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	114	372	124	921	847	239	478
Never married	59	196	53	410	349	110	213
Now married, except separated	42	85	38	341	300	88	176
Separated	4	25	5	44	52	7	22
Widowed	3	17	3	28	53	5	9
Divorced	6	49	25	98	93	29	58
Females 15 years and over	162	465	165	1 190	1 228	330	696
Never married	81	225	71	479	480	122	306
Now married, except separated	42	84	38	347	306	84	190
Separated	8	37	15	57	80	26	44
Widowed	6	60	22	152	218	40	39
Divorced	25	59	19	155	144	58	117

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County
AGE		
All persons	1 338	1 338
Under 5 years	129	129
5 to 9 years	138	138
10 to 14 years	131	131
15 to 19 years	140	140
20 to 24 years	114	114
25 to 34 years	268	268
35 to 44 years	187	187
45 to 54 years	98	98
55 to 64 years	76	76
65 to 74 years	39	39
75 to 84 years	16	16
85 years and over	2	2
3 and 4 years	43	43
16 years and over	910	910
18 years and over	846	846
21 years and over	775	775
60 years and over	95	95
62 years and over	78	78
Median	25.6	25.6
Female	666	666
Under 5 years	60	60
5 to 9 years	74	74
10 to 14 years	62	62
15 to 19 years	66	66
20 to 24 years	62	62
25 to 34 years	125	125
35 to 44 years	97	97
45 to 54 years	47	47
55 to 64 years	47	47
65 to 74 years	17	17
75 to 84 years	8	8
85 years and over	1	1
3 and 4 years	21	21
16 years and over	458	458
18 years and over	425	425
21 years and over	392	392
60 years and over	51	51
62 years and over	43	43
Median	25.8	25.8
Male	672	672
Median age	25.4	25.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	1 338	1 338
In households	1 277	1 277
Householder	391	391
Family householder	308	308
Nonfamily householder	83	83
Living alone	61	61
Spouse	202	202
Child	526	526
Other relatives	84	84
Nonrelatives	74	74
Institutionalized persons	51	51
Other persons in group quarters	10	10
Persons per household	3.16	3.16
Persons per family	3.50	3.50
Persons 65 years and over	57	57
In households	56	56
Householder	37	37
Nonfamily householder	16	16
Living alone	15	15
Spouse	9	9
Other relatives	8	8
Nonrelatives	2	2
Institutionalized persons	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	308	308
With own children under 18 years	207	207
Number of own children under 18 years	428	428
Married-couple families	194	194
With own children under 18 years	119	119
Number of own children under 18 years	245	245
Female householder, no husband present	90	90
With own children under 18 years	76	76
Number of own children under 18 years	146	146
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	470	470
Never married	172	172
Now married, except separated	218	218
Separated	11	11
Widowed	13	13
Divorced	56	56
Females 15 years and over	470	470
Never married	145	145
Now married, except separated	205	205
Separated	17	17
Widowed	26	26
Divorced	77	77

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County
AGE		
All persons	555	555
Under 5 years	74	74
5 to 9 years	79	79
10 to 14 years	48	48
15 to 19 years	59	59
20 to 24 years	44	44
25 to 34 years	88	88
35 to 44 years	77	77
45 to 54 years	46	46
55 to 64 years	26	26
65 to 74 years	9	9
75 to 84 years	3	3
85 years and over	2	2
3 and 4 years	37	37
16 years and over	343	343
18 years and over	318	318
21 years and over	287	287
60 years and over	18	18
62 years and over	17	17
Median	22.4	22.4
Female	325	325
Under 5 years	48	48
5 to 9 years	53	53
10 to 14 years	30	30
15 to 19 years	36	36
20 to 24 years	18	18
25 to 34 years	43	43
35 to 44 years	50	50
45 to 54 years	22	22
55 to 64 years	18	18
65 to 74 years	5	5
75 to 84 years	2	2
85 years and over	—	—
3 and 4 years	26	26
16 years and over	187	187
18 years and over	173	173
21 years and over	154	154
60 years and over	10	10
62 years and over	9	9
Median	19.1	19.1
Male	230	230
Median age	24.3	24.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	555	555
In households	518	518
Householder	102	102
Family householder	72	72
Nonfamily householder	30	30
Living alone	22	22
Spouse	110	110
Child	262	262
Other relatives	22	22
Nonrelatives	22	22
Institutionalized persons	34	34
Other persons in group quarters	3	3
Persons per household	2.99	2.99
Persons per family	3.54	3.54
Persons 65 years and over	14	14
In households	14	14
Householder	5	5
Nonfamily householder	4	4
Living alone	4	4
Spouse	3	3
Other relatives	5	5
Nonrelatives	1	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	72	72
With own children under 18 years	46	46
Number of own children under 18 years	224	224
Married-couple families	54	54
With own children under 18 years	34	34
Number of own children under 18 years	193	193
Female householder, no husband present	14	14
With own children under 18 years	10	10
Number of own children under 18 years	26	26
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	160	160
Never married	79	79
Now married, except separated	66	66
Separated	3	3
Widowed	3	3
Divorced	9	9
Females 15 years and over	194	194
Never married	53	53
Now married, except separated	120	120
Separated	1	1
Widowed	9	9
Divorced	11	11

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County	
		Total	Muskegon city
AGE			
All persons	3 623	3 623	1 416
Under 5 years	477	477	197
5 to 9 years	447	447	153
10 to 14 years	378	378	130
15 to 19 years	363	363	133
20 to 24 years	325	325	154
25 to 34 years	624	624	287
35 to 44 years	426	426	151
45 to 54 years	248	248	74
55 to 64 years	173	173	67
65 to 74 years	92	92	38
75 to 84 years	49	49	18
85 years and over	21	21	14
3 and 4 years	184	184	70
16 years and over	2 257	2 257	917
18 years and over	2 109	2 109	861
21 years and over	1 893	1 893	773
60 years and over	237	237	98
62 years and over	205	205	85
Median	22.3	22.3	23.2
Female	1 754	1 754	665
Under 5 years	233	233	103
5 to 9 years	236	236	77
10 to 14 years	185	185	67
15 to 19 years	173	173	68
20 to 24 years	154	154	72
25 to 34 years	284	284	111
35 to 44 years	204	204	58
45 to 54 years	110	110	34
55 to 64 years	83	83	34
65 to 74 years	55	55	22
75 to 84 years	25	25	10
85 years and over	12	12	9
3 and 4 years	87	87	37
16 years and over	1 073	1 073	407
18 years and over	997	997	379
21 years and over	899	899	333
60 years and over	133	133	56
62 years and over	119	119	51
Median	21.7	21.7	21.0
Male	1 869	1 869	751
Median age	22.9	22.9	24.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	3 623	3 623	1 416
In households	3 404	3 404	1 246
Householder	902	902	352
Family householder	675	675	251
Nonfamily householder	227	227	101
Living alone	172	172	70
Spouse	498	498	145
Child	1 638	1 638	591
Other relatives	179	179	69
Nonrelatives	187	187	89
Institutionalized persons	167	167	162
Other persons in group quarters	52	52	8
Persons per household	3.12	3.12	3.09
Persons per family	3.62	3.62	3.61
Persons 65 years and over	162	162	70
In households	151	151	63
Householder	106	106	46
Nonfamily householder	61	61	32
Living alone	59	59	31
Spouse	27	27	12
Other relatives	14	14	4
Nonrelatives	4	4	1
Institutionalized persons	11	11	7
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	675	675	251
With own children under 18 years	448	448	168
Number of own children under 18 years	1 349	1 349	491
Married-couple families	452	452	133
With own children under 18 years	290	290	88
Number of own children under 18 years	875	875	249
Female householder, no husband present	186	186	101
With own children under 18 years	141	141	72
Number of own children under 18 years	427	427	218
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	1 221	1 221	518
Never married	471	471	218
Now married, except separated	538	538	187
Separated	36	36	20
Widowed	32	32	17
Divorced	144	144	76
Females 15 years and over	1 100	1 100	418
Never married	333	333	160
Now married, except separated	529	529	158
Separated	44	44	21
Widowed	74	74	31
Divorced	120	120	48

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegan, MI MSA	Muskegon County	
		Total	Muskegon city
AGE			
All persons -----	132 045	132 045	27 516
Under 5 years -----	9 815	9 815	2 134
5 to 9 years -----	10 149	10 149	1 765
10 to 14 years -----	9 433	9 433	1 457
15 to 19 years -----	8 777	8 777	1 593
20 to 24 years -----	8 100	8 100	2 348
25 to 34 years -----	21 522	21 522	5 185
35 to 44 years -----	19 818	19 818	3 656
45 to 54 years -----	13 466	13 466	2 053
55 to 64 years -----	12 147	12 147	2 150
65 to 74 years -----	11 083	11 083	2 617
75 to 84 years -----	5 917	5 917	1 856
85 years and over -----	1 818	1 818	702
3 and 4 years -----	4 053	4 053	850
16 years and over -----	100 864	100 864	21 878
18 years and over -----	97 433	97 433	21 350
21 years and over -----	92 193	92 193	20 112
60 years and over -----	25 050	25 050	6 381
62 years and over -----	22 673	22 673	5 933
Median -----	34.2	34.2	33.5
Female -----	67 602	67 602	14 291
Under 5 years -----	4 718	4 718	1 007
5 to 9 years -----	4 904	4 904	858
10 to 14 years -----	4 614	4 614	725
15 to 19 years -----	4 245	4 245	842
20 to 24 years -----	4 072	4 072	1 190
25 to 34 years -----	10 715	10 715	2 381
35 to 44 years -----	9 802	9 802	1 682
45 to 54 years -----	6 851	6 851	1 034
55 to 64 years -----	6 437	6 437	1 215
65 to 74 years -----	6 228	6 228	1 566
75 to 84 years -----	3 685	3 685	1 248
85 years and over -----	1 331	1 331	543
3 and 4 years -----	1 968	1 968	392
16 years and over -----	52 517	52 517	11 566
18 years and over -----	50 856	50 856	11 288
21 years and over -----	48 300	48 300	10 616
60 years and over -----	14 564	14 564	4 058
62 years and over -----	13 332	13 332	3 799
Median -----	35.5	35.5	35.7
Male -----	64 443	64 443	13 225
Median age -----	33.0	33.0	31.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons -----	132 045	132 045	27 516
In households -----	129 180	129 180	25 395
Householder -----	49 778	49 778	11 211
Family householder -----	36 304	36 304	6 703
Nonfamily householder -----	13 474	13 474	4 508
Living alone -----	11 533	11 533	3 829
Spouse -----	29 811	29 811	4 819
Child -----	41 826	41 826	7 265
Other relatives -----	3 275	3 275	725
Nonrelatives -----	4 490	4 490	1 375
Institutionalized persons -----	2 393	2 393	1 889
Other persons in group quarters -----	472	472	232
Persans per household -----	2.61	2.61	2.29
Persans per family -----	3.09	3.09	2.95
Persons 65 years and over -----	18 818	18 818	5 175
In households -----	17 799	17 799	4 655
Householder -----	12 247	12 247	3 420
Nonfamily householder -----	5 657	5 657	1 947
Living alone -----	5 497	5 497	1 900
Spouse -----	4 591	4 591	1 014
Other relatives -----	679	679	161
Nonrelatives -----	282	282	60
Institutionalized persons -----	974	974	509
Other persons in group quarters -----	45	45	11
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families -----	36 304	36 304	6 703
With own children under 18 years -----	17 400	17 400	3 200
Number of own children under 18 years -----	32 543	32 543	5 738
Married-couple families -----	29 878	29 878	4 835
With own children under 18 years -----	13 534	13 534	1 995
Number of own children under 18 years -----	26 238	26 238	3 759
Female householder, no husband present -----	5 068	5 068	1 537
With own children under 18 years -----	3 168	3 168	1 035
Number of awn children under 18 years -----	5 266	5 266	1 716
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over -----	49 282	49 282	10 459
Never married -----	12 337	12 337	3 337
Now married, except separated -----	30 815	30 815	5 228
Separated -----	465	465	165
Widowed -----	1 306	1 306	379
Divorced -----	4 359	4 359	1 350
Females 15 years and over -----	53 366	53 366	11 701
Never married -----	9 770	9 770	2 658
Now married, except separated -----	30 591	30 591	5 024
Separated -----	662	662	211
Widowed -----	6 698	6 698	2 115
Divorced -----	5 645	5 645	1 693

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County									
		Muskegon city		Muskegon Heights city	Norton Shores city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 14.02	Tract 18	Tract 23	
		Total	Muskegon city												
RACE															
All persons	158 983	158 983	40 283	13 176	21 755	4 131	939	8 890	62	1 275	3 367	4 482	3 862	5 938	
White	133 931	133 931	28 148	3 692	21 014	2 914	139	5 754	59	1 255	3 265	2 415	3 478	5 815	
Black	21 617	21 617	10 916	9 215	298	1 096	787	2 821	2	8	3 047	1 940	337	42	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 338	1 338	390	76	147	35	6	89	—	6	12	37	25	8	
Hispanic origin	1 331	1 331	389	75	145	35	6	89	—	6	12	37	25	8	
Not of Hispanic origin	7	7	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	555	555	139	17	155	10	1	51	1	5	1	14	17	53	
Asian	544	544	136	17	155	9	1	50	1	5	1	14	16	53	
Chinese	53	53	12	1	21	—	—	6	1	—	—	1	4	4	
Filipino	73	73	23	1	18	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	6	
Japanese	47	47	17	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	3	1	
Asian Indian	67	67	10	8	37	3	—	4	—	—	—	8	—	8	
Korean	171	171	19	5	46	2	1	6	—	—	—	4	3	19	
Vietnamese	67	67	16	1	17	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	15	
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian	7	7	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai	16	16	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian	43	43	31	1	3	—	—	23	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Pacific Islander	11	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hawaiian	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Samoan	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	1 542	1 542	690	176	141	76	6	175	—	—	42	76	5	20	
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons	158 983	158 983	40 283	13 176	21 755	4 131	939	8 890	62	1 275	3 367	4 482	3 862	5 938	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3 623	3 623	1 416	342	375	158	16	338	—	3	82	177	46	74	
Mexican	2 803	2 803	1 079	262	274	104	4	238	—	2	64	137	36	55	
Puerto Rican	224	224	113	28	16	22	—	27	—	—	3	14	2	4	
Cuban	50	50	30	6	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Hispanic	546	546	194	46	77	32	1	53	—	1	9	23	8	13	
Not of Hispanic origin	155 360	155 360	38 867	12 834	21 380	3 973	923	8 552	62	1 272	3 285	4 305	3 816	5 864	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons	158 983	158 983	40 283	13 176	21 755	4 131	939	8 890	62	1 275	3 367	4 482	3 862	5 938	
White	133 931	133 931	28 148	3 692	21 014	2 914	139	5 754	59	1 255	3 265	2 415	3 478	5 815	
Hispanic origin	1 886	1 886	632	111	233	75	6	126	—	2	25	77	37	54	
Not of Hispanic origin	132 045	132 045	27 516	3 581	20 781	2 839	133	5 628	59	1 253	3 047	2 338	3 441	5 761	
Black	21 617	21 617	10 916	9 215	298	1 096	787	2 821	2	8	3 047	1 940	337	42	
Hispanic origin	173	173	100	62	2	—	—	42	—	—	15	19	4	1	
Not of Hispanic origin	21 444	21 444	10 816	9 153	296	1 089	784	2 779	2	8	3 032	1 921	333	41	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 338	1 338	390	76	147	35	6	89	—	6	12	37	25	8	
Hispanic origin	102	102	41	9	6	—	—	6	—	—	1	6	—	7	
Not of Hispanic origin	1 236	1 236	349	70	138	32	5	83	—	5	12	31	25	53	
Asian or Pacific Islander	555	555	139	17	155	10	1	51	1	5	1	14	17	53	
Hispanic origin	19	19	14	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	536	536	125	17	154	10	1	45	1	6	1	14	17	53	
Other race	1 542	1 542	690	176	141	76	6	175	—	—	42	76	5	20	
Hispanic origin	1 443	1 443	629	163	130	73	6	158	—	—	42	75	5	18	
Not of Hispanic origin	99	99	61	13	11	3	—	17	—	—	—	1	—	2	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Muskegon County—Con.					Muskegon city, Muskegon County								
		Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26.01	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 7.99	Tract 8	Tract 9
RACE															
All persons		2 798	6 668	3 687	3 993	939	3 695	8 773	5 976	1 924	2 811	62		3 507	3 852
White		2 672	6 514	3 480	2 782	139	1 289	5 649	3 818	1 399	1 453	59		3 280	3 761
Black		80	56	37	1 096	787	2 290	2 821	1 916	463	1 268	2		106	38
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		7	17	88	29	6	35	79	69	22	42			46	24
Asian Indian		5	17	88	29	6	34	79	69	22	42			46	24
Eskimo		2					1								
Aleut															
Asian or Pacific Islander		27	65	6	10	1	1	51	14	11	10	1		9	11
Asian		27	65	6	9	1	1	50	14	11	10	1		9	11
Chinese		5	12					6							
Filipino		3	7					3	7		1				
Japanese			5					6	2	1				2	
Asian Indian		10	18	1	3			4	2	1				2	
Korean		9	14	3	2	1	1	6		2				3	
Vietnamese			2		3			1		5	7				
Cambodian															
Hmong															
Laotian			6												
Thai			1					1	1	2	1			1	
Other Asian				2				23	4						
Pacific Islander					1			1							
Hawaiian					1										
Samoan								1							
Guamanian															
Other Pacific Islander															
Other race		12	16	76	76	6	80	173	159	29	38			66	18
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons		2 798	6 668	3 687	3 993	939	3 695	8 773	5 976	1 924	2 811	62		3 507	3 852
Hispanic origin (of any race)		43	60	152	158	16	137	331	302	44	108			140	73
Mexican		26	39	115	104	11	97	232	249	28	84			117	63
Puerto Rican		5		6	22	4	18	27	24	3	5			4	
Cuban			4				2	20	2		3			3	
Other Hispanic		12	17	31	32	1	20	52	27	13	16			16	9
Not of Hispanic origin		2 755	6 608	3 535	3 835	923	3 558	8 442	5 674	1 880	2 703	62		3 367	3 779
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons		2 798	6 668	3 687	3 993	939	3 695	8 773	5 976	1 924	2 811	62		3 507	3 852
White		2 672	6 514	3 480	2 782	139	1 289	5 649	3 818	1 399	1 453	59		3 280	3 761
Hispanic origin		33	49	70	75	6	26	121	133	22	61			76	55
Not of Hispanic origin		2 639	6 465	3 410	2 707	133	1 263	5 528	3 685	1 377	1 392	59		3 204	3 706
Black		80	56	37	1 096	787	2 290	2 821	1 916	463	1 268	2		106	38
Hispanic origin					7	3	22	42	15		11				
Not of Hispanic origin		80	56	36	1 089	784	2 268	2 779	1 901	463	1 257	2		106	38
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		7	17	88	29	6	35	79	69	22	42			46	24
Hispanic origin			1	5	3	1	15	6	2		4			4	
Not of Hispanic origin		7	16	83	26	5	20	73	67	21	38			42	24
Asian or Pacific Islander		27	65	6	10	1	1	51	14	11	10	1		9	11
Hispanic origin			1					6	6						
Not of Hispanic origin		27	64	6	10	1	1	45	8	11	10	1		9	11
Other race		12	16	76	76	6	80	173	159	29	38			66	18
Hispanic origin		10	19	76	73	6	74	156	146	21	32			60	18
Not of Hispanic origin		2	7		3		6	17	13	8	6			6	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County—Con.					Muskegon Heights city, Muskegon County						
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21		Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)
RACE												
All persons	1 275	—	8	3 468		576	3 367	3 018	1 733	4 482	—	—
White	1 255	—	8	3 256		144	265	61	807	2 415	—	—
Black	8	—	—	121		422	3 047	2 943	863	1 940	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	—	—	32		2	12	4	21	37	—	—
American Indian	6	—	—	32		2	12	4	20	37	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	—	—	14		—	—	—	2	14	—	—
Asian	5	—	—	14		—	—	—	2	14	—	—
Chinese	4	—	—	5		—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Filipino	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	1	—	—	3		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	2		—	—	—	1	4	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—		—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Combodian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	2		—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hawaiian	1	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	1	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	45		8	42	10	40	76	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	1 275	—	8	3 468		576	3 367	3 018	1 733	4 482	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	—	—	104		11	82	28	44	177	—	—
Mexican	2	—	—	92		2	64	20	39	137	—	—
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	5		—	6	4	6	14	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—		—	3	—	—	3	—	—
Other Hispanic	1	—	—	7		9	8	—	1	23	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1 272	—	8	3 364		565	3 285	2 990	1 689	4 305	—	—
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	1 275	—	8	3 468		576	3 367	3 018	1 733	4 482	—	—
White	1 255	—	8	3 256		144	265	61	807	2 415	—	—
Hispanic origin	2	—	—	55		—	25	—	8	77	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1 253	—	8	3 201		143	240	61	799	2 338	—	—
Black	8	—	—	121		422	3 047	2 943	863	1 940	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—		5	15	19	4	19	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	8	—	—	—		417	3 032	2 924	859	1 921	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	—	—	32		2	12	4	21	37	—	—
Hispanic origin	1	—	—	4		—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	5	—	—	28		2	12	4	21	31	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	—	—	14		—	—	—	2	14	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	2		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	6	—	—	12		—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	45		8	42	10	40	76	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	43		5	42	9	32	75	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	2		3	—	1	8	1	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norton Shores city, Muskegon County						Remainder of Muskegon County					
	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15
RACE												
All persons		5 938	2 798	6 668	3 687	2 664	138		117			3 917
White		5 815	2 672	6 514	3 480	2 533	132		105			3 851
Black		42	80	56	37	83						19
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		8	7	17	88	27	6		10			14
American Indian		8	5	17	88	27			10			14
Eskimo												
Aleut			2									
Asian or Pacific Islander		53	27	65	6	4						21
Asian		53	27	65	6	4						21
Chinese		4	5	12								7
Filipino		6	3	7		2						
Japanese		1		5								
Asian Indian			10	18	1							
Korean		8	9	14	3	1						
Vietnamese		19		2								5
Camboodian		15										
Hmong												
Laotian												
Thai				6								
Other Asian				1	2	1						2
Pacific Islander												
Hawaiian												
Samoan												
Guamanian												
Other Pacific Islander												
Other race		20	12	16	76	17			2			12
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		5 938	2 798	6 668	3 687	2 664	138		117			3 917
Hispanic origin (of any race)		74	43	60	152	46			7			32
Mexican		55	26	39	115	39			6			19
Puerto Rican		2	5		6							
Cuban		4		4								2
Other Hispanic		13	12	17	31	4			1			11
Not of Hispanic origin		5 864	2 755	6 608	3 535	2 618	138		110			3 885
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		5 938	2 798	6 668	3 687	2 664	138		117			3 917
White		5 815	2 672	6 514	3 480	2 533	132		105			3 851
Hispanic origin		54	33	49	70	27			5			20
Not of Hispanic origin		5 761	2 639	6 465	3 410	2 506	132		100			3 831
Black		42	80	56	37	83						19
Hispanic origin		1			1							
Not of Hispanic origin		41	80	56	36	83						19
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		8	7	17	88	27	6		10			14
Hispanic origin		1		5		2						
Not of Hispanic origin		7	7	16	83	25	6		10			14
Asian or Pacific Islander		53	27	65	6	4						21
Hispanic origin				1								
Not of Hispanic origin		53	27	64	6							21
Other race		20	12	16	76	17			2			12
Hispanic origin		18	10	9	76	17			2			12
Not of Hispanic origin		2	2	7								

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.											
		Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29
RACE													
All persons		2 263	4 269	3 854	2 760	5 003	3 438	3 885	—	—	7 007	4 478	4 584
White		2 237	4 195	3 470	2 648	4 766	3 329	3 787	—	—	6 840	4 416	4 517
Black		8	14	337	35	123	20	67	—	—	28	15	21
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		3	22	25	28	50	41	7	—	—	77	12	20
American Indian		3	22	25	28	50	41	7	—	—	77	12	20
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		9	27	17	9	15	5	10	—	—	20	15	8
Asian		8	27	16	7	14	5	10	—	—	19	15	8
Chinese		—	2	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	1	1
Filipino		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Japanese		—	1	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian		1	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese		6	12	3	5	7	4	8	—	—	9	4	5
Cambodian		1	6	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hawaiian		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		6	11	5	40	49	43	14	—	—	42	20	18
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		2 263	4 269	3 854	2 760	5 003	3 438	3 885	—	—	7 007	4 478	4 584
Hispanic origin (of any race)		23	41	46	78	158	74	29	—	—	112	93	50
Mexican		13	33	36	64	132	71	24	—	—	97	85	37
Puerto Rican		—	1	—	2	7	2	4	—	—	2	1	4
Cuban		—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		10	7	8	12	19	1	—	—	—	13	7	9
Not of Hispanic origin		2 240	4 228	3 808	2 682	4 845	3 364	3 856	—	—	6 895	4 385	4 534
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		2 263	4 269	3 854	2 760	5 003	3 438	3 885	—	—	7 007	4 478	4 584
White		2 237	4 195	3 470	2 648	4 766	3 329	3 787	—	—	6 840	4 416	4 517
Hispanic origin		19	30	37	39	100	32	15	—	—	55	73	32
Not of Hispanic origin		2 218	4 165	3 433	2 609	4 666	3 297	3 772	—	—	6 785	4 343	4 485
Black		8	14	337	35	123	20	67	—	—	28	15	21
Hispanic origin		—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		8	14	333	35	123	20	67	—	—	28	15	21
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		3	22	25	28	50	41	7	—	—	77	12	20
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	15	2	—
Not of Hispanic origin		3	21	25	28	41	41	6	—	—	62	10	20
Asian or Pacific Islander		9	27	17	9	15	5	10	—	—	20	15	8
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		9	27	17	9	15	5	10	—	—	19	15	8
Other race		6	11	5	40	49	43	14	—	—	42	20	18
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	41	18	—
Not of Hispanic origin		2	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.											
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33	Tract 34	Tract 35	Tract 36	Tract 37	Tract 38	Tract 39	Tract 40
RACE											
All persons	3 904	2 890	4 752	4 720	3 390	3 209	3 817	5 401	3 283	1 672	1 018
White	3 830	2 786	4 568	4 621	3 274	3 117	3 474	5 258	3 216	1 645	995
Black	9	31	58	16	80	17	255	27	2	4	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	33	51	58	48	23	55	44	50	19	9	20
American Indian	33	51	58	47	23	54	44	50	19	8	20
Eskimo	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	5	11	9	7	8	7	16	14	4	1
Asian	6	5	11	8	7	8	7	16	13	4	1
Chinese	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	—	3	3	2	—	—	4	2	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	5	1	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	1	1	4	3	3	4	2	4	8	3	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	8	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Howellian	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	26	17	57	26	6	12	37	50	32	10	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	3 904	2 890	4 752	4 720	3 390	3 209	3 817	5 401	3 283	1 672	1 018
Hispanic origin (of any race)	78	80	145	67	50	48	91	105	51	30	2
Mexican	55	67	132	55	21	26	65	82	42	24	2
Puerto Rican	4	6	2	—	7	11	5	6	3	—	—
Cuban	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	18	7	11	12	22	11	21	17	6	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3 826	2 810	4 607	4 653	3 340	3 161	3 726	5 296	3 232	1 642	1 016
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	3 904	2 890	4 752	4 720	3 390	3 209	3 817	5 401	3 283	1 672	1 018
White	3 830	2 786	4 568	4 621	3 274	3 117	3 474	5 258	3 216	1 645	995
Black	9	31	58	16	80	17	255	27	2	4	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	33	51	58	48	23	55	44	50	19	9	20
Not of Hispanic origin	32	51	56	47	22	54	40	43	18	9	20
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	5	11	9	7	8	7	16	14	4	1
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	26	17	57	26	6	12	37	50	32	10	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County				
		Total	Muskegon city	Muskegon Heights city	Norton Shores city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 10
All housing units.....	61 962	61 962	16 019	5 343	8 659	1 980	374	2 301	59	588
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	57 798	57 798	14 770	4 920	8 306	1 778	339	2 203	41	560
Owner-occupied housing units.....	43 011	43 011	8 070	2 732	7 250	497	208	1 684	-	452
Percent of occupied housing units.....	74.4	74.4	54.6	55.5	87.3	28.0	61.4	76.4	-	80.7
White.....	39 137	39 137	6 514	1 080	7 122	331	45	1 331	-	449
Black.....	3 359	3 359	1 448	1 616	53	152	162	321	-	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	221	221	34	9	19	4	-	11	-	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	60	60	4	2	27	-	-	2	-	1
Other race.....	234	234	70	25	29	10	1	19	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	527	527	152	51	66	13	7	32	-	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	38 866	38 866	6 438	1 061	7 086	328	41	1 315	-	448
Renter-occupied housing units.....	14 787	14 787	6 700	2 188	1 056	1 281	131	519	41	108
White.....	11 077	11 077	4 861	631	998	987	20	421	38	105
Black.....	3 319	3 319	1 645	1 507	29	268	107	78	2	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	170	170	74	19	15	9	3	6	-	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	42	42	22	4	4	3	-	3	1	-
Other race.....	179	179	98	27	10	14	1	11	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	375	375	200	49	27	37	3	21	-	-
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	10 912	10 912	4 773	620	981	967	19	413	38	105
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	4 164	4 164	1 249	423	353	202	35	98	18	28
For sale only.....	553	553	143	55	62	5	5	15	13	2
For rent.....	1 156	1 156	566	188	123	177	5	28	5	3
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	432	432	164	60	31	11	3	22	-	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1 170	1 170	56	7	80	2	3	4	-	11
For migrant workers.....	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vacant.....	847	847	320	113	57	7	19	29	-	7
Boarded up.....	93	93	50	27	2	-	9	3	-	-
ROOMS										
1 room.....	497	497	199	105	33	17	1	43	3	2
2 rooms.....	1 409	1 409	636	176	88	90	16	37	13	9
3 rooms.....	4 474	4 474	2 191	524	281	695	29	92	21	33
4 rooms.....	11 574	11 574	3 348	1 166	1 592	553	61	476	16	86
5 rooms.....	15 939	15 939	3 908	1 455	2 125	316	130	778	4	155
6 rooms.....	12 887	12 887	2 841	1 055	1 762	165	67	476	1	140
7 rooms.....	7 358	7 358	1 535	479	1 198	82	36	221	-	72
8 or more rooms.....	7 824	7 824	1 361	383	1 580	62	34	178	1	91
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.6	3.8	5.1	5.1	3.1	5.6
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.9	4.1	5.3	5.3	3.3	5.8
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.7	3.9	5.1	5.2	3.0	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.3	-	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.6	3.5	4.7	4.6	3.0	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	46 858	46 858	10 164	3 906	6 852	576	301	2 149	1	540
2, detached.....	728	728	238	65	150	41	9	11	-	3
3 or 4.....	2 723	2 723	1 786	446	72	19	34	55	-	20
5 to 9.....	1 710	1 710	998	354	29	110	15	13	4	22
10 to 19.....	1 412	1 412	716	249	41	312	10	1	-	-
20 to 49.....	1 433	1 433	447	51	302	249	-	10	19	-
50 or more.....	1 094	1 094	767	47	106	579	-	34	34	-
Mobile home or trailer.....	1 213	1 213	703	87	-	78	-	-	-	-
Other.....	4 288	4 288	8	88	1 039	1	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units.....	503	503	192	50	68	15	5	28	1	3
Persons in unit.....	57 798	57 798	14 770	4 920	8 306	1 778	339	2 203	41	560
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	13 335	13 335	4 665	1 374	1 800	755	96	464	22	157
2 persons.....	18 503	18 503	4 382	1 350	2 995	475	89	716	17	221
3 persons.....	10 153	10 153	2 447	908	1 394	269	54	419	2	92
4 persons.....	9 275	9 275	1 812	647	1 327	173	44	339	-	62
5 persons.....	4 282	4 282	889	341	545	66	27	179	-	19
6 or more persons.....	2 250	2 250	575	300	245	40	29	86	-	9
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.34	2.34	2.12	2.30	2.29	1.78	2.33	2.39	1.50-	2.06
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.41	2.41	2.24	2.19	2.32	2.60	2.11	2.35	-	2.14
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.07	2.07	1.93	2.51	1.98	1.50-	2.96	2.60	1.50-	1.50-
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	56 091	56 091	14 191	4 595	8 191	1 713	312	2 105	40	559
1.01 to 1.50.....	1 302	1 302	416	228	93	45	20	73	-	1
1.51 or more.....	405	405	163	97	22	20	7	25	1	-
Mean.....	.48	.48	.48	.52	.44	.51	.52	.51	.46	.39
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	33 940	33 940	7 273	2 390	5 846	470	185	1 586	-	409
Less than \$20,000.....	3 266	3 266	1 349	767	217	49	70	284	-	13
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	10 166	10 166	3 475	1 267	927	245	92	913	-	63
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	9 865	9 865	1 685	291	1 582	132	17	320	-	22
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	6 095	6 095	496	53	1 452	36	1	60	-	108
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	2 294	2 294	163	9	701	5	4	6	-	57
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1 424	1 424	87	2	556	3	1	1	-	32
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	467	467	15	-	224	-	-	-	-	7
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	172	172	1	-	87	-	-	-	-	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	100	100	1	-	53	-	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more.....	91	91	1	1	47	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	46 300	46 300	32 400	25 200	62 300	35 200	23 000	30 300	-	80 100
Mean (dollars).....	53 600	53 600	36 400	27 600	74 100	37 700	26 000	32 200	-	63 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	14 311	14 311	6 636	2 147	1 025	1 277	130	504	41	106
Median contract rent (dollars).....	294	294	290	258	366	302	279	307	538	294
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	296	296	286	250	370	280	280	353	504	301
With meals included in rent.....	114	114	53	8	2	-	-	48	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	632	632	875	346	483	-	-	917	-	-
No meals included in rent.....	13 688	13 688	6 464	2 096	962	1 268	126	434	40	100
No cash rent.....	509	509	119	43	61	9	4	22	1	6

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County—Con.							Muskegon city, Muskegon County		
	Tract 12	Tract 14.02	Tract 18	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26.01	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3
All housing units.....	1 187	1 906	1 390	2 200	1 301	2 456	1 720	1 933	374	1 488
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 089	1 758	1 324	2 155	1 214	2 373	1 614	1 731	339	1 346
Owner-occupied housing units.....	626	1 110	1 153	2 022	829	2 228	1 360	459	208	573
Percent of occupied housing units.....	57.5	63.1	87.1	93.8	68.3	93.9	84.3	26.5	61.4	42.6
White.....	61	782	1 058	1 992	807	2 193	1 326	295	45	235
Black.....	556	311	86	11	16	19	6	152	162	325
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	5	6	3	—	3	11	2	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	2	2	10	4	11	1	—	—	—
Other race.....	8	10	1	6	2	2	16	10	1	11
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	12	26	9	19	7	6	28	13	7	17
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	57	769	1 052	1 980	802	2 189	1 314	292	41	232
Renter-occupied housing units.....	463	648	171	133	385	145	254	1 272	131	773
White.....	33	358	143	129	359	140	238	979	20	332
Black.....	425	268	26	2	20	2	3	268	107	421
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	9	1	1	1	1	7	8	3	8
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	3	1	—	3	1	—	3	—	—
Other race.....	2	10	—	1	2	1	6	14	1	12
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	8	22	1	3	12	1	11	37	3	20
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	31	350	143	128	348	140	233	959	19	326
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	98	148	66	45	87	83	106	202	35	142
For sale only.....	16	26	29	9	7	13	19	5	5	22
For rent.....	39	45	3	2	42	11	61	177	5	45
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	22	25	10	5	9	10	5	11	3	33
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	4	3	19	10	39	8	2	3	3
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	20	48	21	10	19	10	13	7	19	39
Boarded up.....	5	9	1	1	—	—	1	—	9	9
ROOMS										
1 room.....	15	19	3	—	19	—	3	17	1	13
2 rooms.....	31	51	17	10	27	7	23	89	16	65
3 rooms.....	91	160	24	38	76	24	109	694	29	239
4 rooms.....	166	528	232	220	202	207	720	542	61	240
5 rooms.....	287	541	388	505	307	537	478	302	130	321
6 rooms.....	291	336	361	557	220	558	229	156	67	285
7 rooms.....	142	160	173	340	193	463	100	76	36	178
8 or more rooms.....	164	111	192	530	257	660	58	57	34	147
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	4.9	5.6	6.1	5.6	6.3	4.5	3.8	5.1	5.1
Mean, all housing units.....	5.6	5.0	5.8	6.4	5.9	6.6	4.8	4.1	5.3	5.2
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.6	4.9	5.7	6.1	5.7	6.3	4.5	3.9	5.1	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	5.1	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.4	4.6	5.4	5.3	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.9	4.5	4.4	5.2	4.4	5.1	4.3	3.5	4.7	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	921	1 528	1 111	2 024	840	2 375	861	531	301	947
1, attached.....	14	16	38	26	67	12	12	40	9	16
2.....	156	149	30	28	11	7	10	19	34	249
3 or 4.....	63	66	11	—	20	—	6	110	15	56
5 to 9.....	19	46	2	—	22	12	1	312	10	4
10 to 19.....	1	5	—	—	229	43	2	249	—	19
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	106	—	—	579	—	3
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	175
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	84	193	119	1	2	782	—	—	2
Other.....	13	12	5	3	5	5	46	15	5	17
Occupied housing units.....	1 089	1 758	1 324	2 155	1 214	2 373	1 614	1 731	339	1 346
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	235	503	188	360	374	353	498	743	96	420
2 persons.....	264	536	441	764	454	841	609	469	469	307
3 persons.....	204	311	259	409	156	437	237	257	54	220
4 persons.....	161	218	256	384	144	481	163	163	44	201
5 persons.....	115	92	128	168	56	194	61	62	27	104
6 or more persons.....	110	98	52	70	30	67	46	37	29	94
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.72	2.20	2.63	2.44	2.01	2.49	2.01	1.76	2.33	2.32
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.52	2.07	2.62	2.43	2.24	2.52	1.95	2.57	2.11	2.40
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.96	2.51	2.68	2.72	1.50—	2.10	2.46	1.50—	2.96	2.23
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 004	1 657	1 291	2 141	1 206	2 355	1 569	1 668	312	1 253
1.01 to 1.50.....	57	76	29	13	4	15	39	44	20	59
1.51 or more.....	28	25	4	1	4	3	6	19	7	34
Mean.....	.54	.51	.50	.43	.39	.43	.47	.51	.52	.53
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	542	951	910	1 798	749	2 081	622	437	185	505
Less than \$20,000.....	162	312	41	21	19	10	131	43	70	232
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	259	549	156	172	77	203	309	223	92	219
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	98	74	301	538	119	531	133	128	17	47
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	18	14	297	538	158	621	38	35	1	4
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	4	1	88	217	145	311	7	5	4	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	1	25	221	93	228	4	3	1	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	2	71	72	79	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	11	30	44	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	6	19	28	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	1	—	—	3	17	26	—	—	—	1
Median (dollars).....	27 500	24 100	56 600	65 100	80 200	68 700	30 700	35 400	23 000	21 200
Mean (dollars).....	30 900	25 700	56 900	74 500	100 900	83 400	33 800	38 200	26 000	24 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	451	640	161	133	381	136	249	1 269	130	759
Median contract rent (dollars).....	270	286	268	387	428	489	265	302	279	256
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	271	287	267	364	419	475	267	280	280	247
With meals included in rent.....	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	425	434	—	—	—	875	90	—	—	200
No meals included in rent.....	442	619	147	121	373	123	230	1 261	126	744
No cash rent.....	7	18	14	12	8	12	18	8	4	13

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 7.99	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 258	2 357	763	1 308	59	—	1 533	1 665	588	—
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	2 163	2 171	685	1 154	41	—	1 422	1 597	560	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 654	1 044	376	308	—	—	930	1 278	452	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	76.5	48.1	54.9	26.7	—	—	65.4	80.0	80.7	—
White.....	1 304	778	313	162	—	—	896	1 263	449	—
Black.....	321	245	57	143	—	—	20	10	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	9	1	—	2	—	—	9	1	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	18	14	5	1	—	—	5	4	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	30	25	10	7	—	—	20	15	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 289	769	308	156	—	—	883	1 252	448	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	509	1 127	309	846	41	—	492	319	108	—
White.....	414	715	219	547	38	—	462	309	105	—
Black.....	78	362	80	277	2	—	12	7	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	19	5	9	—	—	7	2	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	4	1	3	1	—	2	1	—	—
Other race.....	11	27	4	10	—	—	9	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	20	53	5	25	—	—	15	5	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	407	694	217	535	38	—	456	305	105	—
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	95	186	78	154	18	—	111	68	28	—
For sale only.....	13	21	7	15	13	—	13	17	2	—
For rent.....	27	76	20	57	5	—	40	18	3	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	22	19	17	7	—	—	18	8	5	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	4	6	1	7	—	—	5	11	11	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	29	64	33	68	—	—	35	14	7	—
Boarded up.....	3	14	2	7	—	—	5	1	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	43	16	10	78	3	—	5	2	2	—
2 rooms.....	36	114	23	172	13	—	41	19	9	—
3 rooms.....	89	348	78	225	21	—	163	85	33	—
4 rooms.....	461	452	96	230	16	—	262	360	86	—
5 rooms.....	765	562	135	207	4	—	382	504	155	—
6 rooms.....	472	435	156	190	1	—	331	340	140	—
7 rooms.....	217	240	114	104	—	—	176	202	72	—
8 or more rooms.....	175	190	151	102	1	—	173	153	91	—
Median, all housing units.....	5.2	4.9	5.8	4.3	3.1	—	5.3	5.2	5.6	—
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	5.0	5.8	4.5	3.3	—	5.4	5.4	5.8	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.2	5.0	5.8	4.2	3.0	—	5.4	5.3	5.6	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.7	6.7	6.0	—	—	5.9	5.5	5.9	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.6	4.2	4.5	3.5	3.0	—	4.4	4.2	4.3	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	2 106	1 467	464	478	1	—	1 001	1 415	540	—
1, attached.....	11	40	12	21	—	—	13	23	3	—
2.....	55	378	175	293	—	—	336	139	20	—
3 or 4.....	13	205	63	203	4	—	93	81	22	—
5 to 9.....	1	73	28	85	—	—	29	3	—	—
10 to 19.....	10	7	10	22	19	—	13	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	34	1	—	24	34	—	38	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	115	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other.....	28	68	11	21	1	—	10	4	3	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 163	2 171	685	1 154	41	—	1 422	1 597	560	—
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	460	646	193	512	22	—	428	425	157	—
2 persons.....	702	582	183	261	17	—	434	577	221	—
3 persons.....	409	369	125	172	2	—	247	269	92	—
4 persons.....	332	266	93	110	—	—	184	211	62	—
5 persons.....	175	172	54	58	—	—	92	81	19	—
6 or more persons.....	85	136	37	41	—	—	37	34	9	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.39	2.26	2.32	1.75	1.50	—	2.15	2.15	2.06	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.34	2.25	2.26	2.13	—	—	2.19	2.20	2.14	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.59	2.27	2.42	1.58	1.50	—	2.07	1.85	1.50	—
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	2 067	2 047	655	1 098	40	—	1 390	1 569	559	—
1.01 to 1.50.....	71	98	14	37	—	—	24	24	1	—
1.51 or more.....	25	26	16	19	1	—	8	4	—	—
Mean.....	.51	.52	.45	.51	.46	—	.44	.44	.39	—
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 556	933	314	234	—	—	787	1 192	409	—
Less than \$20,000.....	271	301	55	99	—	—	125	68	13	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	901	537	176	90	—	—	402	509	69	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	317	77	50	32	—	—	205	466	122	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	60	15	14	6	—	—	38	113	108	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	6	3	—	3	—	—	7	26	57	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1	—	7	3	—	—	—	9	32	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	7	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	30 500	23 700	29 500	22 900	—	—	33 800	40 500	60 100	—
Mean (dollars).....	32 400	25 800	35 900	28 800	—	—	35 900	42 700	63 400	—
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	494	1 114	304	842	41	—	491	317	106	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	308	273	279	255	538	—	286	289	294	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	355	272	284	259	504	—	289	291	301	—
With meals included in rent.....	48	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	917	882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	426	1 099	294	831	40	—	479	307	100	—
No cash rent.....	20	13	10	11	1	—	12	10	6	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990** — Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County— Con.		Muskegon Heights city, Muskegon County						
	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)
All housing units	3	1 690	268	1 187	1 214	768	1 906	—	—
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	3	1 558	243	1 089	1 103	727	1 758	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	3	785	106	626	572	318	1 110	—	—
Percent of occupied housing units	100.0	50.4	43.6	57.5	51.9	43.7	63.1	—	—
White	3	771	30	61	15	192	782	—	—
Black	—	12	76	556	555	118	311	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	1	—	1	1	2	5	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other race	—	1	—	8	1	6	10	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	7	1	12	4	8	26	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	3	765	30	57	15	190	769	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	773	137	463	531	409	648	—	—
White	—	721	40	33	13	187	358	—	—
Black	—	30	94	425	515	205	268	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	8	1	3	1	5	9	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Other race	—	9	2	2	2	11	10	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	17	1	8	5	13	22	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	—	712	40	31	13	186	350	—	—
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	—	132	25	98	111	41	148	—	—
For sale only	—	10	1	16	10	2	26	—	—
For rent	—	93	16	39	65	23	45	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied	—	21	2	22	7	4	25	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	3	—	1	2	—	4	—	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	—	5	6	20	27	12	48	—	—
Boarded up	—	—	2	5	9	2	9	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room	—	9	7	15	8	56	19	—	—
2 rooms	—	39	14	31	55	25	51	—	—
3 rooms	—	187	46	91	78	149	160	—	—
4 rooms	—	542	62	166	228	182	528	—	—
5 rooms	1	440	57	287	385	185	541	—	—
6 rooms	1	267	44	291	276	108	336	—	—
7 rooms	1	119	25	142	122	30	160	—	—
8 or more rooms	—	87	13	164	62	33	111	—	—
Median, all housing units	6.0	4.7	4.6	5.5	5.1	4.3	4.9	—	—
Median, all housing units	6.0	4.9	4.7	5.6	5.2	4.4	5.0	—	—
Median, occupied housing units	6.0	4.7	4.6	5.6	5.1	4.4	4.9	—	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	5.5	5.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.1	—	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units	—	4.1	4.0	4.9	4.9	3.6	4.5	—	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	3	910	158	921	850	449	1 528	—	—
1, attached	—	50	4	14	26	5	16	—	—
2	—	88	35	156	62	44	149	—	—
3 or 4	—	133	35	63	151	39	66	—	—
5 to 9	—	171	8	19	114	62	46	—	—
10 to 19	—	98	24	1	1	20	5	—	—
20 to 49	—	54	—	—	—	47	—	—	—
50 or more	—	175	—	—	—	87	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	2	1	—	2	1	84	—	—
Other	—	9	3	13	8	14	12	—	—
Occupied housing units	3	1 558	243	1 089	1 103	727	1 758	—	—
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	—	563	81	235	279	276	503	—	—
2 persons	2	538	64	264	309	177	536	—	—
3 persons	—	231	47	204	219	127	311	—	—
4 persons	1	145	35	161	158	75	218	—	—
5 persons	—	45	11	115	77	46	92	—	—
6 or more persons	—	36	5	110	61	26	98	—	—
Median, occupied housing units	2.25	1.90	2.13	2.72	2.38	1.99	2.20	—	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.52	2.14	2.25	2.07	—	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units	—	1.77	2.22	2.96	2.77	1.73	2.51	—	—
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	3	1 530	226	1 004	1 016	692	1 657	—	—
1.01 to 1.50	—	24	12	57	57	26	76	—	—
1.51 or more	—	4	5	28	30	9	25	—	—
Mean	.44	.44	.50	.54	.52	.54	.51	—	—
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	3	718	95	542	513	289	951	—	—
Less than \$20,000	—	72	46	162	151	96	312	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	257	39	259	275	145	549	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	—	224	10	98	68	41	74	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	2	100	—	18	15	6	14	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	42	—	4	3	1	1	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1	20	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	67 500	42 400	20 600	27 500	26 100	26 000	24 100	—	—
Mean (dollars)	89 200	46 700	24 100	30 900	28 500	27 400	25 700	—	—
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	769	136	451	516	404	640	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	330	265	270	201	238	286	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	324	262	271	200	227	287	—	—
With meals included in rent	—	1	—	2	2	1	3	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	213	152	425	152	313	434	—	—
No meals included in rent	—	757	132	442	505	398	619	—	—
No cash rent	—	11	4	7	9	5	18	—	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norton Shares city, Muskegon County						Remainder of Muskegon County		
	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
All housing units	—	2 200	1 301	2 456	1 720	982	47	—	43
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	—	2 155	1 214	2 373	1 614	950	47	—	40
Owner-occupied housing units	—	2 022	829	2 228	1 360	811	38	—	30
Percent of occupied housing units	—	93.8	68.3	93.9	84.3	85.4	80.9	—	75.0
White	—	1 992	807	2 193	1 326	804	36	—	27
Black	—	11	16	19	6	1	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	3	—	3	1	2	2	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	10	4	11	1	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	6	2	2	16	3	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	19	7	6	28	6	—	—	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	—	1 980	802	2 189	1 314	801	36	—	26
Renter-occupied housing units	—	133	385	145	254	139	9	—	10
White	—	129	359	140	238	132	8	—	7
Black	—	2	20	2	3	2	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	1	1	1	7	5	1	—	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	1	2	1	6	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	3	12	1	11	—	—	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	—	128	348	140	233	132	8	—	6
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	—	45	87	83	106	32	—	—	3
For sale only	—	9	7	13	19	14	—	—	2
For rent	—	2	42	11	61	7	—	—	1
Rented or sold, not occupied	—	5	9	10	5	2	—	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	19	10	39	8	4	—	—	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	—	10	19	10	13	5	—	—	—
Boarded up	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room	—	—	19	—	3	11	—	—	—
2 rooms	—	10	27	7	23	21	1	—	1
3 rooms	—	38	76	24	109	34	1	—	3
4 rooms	—	220	202	207	720	243	11	—	15
5 rooms	—	505	307	537	478	298	14	—	13
6 rooms	—	557	220	558	229	198	9	—	4
7 rooms	—	340	193	463	100	102	6	—	4
8 or more rooms	—	530	257	660	58	75	5	—	3
Median, all housing units	—	6.1	5.6	6.3	4.5	5.1	5.3	—	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	—	6.4	5.9	6.6	4.8	5.3	5.6	—	5.0
Median, occupied housing units	—	6.1	5.7	6.3	4.5	5.1	5.3	—	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	—	6.2	6.5	6.4	4.6	5.3	5.3	—	4.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	—	5.2	4.4	5.1	4.3	4.2	4.8	—	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	—	2 024	840	2 375	861	752	45	—	43
1, attached	—	26	67	12	12	33	1	—	—
2	—	28	11	7	10	16	—	—	—
3 or 4	—	—	20	—	6	3	—	—	—
5 to 9	—	—	22	12	1	6	—	—	—
10 to 19	—	—	229	43	2	28	—	—	—
20 to 49	—	—	106	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	119	1	2	782	135	1	—	—
Other	—	3	5	5	46	9	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	—	2 155	1 214	2 373	1 614	950	47	—	40
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	—	360	374	353	498	215	12	—	4
2 persons	—	764	454	841	609	327	6	—	14
3 persons	—	409	156	437	237	155	12	—	10
4 persons	—	384	144	481	163	155	10	—	7
5 persons	—	168	56	194	61	66	4	—	4
6 or more persons	—	70	30	67	46	32	3	—	1
Median, occupied housing units	—	2.44	2.01	2.49	2.01	2.30	2.96	—	2.70
Median, owner-occupied housing units	—	2.43	2.24	2.52	1.95	2.33	3.00	—	2.64
Median, renter-occupied housing units	—	2.72	1.50	2.10	2.46	2.09	2.88	—	2.83
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	—	2 141	1 206	2 355	1 569	920	45	—	38
1.01 to 1.50	—	13	4	15	39	22	1	—	2
1.51 or more	—	1	4	3	6	—	1	—	—
Mean	—	.43	.39	.43	.47	.49	.53	—	.59
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	1 798	749	2 081	622	596	33	—	30
Less than \$20,000	—	21	19	10	131	36	6	—	15
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	172	77	203	309	166	22	—	13
\$40,000 to \$59,999	—	538	119	531	133	261	4	—	2
\$60,000 to \$79,999	—	538	158	621	38	97	1	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	217	145	311	7	21	—	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	221	93	228	4	10	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	71	72	79	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	11	30	44	2	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	6	19	28	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	3	17	26	—	1	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	65 100	80 200	68 700	30 700	46 300	33 800	—	20 000
Mean (dollars)	—	74 500	100 900	83 400	33 800	49 100	31 400	—	22 900
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	133	381	136	249	126	8	—	10
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	387	428	489	265	314	238	—	208
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	364	419	475	267	315	241	—	219
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	875	90	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	—	121	373	123	230	115	7	—	8
No cash rent	—	12	8	12	18	11	1	—	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.								
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20
All housing units.....	—	—	1 619	892	1 533	1 387	946	1 991	1 331
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	1 551	811	1 498	1 321	920	1 949	1 284
Percent of occupied housing units.....	—	—	1 281	742	1 366	1 150	725	1 375	1 166
White.....	—	—	82.6	91.5	91.2	87.1	78.8	70.5	90.8
Black.....	—	—	1 272	736	1 348	1 055	707	1 331	1 145
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	3	3	3	86	6	23	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	2	1	6	6	4	11	10
Other race.....	—	—	4	1	4	2	1	3	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	1	5	1	7	7	7
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	—	4	5	9	9	14	19	10
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	1 268	732	1 343	1 049	700	1 322	1 141
White.....	—	—	270	69	132	171	195	574	118
Black.....	—	—	261	69	131	143	179	553	112
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	6	—	—	26	4	6	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	9	2
Other race.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	5	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	—	3	1	1	1	13	16	4
VACANCY STATUS.....	—	—	259	68	130	143	174	544	110
Vacant housing units.....	—	—	68	81	35	66	26	42	47
For sale only.....	—	—	13	5	10	29	5	6	14
For rent.....	—	—	20	4	7	3	1	10	5
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	10	6	6	10	6	10	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	13	41	5	3	1	2	7
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	—	12	25	7	21	13	14	15
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
ROOMS									
1 room.....	—	—	9	—	4	3	—	32	1
2 rooms.....	—	—	28	15	4	17	5	71	9
3 rooms.....	—	—	78	44	26	24	31	226	47
4 rooms.....	—	—	188	100	152	232	191	396	379
5 rooms.....	—	—	307	216	345	387	283	546	431
6 rooms.....	—	—	331	214	373	360	233	386	250
7 rooms.....	—	—	250	161	275	172	115	176	113
8 or more rooms.....	—	—	428	142	354	192	88	158	101
Median, all housing units.....	—	—	6.1	5.8	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	6.3	6.0	6.3	5.8	5.6	5.1	5.3
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	—	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	6.5	6.0	6.3	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	3.5	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	—	—	1 371	864	1 448	1 108	812	1 554	886
1, attached.....	—	—	5	9	3	38	5	14	11
2.....	—	—	27	4	7	30	1	14	3
3 or 4.....	—	—	22	6	9	11	2	9	—
5 to 9.....	—	—	33	—	32	2	110	19	—
10 to 19.....	—	—	121	—	—	—	6	73	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	51	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	237	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	1	3	29	193	2	2	427
Other.....	—	—	6	6	5	5	8	18	4
Occupied housing units.....	—	—	1 551	811	1 498	1 321	920	1 949	1 284
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	—	—	396	127	216	188	112	586	258
2 persons.....	—	—	591	281	515	439	291	580	443
3 persons.....	—	—	214	160	276	259	195	320	240
4 persons.....	—	—	225	155	322	255	193	290	208
5 persons.....	—	—	92	61	123	128	91	128	89
6 or more persons.....	—	—	33	27	46	52	38	45	46
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	—	2.14	2.49	2.57	2.63	2.79	2.17	2.37
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	2.26	2.51	2.63	2.62	2.88	2.40	2.31
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	1.50—	2.25	2.08	2.68	2.48	1.50—	3.25
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	—	—	1 542	802	1 484	1 288	902	1 905	1 250
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	—	6	7	10	29	16	42	30
1.51 or more.....	—	—	3	2	4	4	2	2	4
Mean.....	—	—	.38	.46	.45	.50	.53	.48	.51
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	1 176	603	1 206	907	653	1 282	705
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	4	17	14	41	41	103	94
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	—	86	100	120	156	201	559	280
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	—	—	302	171	356	301	248	502	259
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	—	—	307	150	351	295	134	109	67
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	144	75	230	88	25	8	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	—	165	56	100	24	4	1	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	79	24	21	2	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	43	4	5	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	23	3	5	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	23	3	4	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	—	70 400	61 400	66 400	56 500	46 300	39 400	38 800
Mean (dollars).....	—	—	94 400	71 100	71 700	56 800	47 000	40 300	39 000
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	264	59	124	161	191	568	113
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	406	315	369	268	207	260	297
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	395	330	367	267	228	256	313
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	37	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	513	—	1 250	—	1 250	281	—
No meals included in rent.....	—	—	250	53	117	147	178	515	104
No cash rent.....	—	—	13	6	6	14	11	16	9

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.								
	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32
All housing units.....	1 838	—	—	2 359	1 593	1 614	1 305	1 082	1 736
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	1 691	—	—	2 329	1 536	1 574	1 246	988	1 663
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 100	—	—	2 145	1 367	1 387	1 075	847	1 457
Percent of occupied housing units.....	65.1	—	—	92.1	89.0	88.1	86.3	85.7	87.6
White.....	1 088	—	—	2 111	1 356	1 372	1 057	820	1 414
Black.....	8	—	—	8	2	4	2	8	16
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	17	1	6	10	14	14
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Other race.....	4	—	—	8	8	4	6	4	11
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	6	—	—	23	16	9	16	12	28
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 086	—	—	2 098	1 347	1 367	1 048	812	1 398
Renter-occupied housing units.....	591	—	—	184	169	187	171	141	206
White.....	562	—	—	174	161	181	168	135	198
Black.....	22	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	6	3	2	1	2	5
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other race.....	4	—	—	2	1	3	1	3	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	6	—	—	4	1	5	4	6	5
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	560	—	—	173	161	179	165	132	196
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	147	—	—	30	57	40	59	94	73
For sale only.....	20	—	—	6	3	9	6	57	27
For rent.....	100	—	—	4	11	7	12	18	6
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	3	—	—	10	13	7	10	3	10
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	7	—	—	2	14	1	8	—	13
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Other vacant.....	17	—	—	8	16	16	17	16	17
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1
ROOMS									
1 room.....	32	—	—	1	12	2	3	1	2
2 rooms.....	81	—	—	10	9	19	10	13	20
3 rooms.....	150	—	—	38	41	58	36	49	57
4 rooms.....	238	—	—	364	188	182	228	209	439
5 rooms.....	591	—	—	698	395	448	327	336	549
6 rooms.....	364	—	—	608	391	397	311	280	353
7 rooms.....	210	—	—	335	250	265	181	105	165
8 or more rooms.....	172	—	—	305	307	243	209	89	151
Median, all housing units.....	5.2	—	—	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	—	—	5.8	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.4
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.3	—	—	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.9	—	—	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	—	—	5.0	4.5	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	1 149	—	—	2 104	1 510	1 454	970	796	1 218
1, attached.....	40	—	—	12	14	6	11	3	11
2.....	15	—	—	14	32	13	20	4	18
3 or 4.....	38	—	—	4	10	8	2	28	17
5 to 9.....	76	—	—	—	12	8	1	—	1
10 to 19.....	280	—	—	—	—	29	—	1	3
20 to 49.....	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	—	—	220	10	78	293	238	456
Other.....	8	—	—	5	5	18	8	12	12
Occupied housing units.....	1 691	—	—	2 329	1 536	1 574	1 246	988	1 663
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	528	—	—	264	233	226	162	138	290
2 persons.....	636	—	—	775	523	521	371	316	512
3 persons.....	210	—	—	448	276	320	212	207	359
4 persons.....	220	—	—	498	296	284	268	198	277
5 persons.....	74	—	—	245	140	150	145	89	148
6 or more persons.....	23	—	—	99	68	73	88	40	77
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.00	—	—	2.78	2.54	2.63	2.92	2.69	2.58
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.30	—	—	2.73	2.58	2.67	2.96	2.66	2.52
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50	—	—	3.30	2.32	2.36	2.70	2.86	2.92
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 683	—	—	2 276	1 509	1 546	1 192	956	1 607
1.01 to 1.50.....	8	—	—	46	21	27	44	30	50
1.51 or more.....	—	—	—	7	6	1	10	2	6
Mean.....	.42	—	—	.51	.47	.49	.53	.54	.53
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 042	—	—	1 740	1 048	850	476	574	905
Less than \$20,000.....	1	—	—	53	27	36	29	72	74
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	79	—	—	337	188	234	154	241	395
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	405	—	—	643	326	348	160	192	278
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	375	—	—	509	313	180	92	62	117
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	132	—	—	137	116	33	24	5	34
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	46	—	—	57	45	17	14	2	6
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	2	—	—	2	19	—	2	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	1	9	2	1	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	61 800	—	—	54 900	58 800	47 600	44 900	38 100	39 300
Mean (dollars).....	64 600	—	—	56 300	64 200	49 900	49 800	39 100	42 800
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	590	—	—	176	143	150	109	127	197
Median contract rent (dollars).....	480	—	—	350	320	283	286	292	297
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	470	—	—	355	333	291	286	282	300
With meals included in rent.....	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	800	—	—	938	—	1 250	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	578	—	—	158	130	111	92	119	186
No cash rent.....	10	—	—	16	13	38	17	8	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.							
	Tract 33	Tract 34	Tract 35	Tract 36	Tract 37	Tract 38	Tract 39	Tract 40
All housing units.....	1 863	1 181	1 131	1 471	2 359	1 440	735	445
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 678	1 147	1 035	1 296	2 045	1 252	566	335
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 405	1 004	877	1 084	1 539	995	503	301
Percent of occupied housing units.....	83.7	87.5	84.7	83.6	75.3	79.5	88.9	89.9
White.....	1 385	977	868	1 028	1 519	978	494	297
Black.....	3	19	2	37	2	1	2	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	8	6	3	10	11	6	5	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—
Other race.....	7	1	4	9	6	7	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	13	10	11	16	10	9	6	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 379	968	861	1 023	1 515	976	490	296
Renter-occupied housing units.....	273	143	158	212	506	257	63	34
White.....	266	135	148	156	493	253	62	32
Black.....	1	7	1	50	3	1	1	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	5	1	7	1	6	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Other race.....	1	—	1	4	3	2	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	1	2	8	10	4	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	264	134	147	152	488	251	62	32
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	185	34	96	175	314	188	169	110
For sale only.....	20	10	7	9	12	15	4	4
For rent.....	11	5	7	10	11	23	2	1
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	20	6	4	3	16	15	1	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	114	5	54	116	254	116	153	98
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	20	8	24	37	21	19	9	5
Boarded up.....	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	4	8	6	7	11	12	4	6
2 rooms.....	59	14	15	18	45	32	7	6
3 rooms.....	134	59	31	68	147	58	45	27
4 rooms.....	529	209	133	302	391	209	97	86
5 rooms.....	491	290	290	415	461	339	165	114
6 rooms.....	328	296	304	313	521	326	183	94
7 rooms.....	156	155	166	173	329	212	119	53
8 or more rooms.....	162	150	186	175	454	252	115	59
Median, all housing units.....	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.3	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.4
Mean, all housing units.....	5.2	5.7	6.0	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.0	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.1	5.7	5.9	5.6	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.5	4.4	5.3	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	1 108	1 037	1 092	1 301	1 794	1 222	634	416
1, attached.....	32	6	8	15	10	13	5	3
2.....	35	8	11	10	106	40	4	3
3 or 4.....	12	6	4	6	86	48	—	1
5 to 9.....	—	1	5	—	57	47	2	—
10 to 19.....	1	—	—	—	75	44	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	669	115	6	127	165	12	84	21
Other.....	6	8	5	12	21	14	6	1
Occupied housing units.....	1 678	1 147	1 035	1 296	2 045	1 252	566	335
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	327	193	134	193	492	291	80	46
2 persons.....	513	335	309	406	679	419	187	114
3 persons.....	324	217	189	250	358	191	102	55
4 persons.....	307	231	235	255	341	230	114	70
5 persons.....	131	111	108	132	130	88	63	33
6 or more persons.....	76	60	60	60	45	33	20	17
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.50	2.71	2.89	2.70	2.28	2.30	2.66	2.64
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.48	2.77	2.74	2.66	2.40	2.39	2.69	2.65
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.65	2.42	3.84	2.86	1.75	1.95	2.43	2.50
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 610	1 108	999	1 244	2 018	1 234	554	322
1.01 to 1.50.....	51	26	29	41	18	14	9	5
1.51 or more.....	17	13	7	11	9	4	3	5
Mean.....	.53	.52	.51	.52	.44	.44	.49	.50
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	558	693	589	795	1 208	863	297	198
Less than \$20,000.....	60	48	24	90	30	22	18	14
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	224	211	151	242	183	229	41	52
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	189	277	195	237	410	313	127	61
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	64	110	115	129	314	177	77	46
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	13	32	47	59	133	51	17	15
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	3	14	33	33	90	47	11	9
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	4	—	12	5	34	18	4	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	—	8	—	6	3	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	1	1	—	5	—	2	—
Median (dollars).....	39 700	45 400	50 300	44 100	59 000	50 600	53 600	50 800
Mean (dollars).....	42 700	48 100	61 100	49 300	66 900	57 900	59 100	54 200
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	234	122	139	202	491	248	54	23
Median contract rent (dollars).....	261	258	389	254	286	295	315	250
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	252	268	370	239	282	309	287	281
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	644	413	425	—
No meals included in rent.....	209	117	132	193	466	233	47	16
No cash rent.....	25	5	7	9	23	14	5	7

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA		Muskegon County			Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Muskegon County		
	Muskegon	MI MSA	Total	Muskegon city	Muskegon Heights city	Norton Shores city	Tract 1	Tract 4
Occupied housing units -----	50 214	50 214	50 214	11 375	1 711	8 120	1 318	1 752
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	39 137	39 137	39 137	6 514	1 080	7 122	331	1 331
Percent of occupied housing units -----	77.9	77.9	77.9	57.3	63.1	87.7	25.1	76.0
Renter-occupied housing units -----	11 077	11 077	11 077	4 861	631	998	987	421
Percent of occupied housing units -----	22.1	22.1	22.1	42.7	36.9	12.3	74.9	24.0
ROOMS								
1 room -----	311	311	311	135	42	25	9	42
2 rooms -----	952	952	952	432	35	78	62	23
3 rooms -----	3 047	3 047	3 047	1 438	174	250	444	60
4 rooms -----	9 101	9 101	9 101	2 404	502	377	391	26
5 rooms -----	13 041	13 041	13 041	2 840	479	1 983	1 447	363
6 rooms -----	10 750	10 750	10 750	2 072	273	1 692	1 114	342
7 rooms -----	6 232	6 232	6 232	1 077	119	53	159	180
8 or more rooms -----	6 780	6 780	6 780	977	87	1 499	27	84
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.6	3.5	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1. detached -----	38 982	38 982	38 982	7 447	1 307	6 520	377	1 620
2. attached -----	1 497	1 497	1 497	142	11	123	33	9
3 or 4 -----	1 638	1 638	1 638	1 070	123	45	9	80
5 to 9 -----	906	906	906	497	53	27	85	23
10 to 19 -----	1 113	1 113	1 113	325	43	34	21	26
20 to 49 -----	781	781	781	505	16	244	176	10
50 or more -----	950	950	950	552	21	91	339	34
Mobile home or trailer -----	3 942	3 942	3 942	6	79	988	65	79
Other -----	342	342	342	133	21	28	12	23
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person -----	11 635	11 635	11 635	3 878	645	1 762	614	421
2 persons -----	16 763	16 763	16 763	3 648	567	2 949	362	601
3 persons -----	8 603	8 603	8 603	1 739	260	1 359	180	302
4 persons -----	8 020	8 020	8 020	1 248	145	1 300	103	173
5 persons -----	3 582	3 582	3 582	565	59	527	42	130
6 or more persons -----	1 611	1 611	1 611	297	17	223	50	22
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.00	1.87	2.28	1.62	2.26
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.14	1.83	2.32	2.36	1.90
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.73	1.96	1.96	1.50	2.40
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less -----	49 170	49 170	49 170	11 111	1 665	8 020	1 289	1 694
1.01 to 1.50 -----	865	865	865	213	39	83	20	17
1.51 or more -----	179	179	179	51	7	17	9	11
Mean -----	.47	.47	.47	.45	.44	.43	.48	.49
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	30 562	30 562	30 562	5 883	919	5 733	310	1 252
Less than \$20,000 -----	2 455	2 455	2 455	1 003	384	203	36	249
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	8 579	8 579	8 579	2 825	477	907	186	762
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	9 196	9 196	9 196	1 390	47	1 561	72	213
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	5 895	5 895	5 895	422	9	439	15	25
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	2 238	2 238	2 238	149	1	685	3	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 394	1 394	1 394	78	1	542	1	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	457	457	457	15	1	219	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	167	167	167	1	1	82	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	94	94	94	1	1	45	1	1
\$300,000 or more -----	87	87	87	1	1	50	1	1
Median (dollars) -----	48 500	48 500	48 500	33 100	21 900	62 300	32 700	29 000
Mean (dollars) -----	55 700	55 700	55 700	37 300	23 300	73 900	34 200	30 400
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	10 680	10 680	10 680	4 820	624	970	983	410
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	302	302	302	290	260	367	296	310
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	306	306	306	287	256	371	268	367
With meals included in rent -----	104	104	104	51	1	2	48	48
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	667	667	667	902	725	483	917	725
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	10 111	10 111	10 111	4 663	598	907	976	343
No meals included in rent -----	465	465	465	106	25	61	7	19
No cash rent -----								

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County					Muskegon Heights city, Muskegon County		
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	1 274	567	1 718	1 493	532	709	379	1 140
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	295	235	1 304	778	313	162	192	782
Percent of occupied housing units -----	23.2	41.4	75.9	52.1	58.8	22.8	50.7	68.6
Renter-occupied housing units -----	979	332	414	715	219	547	187	358
Percent of occupied housing units -----	76.8	58.6	24.1	47.9	41.2	77.2	49.3	31.4
ROOMS								
1 room -----	9	1	42	4	5	58	27	11
2 rooms -----	61	24	26	67	16	139	8	23
3 rooms -----	443	129	57	219	50	141	63	88
4 rooms -----	381	98	388	291	59	109	100	363
5 rooms -----	205	116	386	350	86	95	57	180
6 rooms -----	105	95	352	292	113	80	12	84
7 rooms -----	47	61	155	152	77	41	19	49
8 or more rooms -----	23	43	132	118	126	46	4.4	4.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.8	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.9	3.7	4.4	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.3	5.7	5.3	5.6	6.7	6.0	5.1	4.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.3	3.8	4.6	4.1	4.4	3.1	3.6	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached -----	335	323	1 586	983	331	195	254	911
1, attached -----	32	2	7	13	7	5	2	9
2 -----	9	78	46	186	124	126	23	80
3 or 4 -----	85	13	11	39	17	130	11	23
5 to 9 -----	221	10	1	45	17	47	13	26
10 to 19 -----	176	2	1	2	7	14	7	3
20 to 49 -----	339	2	34	85	2	22	21	7
50 or more -----	65	126	—	2	—	154	37	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	79
Other -----	12	10	23	38	7	15	11	9
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person -----	603	240	417	489	165	383	165	408
2 persons -----	357	130	590	450	164	165	104	405
3 persons -----	148	66	293	226	84	82	58	173
4 persons -----	94	34	126	91	60	47	30	100
5 persons -----	38	34	49	69	37	19	15	32
6 or more persons -----	14	23	2.25	2.07	2.12	1.50	1.74	22
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	1.60	1.79	2.25	2.08	2.22	1.82	1.87	1.90
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.31	2.00	2.39	2.06	2.10	1.50	1.54	1.83
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.50	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	2.10
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less -----	1 247	554	1 662	1 429	520	692	368	1 114
1.01 to 1.50 -----	19	10	45	60	7	11	9	22
1.51 or more -----	8	3	11	4	5	6	2	4
Mean -----	.48	.45	.48	.48	.41	.46	.47	.43
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	279	209	1 225	707	256	115	172	650
Less than \$20 000 -----	31	111	236	237	46	50	77	251
\$20 000 to \$39 999 -----	164	88	751	414	136	45	80	365
\$40 000 to \$59 999 -----	69	8	210	44	44	12	14	31
\$60 000 to \$79 999 -----	14	—	25	10	13	2	—	2
\$80 000 to \$99 999 -----	1	1	3	2	8	3	—	1
\$100 000 to \$149 999 -----	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
\$150 000 to \$199 999 -----	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
\$200 000 to \$249 999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250 000 to \$299 999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	32 500	19 300	29 200	23 300	29 700	23 100	21 500	22 400
Mean (dollars) -----	34 500	21 200	30 500	25 000	37 000	28 900	22 900	23 500
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	976	327	403	707	215	546	185	353
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	297	224	311	270	274	270	219	271
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	269	227	370	270	280	253	216	279
With meals included in rent -----	—	—	48	2	—	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	—	—	917	882	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	970	319	337	694	205	535	181	725
No meals included in rent -----	6	8	18	11	10	11	4	16
No cash rent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA		Muskegon County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Muskegon County					Muskegon city, Muskegon County	
	Total	Muskegon city	Muskegon city	Heights city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 12	Tract 14.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	6 678	3 093	3 123		420	269	399	981	579	420	269
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3 359	1 448	1 616		152	162	321	556	311	152	162
Percent of occupied housing units -----	50.3	46.8	51.7		36.2	60.2	80.5	56.7	53.7	36.2	60.2
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3 319	1 645	1 507		268	107	78	425	268	268	107
Percent of occupied housing units -----	49.7	53.2	48.3		63.8	39.8	19.5	43.3	46.3	63.8	39.8
ROOMS											
1 room -----	105	49	52		7	1	-	14	7	7	1
2 rooms -----	298	155	151		25	25	23	29	24	25	15
3 rooms -----	738	430	438		100	25	23	75	38	109	25
4 rooms -----	1 126	514	538		100	41	52	107	107	100	41
5 rooms -----	1 673	737	703		79	86	133	224	152	79	86
6 rooms -----	1 367	571	544		43	52	95	130	43	52	52
7 rooms -----	728	328	332		26	27	52	121	67	26	27
8 or more rooms -----	643	289	274		31	22	37	141	54	31	22
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.1	5.0	5.2		4.2	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.2	4.2	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.7	3.7	3.7		3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.5	4.2	4.7		3.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.7	3.5	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached -----	4 672	2 002	2 292		168	212	390	771	493	168	212
1, attached -----	116	61	45		6	7	4	10	3	7	7
2 -----	693	424	268		7	26	3	134	48	7	26
3 or 4 -----	421	177	239		19	15	-	39	25	19	15
5 to 9 -----	290	111	167		53	8	-	14	3	53	8
10 to 19 -----	128	75	26		51	-	-	1	2	51	-
20 to 49 -----	130	103	18		102	-	-	-	-	102	-
50 or more -----	137	95	39		11	-	-	-	-	11	-
Mobile home or trailer -----	18	2	4		3	1	2	12	3	-	1
Other -----	73	43	25		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person -----	1 557	740	709		133	68	39	202	88	133	68
2 persons -----	1 532	662	758		99	67	100	229	118	99	67
3 persons -----	1 378	649	635		84	47	108	190	132	84	47
4 persons -----	1 067	507	490		64	39	151	176	112	64	39
5 persons -----	597	290	272		21	24	46	106	55	21	24
6 or more persons -----	547	245	259		19	24	74	103	74	19	24
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.68	2.72	2.65		2.28	2.49	3.06	2.81	3.13	2.28	2.49
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.70	2.85	2.51		3.16	2.27	3.16	2.68	3.16	2.27	2.68
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.67	2.59	2.78		1.86	3.07	3.50	2.97	3.09	1.86	3.07
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less -----	6 103	2 818	2 851		389	245	367	901	508	389	245
1.01 to 1.50 -----	382	175	186		22	17	21	53	52	22	17
1.51 or more -----	193	100	86		9	7	11	27	11	9	7
Median -----	.57	.58	.56		.57	.56	.59	.55	.63	.57	.56
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	2 968	1 288	1 439		147	142	303	480	286	147	142
Less than \$20,000 -----	740	317	373		0	0	0	129	57	0	0
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 418	593	772		54	74	133	238	174	54	74
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	581	284	240		56	16	102	96	42	56	16
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	155	72	48		20	1	35	13	12	20	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	42	13	8		3	4	3	3	1	4	4
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	20	7	1		3	1	1	-	-	3	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	5	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	2	1	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	3	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more -----	2	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	29 400	29 800	28 100		42 800	24 600	38 800	28 700	28 600	42 800	24 600
Median (dollars) -----	33 500	33 200	30 400		45 100	28 200	40 000	31 600	30 600	45 100	28 200
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	3 252	1 623	1 473		268	106	74	413	265	268	106
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	213	289	256		318	276	301	270	305	318	276
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	266	280	247		321	270	293	271	298	321	270
With meals included in rent -----	9	2	7		-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	271	200	292		-	-	-	425	288	-	-
With meals included in rent -----	3 206	1 610	1 469		266	104	73	407	262	266	104
No cash rent -----	37	11	17		2	2	1	4	1	2	2

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County—Con.				Muskegon Heights city, Muskegon County					
	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	746	399	607	137	420	170	981	1 070	323	579
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units	325	321	245	57	143	76	556	555	118	311
Percent of occupied housing units	43.6	80.5	40.4	41.6	34.0	44.7	56.7	51.9	36.5	53.7
Renter-occupied housing units	421	78	362	80	277	94	425	515	205	268
Percent of occupied housing units	56.4	19.5	59.6	58.4	66.0	55.3	43.3	48.1	63.5	46.3
ROOMS										
1 room	10	7	10	4	16	3	14	7	21	7
2 rooms	36	7	40	3	25	10	29	53	15	24
3 rooms	97	23	83	20	58	25	75	71	38	78
4 rooms	109	97	141	14	75	41	130	196	70	107
5 rooms	161	133	145	33	74	34	224	329	75	152
6 rooms	139	95	101	23	88	32	247	246	48	130
7 rooms	94	52	68	24	50	17	121	111	16	67
8 or more rooms	80	37	61	16	34	8	141	57	14	54
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.0	4.7	5.6	5.1	4.4	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.6	5.3	6.5	6.0	5.2	6.0	5.4	5.2	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.9	4.9	3.6	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	514	390	365	85	220	111	771	750	167	493
1, attached	11	4	15	4	10	4	10	23	3	5
2	124	3	121	29	104	19	134	54	13	48
3 or 4	34	—	40	9	51	19	39	131	25	25
5 to 9	1	—	13	8	23	4	14	101	45	3
10 to 19	7	—	3	1	7	11	1	1	11	2
20 to 49	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
50 or more	46	—	27	—	1	—	—	2	39	—
Mobile home or trailer	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—
Other	7	2	22	1	4	1	12	8	1	3
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	176	39	146	25	124	53	202	265	101	88
2 persons	149	100	118	15	90	41	229	303	67	118
3 persons	149	108	125	41	83	32	190	211	65	132
4 persons	138	76	96	29	62	28	151	156	43	112
5 persons	68	46	73	13	35	8	106	74	29	55
6 or more persons	66	30	59	14	26	3	103	61	18	74
Median, occupied housing units	2.82	3.06	2.82	3.20	2.46	2.28	2.81	2.39	2.40	3.13
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.83	2.96	3.05	3.18	2.46	2.09	2.68	2.15	3.02	3.18
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.82	3.50	2.65	3.21	2.45	2.42	2.97	2.78	1.95	3.09
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	672	367	551	122	385	158	901	984	300	508
1.01 to 1.50	44	21	36	6	22	9	53	56	16	52
1.51 or more	30	11	20	9	13	3	27	30	7	19
Mean	.58	.59	.62	.60	.56	.52	.55	.53	.61	.63
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	285	303	206	52	116	68	480	496	109	286
Less than \$20,000	110	29	61	7	47	24	129	146	17	57
\$20,000 to \$39,999	131	133	107	36	44	34	238	267	59	174
\$40,000 to \$59,999	39	102	33	6	20	10	96	65	42	12
\$60,000 to \$79,999	4	35	5	1	4	—	13	14	5	12
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	23 500	38 800	25 800	29 400	22 900	25 000	28 700	26 100	32 900	28 600
Mean (dollars)	27 100	40 000	28 200	32 400	28 900	27 100	31 600	28 500	34 800	30 600
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	412	74	358	79	274	93	413	500	202	265
Median contract rent (dollars)	268	301	283	284	268	267	270	201	305	305
Mean contract rent (dollars)	261	293	276	293	270	265	271	200	239	298
With meals included in rent	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	2
Median contract rent (dollars)	200	—	—	—	—	—	425	152	313	288
Mean contract rent (dollars)	406	73	356	79	274	91	407	489	200	262
No cash rent	4	1	2	—	—	2	4	—	1	1

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County
Occupied housing units -----	391	391
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	221	221
Percent of occupied housing units -----	56.5	56.5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	170	170
Percent of occupied housing units -----	43.5	43.5
ROOMS		
1 room -----	5	5
2 rooms -----	12	12
3 rooms -----	76	26
4 rooms -----	89	89
5 rooms -----	104	104
6 rooms -----	78	78
7 rooms -----	44	44
8 or more rooms -----	33	33
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.1	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.5	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.5	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached -----	286	286
1, attached -----	3	3
2 -----	19	19
3 -----	13	13
3 or 4 -----	18	18
5 to 9 -----	5	5
10 to 19 -----	2	2
20 to 49 -----	6	6
50 or more -----	29	29
Mobile home or trailer -----	7	7
Other -----		
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person -----	61	61
2 persons -----	99	99
3 persons -----	74	74
4 persons -----	85	85
5 persons -----	37	37
6 or more persons -----	35	35
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.98	2.98
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.31	3.31
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.59	2.59
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less -----	364	364
1.01 to 1.50 -----	17	17
1.51 or more -----	10	10
Mean -----	62	62
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	163	163
Less than \$20,000 -----	37	37
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	69	69
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	30	30
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	19	19
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	3	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	2	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1	1
\$300,000 or more -----		
Median (dollars) -----	30,900	30,900
Mean (dollars) -----	38,800	38,800
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	164	164
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	289	289
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	293	293
With meals included in rent -----	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	263	263
No meals included in rent -----	160	160
No cash rent -----	3	3

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990
 [Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA		Muskegon County	
	102		102	
Occupied housing units				
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	60		60	
Percent of occupied housing units	58.8		58.8	
Renter-occupied housing units	42		42	
Percent of occupied housing units	41.2		41.2	
ROOMS				
1 room	2		2	
2 rooms	11		11	
3 rooms	8		8	
4 rooms	31		31	
5 rooms	13		13	
6 rooms	10		10	
7 rooms	4		4	
8 or more rooms	23		23	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.5		4.5	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7		5.7	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.8		3.8	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	69		69	
1, attached	3		3	
2	6		6	
3 or 4	3		3	
5 to 9	7		7	
10 to 19	5		5	
20 to 49	2		2	
50 or more	3		3	
Mobile home or trailer	3		3	
Other	1		1	
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	22		22	
2 persons	22		22	
3 persons	20		20	
4 persons	20		20	
5 persons	12		12	
6 or more persons	6		6	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.85		2.85	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.23		3.23	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.40		2.40	
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	90		90	
1.01 to 1.50	6		6	
1.51 or more	6		6	
Mean	.96		.96	
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	51		51	
Less than \$20,000	2		2	
\$20,000 to \$29,999	6		6	
\$30,000 to \$39,999	10		10	
\$40,000 to \$49,999	13		13	
\$50,000 to \$59,999	3		3	
\$60,000 to \$69,999	7		7	
\$70,000 to \$79,999	3		3	
\$80,000 to \$89,999	3		3	
\$90,000 to \$99,999	3		3	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3		3	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3		3	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	3		3	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	3		3	
\$300,000 or more	1		1	
Median (dollars)	70 500		70 500	
Mean (dollars)	101 000		101 000	
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	42		42	
Median contract rent (dollars)	300		300	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	327		327	
With meals included in rent	—		—	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	40		40	
No meals included in rent	2		2	
No cash rent	—		—	

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA		Muskegon County	
	Total	Muskegon city	Total	Muskegon city
Occupied housing units -----	902	352	902	352
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	527	152	527	152
Percent of occupied housing units -----	58.4	43.2	58.4	43.2
Renter-occupied housing units -----	375	200	375	200
Percent of occupied housing units -----	41.6	56.8	41.6	56.8
ROOMS				
1 room -----	13	3	13	3
2 rooms -----	43	22	43	22
3 rooms -----	86	47	86	47
4 rooms -----	191	80	191	80
5 rooms -----	232	84	232	84
6 rooms -----	158	57	158	57
7 rooms -----	99	34	99	34
8 or more rooms -----	80	25	80	25
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	623	208	623	208
1, attached -----	11	4	11	4
2 -----	65	49	65	49
3 or 4 -----	43	26	43	26
5 to 9 -----	37	22	37	22
10 to 19 -----	23	13	23	13
20 to 49 -----	19	13	19	13
50 or more -----	18	10	18	10
Mobile home or trailer -----	49	1	49	1
Other -----	14	6	14	6
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	172	70	172	70
2 persons -----	213	87	213	87
3 persons -----	167	70	167	70
4 persons -----	169	54	169	54
5 persons -----	99	33	99	33
6 or more persons -----	82	38	82	38
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.90	2.77	2.90	2.77
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.07	2.88	3.07	2.88
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.67	2.68	2.67	2.68
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	809	302	809	302
1.01 to 1.50 -----	65	38	65	38
1.51 or more -----	28	12	28	12
Mean -----	73	72	73	72
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	432	137	432	137
Less than \$20,000 -----	75	35	75	35
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	179	74	179	74
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	114	25	114	25
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	41	2	41	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	15	1	15	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	6	-	6	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	-	-	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	-	-	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more -----	2	-	2	-
Median (dollars) -----	35 300	27 900	35 300	27 900
Mean (dollars) -----	40 000	29 900	40 000	29 900
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	364	199	364	199
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	281	284	281	284
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	281	289	281	289
With meals included in rent -----	263	1	263	1
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	263	263	263	263
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	356	195	356	195
No meals included in rent -----	7	3	7	3
No cash rent -----	-	-	-	-

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990
 [Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA		Muskegon County	
	Total	Muskegon city	Total	Muskegon city
Occupied housing units -----	49 778	11 211	49 778	11 211
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	38 866	6 438	38 866	6 438
Percent of occupied housing units -----	78.1	57.4	78.1	57.4
Renter-occupied housing units -----	10 912	4 773	10 912	4 773
Percent of occupied housing units -----	21.9	42.6	21.9	42.6
ROOMS				
1 room -----	307	134	307	134
2 rooms -----	930	419	930	419
3 rooms -----	3 009	1 414	3 009	1 414
4 rooms -----	9 015	2 371	9 015	2 371
5 rooms -----	12 921	2 802	12 921	2 802
6 rooms -----	10 673	2 048	10 673	2 048
7 rooms -----	6 183	1 060	6 183	1 060
8 or more rooms -----	6 740	963	6 740	963
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	38 676	7 348	38 676	7 348
1, attached -----	493	140	493	140
2 -----	1 610	1 051	1 610	1 051
3 or 4 -----	1 048	689	1 048	689
5 to 9 -----	893	490	893	490
10 to 19 -----	1 101	319	1 101	319
20 to 49 -----	768	495	768	495
50 or more -----	940	546	940	546
Mobile home or trailer -----	3 916	5	3 916	5
Other -----	333	128	333	128
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	11 533	3 829	11 533	3 829
2 persons -----	16 652	3 606	16 652	3 606
3 persons -----	8 525	1 708	8 525	1 708
4 persons -----	7 945	1 234	7 945	1 234
5 persons -----	3 541	552	3 541	552
6 or more persons -----	1 582	282	1 582	282
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.30	1.99	2.30	1.99
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.38	2.14	2.38	2.14
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.91	1.72	1.91	1.72
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	48 772	10 968	48 772	10 968
1.01 to 1.50 -----	837	196	837	196
1.51 or more -----	169	47	169	47
Mean -----	.46	.45	.46	.45
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	30 342	5 816	30 342	5 816
Less than \$20,000 -----	2 419	988	2 419	988
\$20,000 to \$29,999 -----	8 501	2 790	8 501	2 790
\$30,000 to \$39,999 -----	9 131	1 373	9 131	1 373
\$40,000 to \$49,999 -----	5 870	422	5 870	422
\$50,000 to \$59,999 -----	2 229	149	2 229	149
\$60,000 to \$69,999 -----	1 389	78	1 389	78
\$70,000 to \$79,999 -----	457	15	457	15
\$80,000 to \$89,999 -----	167	1	167	1
\$90,000 to \$99,999 -----	82	-	82	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	87	-	87	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	48 600	33 100	48 600	33 100
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	55 700	37 400	55 700	37 400
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	48 600	33 100	48 600	33 100
Mean (dollars) -----	55 700	37 400	55 700	37 400
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	10 519	4 732	10 519	4 732
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	302	290	302	290
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	306	287	306	287
With meals included in rent -----	103	30	103	30
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	671	914	671	914
No meals included in rent -----	9 955	4 578	9 955	4 578
No cash rent -----	461	104	461	104

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Muskegon, MI MSA		Muskegon County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County									
		Muskegon, MI MSA	Total	Muskegon city	Muskegon Heights city	Norton Shores city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 10	Tract 12	Tract 14,02	Tract 18	Tract 23
ANCESTRY															
All persons-----		158 983	40 283	13 176	21 755	4 134	927	8 872	55	1 300	3 397	4 451	3 861	5 938	
Austrian specified-----		142 981	34 887	11 754	20 304	3 599	788	7 284	43	1 266	3 065	4 031	3 428	5 693	
Single ancestry-----		77 343	22 811	10 227	9 733	2 356	735	4 946	37	640	2 953	3 053	1 796	2 712	
Multiple ancestry-----		65 638	12 076	1 527	10 571	1 243	53	2 338	6	626	112	978	1 632	2 981	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported-----		16 002	5 396	1 422	1 451	535	139	1 588	12	34	332	420	433	245	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported-----		317 966	80 566	26 352	43 510	8 268	1 854	17 744	110	2 600	6 794	8 902	7 772	11 876	
Arab-----		200	110	—	31	18	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	12	
Austrian-----		442	44	—	76	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	25	
Belgian-----		625	147	30	43	42	—	42	—	—	6	—	23	17	
Canadian-----		268	28	12	28	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	
Czech-----		795	123	32	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	30	
Dutch-----		2 030	433	6	261	6	7	27	—	63	—	—	73	110	
Dutch-----		21 829	4 100	409	3 927	334	5	72	—	245	—	327	647	996	
English-----		22 519	3 796	551	3 738	479	11	1 201	6	181	27	433	469	952	
Finnish-----		1 121	183	25	202	35	—	636	—	6	—	25	88	88	
French (except Basque)-----		12 212	2 545	406	1 787	211	24	409	—	111	42	211	238	542	
French Canadian-----		3 534	794	18	643	94	5	175	—	25	7	5	77	120	
German-----		46 902	8 706	1 200	7 304	873	19	1 643	—	581	62	739	1 081	2 179	
Greek-----		1 650	111	12	181	63	—	7	—	15	—	—	6	44	
Hungarian-----		1 495	262	39	243	22	—	55	—	6	10	16	32	55	
Irish-----		21 617	4 289	779	3 069	432	15	831	—	201	18	551	529	813	
Italian-----		3 312	734	77	490	89	—	77	—	18	11	57	14	245	
Lithuanian-----		693	113	5	145	4	—	34	—	6	5	—	75	75	
Norwegian-----		2 987	641	85	447	90	—	95	—	54	—	85	245	8	
Polish-----		10 894	2 342	256	2 248	171	3	410	—	63	5	158	248	532	
Portuguese-----		40	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	
Romanian-----		57	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Russian-----		254	38	—	73	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	35	
Scotch-Irish-----		2 411	468	84	511	58	—	104	—	12	—	70	59	84	
Scottish-----		2 431	461	31	490	43	—	50	—	28	—	31	8	131	
Slovak-----		1 642	266	72	315	15	—	37	—	31	14	40	22	22	
Subsaharan African-----		96	51	14	—	—	—	39	—	8	—	—	29	—	
Swedish-----		10 485	1 969	237	1 652	148	5	289	—	135	80	110	301	542	
Swiss-----		325	27	—	52	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	14	
Ukrainian-----		463	76	17	49	—	—	—	—	49	—	5	—	—	
United States or American-----		4 579	933	249	606	94	—	227	—	18	29	170	165	125	
Welsh-----		609	188	14	88	19	—	21	—	—	—	8	23	16	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)-----		65	58	6	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	6	—	—	
Rugoslavian-----		148	7	—	41	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	11	—	
Other ancestries-----		137 559	46 079	21 582	14 028	4 866	1 760	11 046	68	746	6 470	5 766	3 225	3 667	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic)-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American-----		34	16	7	11	—	—	10	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran-----		10	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rican-----		24	6	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American, origin not specified-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American-----		11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean-----		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Columbian-----		9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American-----		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	52
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area														Muskegon city, Muskegon County									
Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County—Con.																							
Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26.01	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 7.99	Tract 8	Tract 9										
ANCESTRY																							
All persons.....																							
Ancestry specified.....																							
Single ancestry.....																							
Multiple ancestry.....																							
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....																							
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS																							
Total ancestries reported.....																							
Arab.....																							
Austrian.....																							
Belgian.....																							
Canadian.....																							
Czech.....																							
Danish.....																							
Dutch.....																							
English.....																							
Finnish.....																							
French (except Basque).....																							
French Canadian.....																							
German.....																							
Greek.....																							
Hungarian.....																							
Irish.....																							
Italian.....																							
Jamaican.....																							
Norwegian.....																							
Polish.....																							
Portuguese.....																							
Rumanian.....																							
Russian.....																							
Scotch-Irish.....																							
Scottish.....																							
Slovak.....																							
Subsaharan African.....																							
Swedish.....																							
Swiss.....																							
Ukrainian.....																							
United States or American.....																							
Welsh.....																							
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....																							
Yugoslavian.....																							
Other ancestries.....																							
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS																							
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....																							
Central American.....																							
Costa Rican.....																							
Guatemalan.....																							
Honduran.....																							
Nicaraguan.....																							
Panamanian.....																							
Salvadoran.....																							
Central American, origin not specified.....																							
South American.....																							
Argentinean.....																							
Chilean.....																							
Colombian.....																							
Ecuadorian.....																							
Peruvian.....																							
Venezuelan.....																							
Other South American.....																							

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County—Con.				Muskegon Heights city, Muskegon County						
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)
ANCESTRY											
All persons	1 300	—	—	3 476	546	3 397	3 018	1 764	4 451	—	—
Ancestry specified	1 266	—	—	3 159	476	3 065	2 595	1 587	4 031	—	—
Single ancestry	640	—	—	1 819	414	2 953	2 515	1 292	3 053	—	—
Multiple ancestry	626	—	—	1 340	62	112	80	295	978	—	—
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	34	—	—	317	70	332	423	177	420	—	—
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported	2 600	—	—	6 952	1 092	6 794	6 036	3 528	8 902	—	—
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	24	—	—	—
Belgian	—	—	—	7	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
Czech	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Danish	63	—	—	351	17	—	15	50	327	—	—
Dutch	245	—	—	542	4	27	11	76	433	—	—
English	181	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	25	—	—
Finnish	6	—	—	426	47	—	12	94	211	—	—
French (except Basque)	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Canadian	—	—	—	111	—	7	—	6	5	—	—
German	25	—	—	958	45	62	54	300	739	—	—
Greek	581	—	—	13	—	—	5	—	7	—	—
Hungarian	15	—	—	38	—	10	—	13	16	—	—
Irish	201	—	—	422	44	18	14	152	551	—	—
Italian	18	—	—	130	—	11	9	—	57	—	—
Lithuanian	6	—	—	13	—	5	—	—	85	—	—
Norwegian	54	—	—	118	—	—	5	73	158	—	—
Polish	63	—	—	361	15	5	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	12	—	—	9	—	—	—	14	70	—	—
Scottish	28	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	31	—	—
Slovak	31	—	—	43	—	14	—	18	40	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	135	—	—	300	—	80	—	47	110	—	—
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian	18	—	—	14	—	—	—	12	5	—	—
United States or American	28	—	—	138	—	29	50	6	170	—	—
Welsh	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Other ancestries	746	—	—	2 772	914	6 470	5 841	2 591	5 766	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Naritan Shares city, Muskegon County						Remainder of Muskegon County					
	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15
ANCESTRY												
All persons-----	—	5 938	2 798	6 668	3 687	2 664	141	—	99	—	—	3 919
Ancestry specified-----	—	5 693	2 673	6 376	3 273	2 289	136	—	80	—	—	3 633
Single ancestry-----	—	2 712	1 329	3 099	1 700	893	47	—	16	—	—	1 525
Multiple ancestry-----	—	2 981	1 344	3 277	1 573	1 396	89	—	64	—	—	2 108
Ancestry unclassified or not reported-----	—	245	125	292	414	375	5	—	19	—	—	286
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported-----	—	11 876	5 596	13 336	7 374	5 328	282	—	198	—	—	7 833
Arab-----	—	12	—	19	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Austrian-----	—	25	11	31	7	13	—	—	—	—	—	25
Belgian-----	—	17	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Canadian-----	—	—	10	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech-----	—	30	22	15	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	61
Danish-----	—	110	13	92	—	46	5	—	—	—	—	71
Dutch-----	—	996	459	1 247	770	435	5	—	25	—	—	637
English-----	—	932	519	1 291	536	440	5	—	22	—	—	991
Finnish-----	—	88	8	84	10	12	—	—	—	—	—	32
French (except Basque)-----	—	542	183	482	309	271	25	—	29	—	—	333
French Canadian-----	—	120	119	178	99	127	10	—	—	—	—	54
German-----	—	2 179	981	2 252	937	955	78	—	57	—	—	1 462
Greek-----	—	44	62	75	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	35
Hungarian-----	—	32	18	121	61	11	—	—	—	—	—	7
Irish-----	—	813	451	832	577	396	35	—	11	—	—	536
Italian-----	—	247	50	84	61	48	—	—	—	—	—	124
Lithuanian-----	—	75	—	27	35	8	4	—	—	—	—	23
Norwegian-----	—	245	32	68	46	56	6	—	—	—	—	124
Polish-----	—	532	256	891	279	290	—	—	—	—	—	181
Portuguese-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Romanian-----	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian-----	—	35	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Scotch-Irish-----	—	84	90	205	78	54	—	—	—	—	—	134
Scottish-----	—	131	31	200	61	67	—	—	—	—	—	134
Slovak-----	—	22	132	95	58	8	—	—	—	—	—	39
Subsaharan African-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish-----	—	542	138	522	250	200	—	—	—	—	—	410
Swiss-----	—	14	25	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Ukrainian-----	—	21	15	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
United States or American-----	—	125	43	233	136	69	4	—	—	—	—	30
Welsh-----	—	16	—	12	60	—	5	—	—	—	—	12
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian-----	—	—	—	21	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Other ancestries-----	—	3 667	1 740	4 017	2 836	1 768	68	—	54	—	—	2 136
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)-----	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian-----	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.													
	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	
ANCESTRY													
All persons	2 243	4 295	3 861	2 760	5 003	3 438	3 885	—	—	7 007	4 478	4 584	
Ancestry specified	2 024	4 032	3 428	2 413	4 602	3 070	3 683	—	—	6 278	4 151	4 061	
Single ancestry	921	1 762	1 796	1 210	2 219	1 282	1 679	—	—	2 685	1 744	1 881	
Multiple ancestry	1 103	2 270	1 632	1 203	2 383	1 788	2 004	—	—	3 593	2 407	2 180	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	219	263	433	347	401	368	202	—	—	729	327	523	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	4 486	8 590	7 722	5 520	10 006	6 876	7 770	—	—	14 014	8 956	9 168	
Arab	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	9	—	
Austrian	23	40	11	21	13	—	50	—	—	45	4	53	
Belgian	6	6	23	35	13	14	17	—	—	17	7	—	
Canadian	5	—	—	25	13	19	17	—	—	26	4	—	
Czech	—	48	27	27	15	5	11	—	—	11	21	28	
Danish	56	52	73	40	77	13	93	—	—	99	34	33	
Dutch	396	920	647	377	822	617	727	—	—	1 211	844	897	
English	442	816	469	311	721	625	607	—	—	1 239	857	765	
Finnish	—	23	62	58	9	32	27	—	—	83	16	51	
French (except Basque)	150	356	238	229	668	491	345	—	—	628	334	416	
French Canadian	49	73	77	68	78	71	106	—	—	180	195	82	
German	850	1 607	1 081	976	1 665	1 088	1 097	—	—	2 551	1 487	1 495	
Greek	—	22	6	—	—	—	13	—	—	37	34	25	
Hungarian	20	51	55	11	33	25	79	—	—	115	59	59	
Irish	361	500	529	425	789	617	739	—	—	908	651	763	
Italian	82	147	114	36	164	50	93	—	—	117	252	58	
Lithuanian	7	—	20	—	14	14	19	—	—	32	16	34	
Norwegian	55	133	77	18	30	44	118	—	—	135	140	42	
Polish	183	449	248	224	258	245	519	—	—	736	379	474	
Portuguese	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	
Romanian	—	6	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	2	5	
Russian	—	12	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	23	9	9	
Scotch-Irish	34	47	59	24	71	37	78	—	—	120	56	36	
Scottish	34	112	8	63	86	36	41	—	—	167	103	50	
Slovak	27	66	40	39	44	26	102	—	—	126	88	55	
Subsaharan African	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Swedish	182	437	301	150	460	270	257	—	—	449	314	349	
Swiss	—	12	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	22	7	6	
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	23	46	22	
United States or American	19	146	165	168	240	130	49	—	—	162	139	162	
Welsh	6	12	23	41	16	22	24	—	—	18	12	11	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian	18	20	11	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	4	—	
Other ancestries	1 397	2 427	3 225	2 146	3 561	2 352	2 310	—	—	4 558	2 657	3 117	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33	Tract 34	Tract 35	Tract 36	Tract 37	Tract 38	Tract 39	Tract 40
ANCESTRY												
All persons		3 904	2 907	4 733	4 733	3 421	3 177	3 779	5 425	3 296	1 659	1 022
Ancestry specified		3 445	2 616	4 253	4 130	3 083	2 959	3 379	5 030	3 164	1 508	878
Single ancestry		1 590	1 169	2 097	2 097	1 325	1 321	1 727	2 168	1 358	770	351
Multiple ancestry		1 855	1 447	2 324	2 033	1 758	1 638	1 652	2 862	1 806	738	527
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		459	291	480	603	338	218	400	395	132	151	144
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported		7 808	5 814	9 466	9 466	6 842	6 354	7 558	10 850	6 592	3 318	2 044
Arab		3	—	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—
Austrian		—	—	34	12	—	36	—	16	5	—	10
Belgian		35	—	62	13	29	—	10	15	1	14	6
Canadian		10	6	—	11	5	—	—	24	11	—	—
Czech		99	33	43	22	6	28	—	52	29	8	—
Danish		—	16	75	58	34	49	68	113	99	—	3
Dutch		600	503	939	581	690	380	338	494	343	264	136
English		701	412	747	818	510	467	586	1 121	672	282	248
Finnish		43	81	17	20	60	22	1	32	22	20	—
French (except Basque)		289	282	405	479	277	283	326	419	309	92	71
French Canadian		87	123	195	127	146	90	115	49	67	15	22
German		1 460	959	1 731	1 615	1 093	1 296	1 229	2 205	1 513	730	367
Greek		13	16	5	3	13	16	18	7	—	—	—
Hungarian		34	45	101	26	19	19	8	90	12	5	—
Irish		666	608	821	752	544	608	768	925	544	194	166
Italian		73	102	57	92	74	97	88	50	93	23	25
Lithuanian		7	28	—	35	29	7	20	28	9	—	—
Norwegian		25	41	62	115	68	113	85	256	93	21	13
Polish		161	145	225	221	335	153	135	315	296	113	53
Portuguese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian		—	6	—	9	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Russian		11	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish		39	53	90	103	104	51	40	11	3	2	—
Scottish		76	23	31	77	8	89	72	64	68	28	12
Slovak		33	14	72	42	—	20	22	79	35	30	—
Slovakian African		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	44	6	—
Swedish		305	154	199	366	323	273	197	756	257	155	63
Swiss		12	23	12	12	12	21	27	30	9	4	—
Ukrainian		7	9	46	8	18	27	4	33	6	—	—
United States or American		168	104	153	243	103	145	175	128	79	65	14
Welsh		18	—	9	9	—	28	5	27	11	12	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Yugoslavian		—	—	12	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other ancestries		2 765	1 987	3 288	3 549	2 295	2 002	3 053	3 188	1 824	1 172	739
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Argentinean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County				
		Total	Muskegon city	Muskegon Heights city	Norton Shores city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 10
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	158 983	158 983	40 283	13 176	21 755	4 134	927	8 872	55	1 300
Native	156 993	156 993	39 676	13 092	21 238	4 096	927	8 734	45	1 268
Foreign born	1 990	1 990	607	84	517	38	—	138	10	32
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	345	345	144	42	66	19	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	146 192	146 192	36 798	11 697	20 295	3 833	879	8 355	50	1 208
In linguistically isolated households	649	649	301	61	171	39	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	5 344	5 344	1 926	534	879	153	12	526	—	30
Do not speak English "very well"	1 760	1 760	698	118	386	75	—	153	—	8
Speak Spanish	2 149	2 149	823	342	225	73	—	258	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	708	708	325	65	91	47	—	88	—	—
Linguistically isolated	214	214	118	25	45	32	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	428	428	93	49	181	22	—	10	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	223	223	51	22	99	14	—	10	—	—
Linguistically isolated	94	94	13	6	55	7	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	42 908	42 908	10 758	3 777	5 536	1 047	330	2 274	13	329
Preprimary school	3 745	3 745	894	272	524	86	6	120	—	35
Public school	3 029	3 029	732	263	352	86	6	101	—	29
Elementary or high school	30 378	30 378	7 113	2 883	3 747	631	253	1 401	6	217
Public school	28 134	28 134	6 571	2 767	3 243	623	242	1 290	—	173
College	8 785	8 785	2 751	622	1 265	330	71	753	7	77
Public college	7 367	7 367	2 165	557	1 059	279	71	613	7	66
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	99 720	99 720	24 830	7 369	14 703	2 559	517	5 997	37	919
Less than 9th grade	8 669	8 669	2 762	1 171	910	454	129	468	8	34
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	17 012	17 012	5 012	2 060	1 907	426	127	1 251	—	90
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	34 118	34 118	7 890	2 195	4 427	736	134	2 050	—	232
Some college, no degree	20 931	20 931	5 534	1 198	3 049	557	61	1 561	11	251
Associate degree	7 872	7 872	1 592	410	1 397	186	20	368	—	90
Bachelor's degree	7 678	7 678	1 416	267	1 995	157	39	217	18	159
Graduate or professional degree	3 440	3 440	624	68	1 018	43	7	82	—	63
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.2	74.2	68.7	56.2	80.8	65.6	50.5	71.3	78.4	86.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.1	11.1	8.2	4.5	20.5	7.8	8.9	5.0	48.6	24.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	449	449	609	852	226	350	107	519	—	156
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 706	1 706	1 668	1 965	1 468	1 041	1 943	1 855	417	1 265
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 130	2 130	2 130	2 651	1 929	2 022	2 432	1 815	—	1 293
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	146 192	146 192	36 798	11 697	20 295	3 833	879	8 355	50	1 208
Same house	85 013	85 013	18 573	6 828	12 870	1 632	581	3 994	21	815
Different house in United States	60 770	60 770	18 025	4 825	7 412	2 187	293	4 352	19	387
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	22 039	22 039	8 812	1 955	2 933	1 061	177	1 231	7	310
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	21 012	21 012	3 359	1 878	2 233	498	33	559	12	59
Different MSA/PMSA	12 204	12 204	4 256	760	1 496	341	83	2 117	—	18
Not in an MSA/PMSA	5 515	5 515	1 598	232	750	287	—	445	—	—
Abroad	409	409	200	44	13	14	5	9	10	6
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	113 381	113 381	40 283	13 176	21 755	4 134	927	8 872	55	1 300
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	82 491	82 491	25 172	9 313	17 537	1 710	638	5 339	—	1 150
Rural population	45 602	45 602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	18 133	18 133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	823	823	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	63 855	63 855	13 618	3 672	10 259	1 667	266	2 258	39	588
Car, truck, or van	59 824	59 824	12 392	3 313	9 786	1 536	229	2 082	20	561
Drove alone	52 579	52 579	10 328	2 611	9 008	1 311	164	1 719	20	500
Carpooled	7 245	7 245	2 064	702	778	225	65	363	—	61
Public transportation (including taxicab)	432	432	190	97	25	21	—	20	—	5
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	324	324	155	49	20	21	—	20	—	5
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	1 556	1 556	613	167	111	44	24	97	5	3
Other means	566	566	194	53	75	48	13	14	—	—
Worked at home	1 477	1 477	229	42	262	18	—	45	14	19
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.04	1.09	1.18	1.10	1.00	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.3	18.3	15.8	17.5	16.6	16.1	21.3	16.2	6.4	17.4
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	4 779	4 779	909	313	511	150	30	181	—	23
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	13 267	13 267	2 571	792	1 947	360	19	531	—	78
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	16 802	16 802	3 331	672	3 183	363	60	514	—	251
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	8 708	8 708	1 930	371	1 630	193	45	274	13	75
All other times	18 822	18 822	4 648	1 482	2 726	583	112	713	12	142
Worked in MSA of residence	52 628	52 628	11 612	2 974	8 489	1 328	229	1 869	39	530
Muskegon city	24 771	24 771	7 217	1 561	4 249	803	161	1 184	32	345
Muskegon Heights city	4 285	4 285	905	659	942	136	6	159	—	51
Norton Shores city	6 663	6 663	1 646	388	2 020	155	26	210	7	58
Whitehall city	3 038	3 038	298	82	88	50	—	44	—	18
Remainder of Muskegon County	13 871	13 871	1 546	284	1 190	184	36	292	—	58
Worked outside MSA of residence	11 227	11 227	2 006	698	1 770	339	37	389	—	58
Ocean County	220	220	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Rapids city	1 250	1 250	212	51	211	15	—	53	—	6
Remainder of Kent County	1 475	1 475	113	27	110	8	—	27	—	—
Holland city (pt.)	589	589	114	73	161	20	—	45	—	—
Grand Haven city	2 838	2 838	619	263	558	147	18	119	—	5
Remainder of Ottawa County	3 593	3 593	704	259	557	105	9	139	—	24
Newaygo County	550	550	45	—	32	14	—	—	—	10
Mason County	24	24	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	5
Worked elsewhere	688	688	181	15	141	30	10	6	—	8

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Muskegon County—Can.							Muskegon city, Muskegon County		
	Tract 12	Tract 14.02	Tract 18	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26.01	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 397	4 451	3 861	5 938	2 798	6 668	3 687	3 993	927	3 707
Native	3 390	4 410	3 855	5 729	2 738	6 476	3 636	3 955	927	3 690
Foreign born	7	41	6	209	60	192	51	38	—	17
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	8	18	—	14	14	7	31	19	—	5
Persons 5 years and over	2 986	3 922	3 540	5 512	2 657	6 299	3 366	3 697	879	3 219
In linguistically isolated households	8	24	—	60	25	14	72	39	—	5
Speak a language other than English	119	208	82	267	83	262	209	153	12	125
Do not speak English "very well"	31	42	23	132	34	103	102	75	—	28
Speak Spanish	94	114	24	33	14	34	108	73	—	85
Do not speak English "very well"	24	18	13	15	6	4	51	47	—	12
Linguistically isolated	8	—	—	—	6	—	39	32	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	13	11	110	11	60	—	22	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	6	—	71	11	17	—	14	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	6	—	44	11	—	—	7	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 009	1 089	1 224	1 662	653	1 868	688	987	330	1 179
Preprimary school	81	119	92	200	32	139	84	80	6	106
Public school	81	110	72	107	15	104	84	80	6	106
Elementary or high school	750	785	883	1 071	460	1 305	443	592	253	772
Public school	727	741	812	960	382	1 109	347	584	242	767
College	178	185	249	391	161	424	161	315	71	301
Public college	167	159	235	326	138	364	109	273	71	223
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 814	2 537	2 295	4 007	2 005	4 433	2 538	2 490	517	1 985
Less than 9th grade	323	281	113	145	63	189	325	454	129	361
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	471	614	305	388	215	376	577	416	127	590
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	483	877	939	1 156	573	1 271	867	704	134	559
Some college, no degree	358	451	518	781	401	999	475	536	61	362
Associate degree	90	190	213	477	137	441	213	180	20	74
Bachelor's degree	58	105	119	721	423	720	53	157	39	34
Graduate or professional degree	31	19	88	339	193	437	28	43	7	5
Percent high school graduate or higher	56.2	64.7	81.8	86.7	86.1	87.3	64.5	65.1	50.5	52.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.9	4.9	9.0	26.5	30.7	26.1	3.2	8.0	8.9	2.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	732	1 029	404	125	195	142	423	340	107	1 240
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 017	1 829	2 214	1 663	1 057	1 583	1 208	1 041	1 943	2 682
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	3 103	2 483	1 871	1 990	1 726	1 964	1 844	1 957	2 432	2 700
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	2 986	3 922	3 540	5 512	2 657	6 299	3 366	3 697	879	3 219
Some house	1 818	2 044	2 038	3 776	1 533	4 129	1 921	1 563	581	1 907
Different house in United States	1 149	1 872	1 502	1 729	1 124	2 164	1 445	2 120	293	1 312
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	491	830	610	671	549	907	554	1 033	177	741
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	458	643	564	479	301	712	518	469	33	294
Different MSA/PMSA	143	325	209	380	195	398	223	341	83	187
Not in an MSA/PMSA	57	74	119	199	79	147	150	277	—	90
Abroad	19	6	—	7	—	6	—	14	5	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 397	4 451	2 864	5 938	2 798	6 668	3 687	3 993	927	3 707
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 492	3 566	2 379	5 622	1 931	5 300	3 185	1 569	638	2 345
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	528	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	805	1 500	1 689	2 913	1 318	3 132	1 681	1 613	266	777
Car, truck, or van	674	1 435	1 619	2 819	1 223	3 017	1 592	1 482	229	635
Drove alone	525	1 140	1 494	2 626	1 120	2 814	1 414	1 257	164	391
Carpooled	149	295	125	193	103	203	178	225	65	244
Public transportation (including taxicab)	31	5	—	—	10	8	7	21	—	36
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	4	—	—	—	5	8	7	21	—	13
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	60	37	10	23	25	34	29	44	24	68
Other means	—	23	—	8	20	16	26	48	13	18
Worked at home	40	—	60	63	40	57	27	18	—	20
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.14	1.13	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.06	1.10	1.18	1.31
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.5	18.0	18.4	16.9	14.1	16.8	17.1	15.9	21.3	17.4
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	72	150	110	97	32	155	149	130	30	50
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	180	289	396	541	188	564	403	346	19	203
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	115	347	444	1 081	491	955	331	357	60	75
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	60	169	204	465	247	540	291	193	45	89
All other times	338	545	475	666	320	861	480	569	112	340
Worked in MSA of residence	703	1 193	1 482	2 449	1 157	2 706	1 359	1 292	229	632
Muskegon city	392	649	612	1 266	566	1 396	662	784	161	398
Muskegon Heights city	145	227	78	297	81	373	129	128	6	34
Norton Shores city	95	121	154	546	342	610	288	155	26	63
Whitehall city	37	39	118	16	23	9	22	50	—	25
Remainder of Muskegon County	34	157	520	324	145	318	258	175	36	112
Worked outside MSA of residence	102	307	207	464	161	426	322	321	37	145
Oceano County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Rapids city	8	39	28	54	36	44	35	15	—	39
Remainder of Kent County	7	14	21	51	6	25	23	8	—	—
Holland city (pt.)	26	17	14	64	—	54	28	20	—	—
Grand Haven city	51	102	55	107	27	113	121	134	18	17
Remainder of Ottawa County	10	125	73	109	62	154	96	105	9	89
Newaygo County	—	—	6	21	—	11	—	14	—	—
Mason County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	10	10	58	30	25	19	25	10	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 7.99	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	8 773	5 976	1 919	2 823	55	—	3 507	3 827	1 300	—
Native.....	8 635	5 914	1 907	2 815	45	—	3 404	3 740	1 268	—
Foreign born.....	138	62	12	8	10	—	103	87	32	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households.....	—	28	5	23	—	—	14	28	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	8 261	5 288	1 715	2 538	50	—	3 182	3 572	1 208	—
In linguistically isolated households.....	—	90	10	50	—	—	34	44	—	—
Speak a language other than English.....	522	241	119	99	—	—	181	240	30	—
Do not speak English "very well".....	153	102	66	52	—	—	64	93	8	—
Speak Spanish.....	258	146	51	39	—	—	61	77	—	—
Do not speak English "very well".....	88	72	21	7	—	—	39	25	—	—
Linguistically isolated.....	—	51	—	7	—	—	28	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language.....	10	28	4	—	—	—	4	5	—	—
Do not speak English "very well".....	10	18	4	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Linguistically isolated.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 248	1 922	632	607	13	—	971	825	329	—
Preprimary school.....	120	185	75	32	—	—	130	69	35	—
Public school.....	101	152	45	32	—	—	107	23	29	—
Elementary or high school.....	1 396	1 311	475	460	6	—	621	533	217	—
Public school.....	1 285	1 137	447	442	—	—	569	468	173	—
College.....	732	426	82	115	7	—	220	223	77	—
Public college.....	592	263	76	96	7	—	161	191	66	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	5 920	3 096	1 051	1 620	37	—	2 169	2 664	919	—
Less than 9th grade.....	452	410	98	287	8	—	132	160	34	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	1 234	693	212	314	—	—	377	519	90	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	2 014	1 007	297	555	—	—	722	957	232	—
Some college, no degree.....	1 561	671	269	462	11	—	462	609	251	—
Associate degree.....	368	148	66	90	—	—	190	188	90	—
Bachelor's degree.....	217	107	70	56	18	—	164	155	159	—
Graduate or professional degree.....	74	60	39	49	—	—	122	76	63	—
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	71.5	64.4	70.5	62.9	78.4	—	76.5	74.5	86.5	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	4.9	5.4	10.4	6.5	48.6	—	13.2	8.7	24.2	—
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years.....	528	796	661	869	—	—	461	322	156	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years.....	1 867	1 972	1 718	1 340	417	—	1 578	1 366	1 265	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years.....	1 828	2 387	2 706	3 074	—	—	1 869	1 878	1 293	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	8 261	5 288	1 715	2 538	50	—	3 182	3 572	1 208	—
Same house.....	3 917	2 441	779	911	21	—	1 708	2 352	815	—
Different house in United States.....	4 335	2 790	894	1 620	19	—	1 444	1 214	387	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSEA.....	1 231	1 345	458	948	7	—	953	775	310	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSEA.....	542	625	166	359	12	—	244	201	59	—
Different MSA/PMSEA.....	2 117	520	185	228	—	—	173	147	18	—
Not in an MSA/PMSEA.....	445	300	85	85	—	—	74	91	—	—
Abroad.....	9	57	42	7	10	—	30	6	6	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population.....	8 773	5 976	1 919	2 823	55	—	3 507	3 827	1 300	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre.....	5 240	4 058	1 193	942	—	—	2 524	3 316	1 150	—
Rural population.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 241	1 918	689	739	39	—	1 501	1 784	588	—
Car, truck, or van.....	2 073	1 708	570	630	20	—	1 423	1 699	561	—
Drove alone.....	1 710	1 341	504	468	20	—	1 252	1 510	500	—
Carpooled.....	363	367	66	162	—	—	171	189	61	—
Public transportation (including taxicab).....	20	40	26	15	—	—	4	23	5	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car.....	20	40	26	7	—	—	—	23	5	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked.....	97	123	72	41	5	—	43	36	3	—
Other means.....	6	27	12	22	—	—	5	15	—	—
Worked at home.....	45	20	9	31	14	—	26	11	19	—
Persons per car, truck, or van.....	1.10	1.13	1.07	1.16	1.00	—	1.07	1.06	1.06	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes).....	16.3	16.5	14.5	14.2	6.4	—	13.8	15.7	17.4	—
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.....	181	171	37	49	—	—	76	92	23	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.....	531	287	103	131	—	—	301	315	78	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.....	514	406	178	156	—	—	417	517	251	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.....	274	304	132	55	13	—	268	310	75	—
All other times.....	696	730	230	317	12	—	413	539	142	—
Worked in MSA of residence.....	1 852	1 608	622	676	39	—	1 281	1 576	530	—
Muskegon city.....	1 175	1 106	446	389	32	—	768	900	345	—
Muskegon Heights city.....	139	118	11	67	—	—	99	162	51	—
Norton Shores city.....	202	134	125	81	7	—	255	295	58	—
Whitehall city.....	44	7	13	21	—	—	28	19	18	—
Remainder of Muskegon County.....	292	243	27	118	—	—	131	200	58	—
Worked outside MSA of residence.....	389	310	67	63	—	—	220	208	58	—
Oceana County.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Rapids city.....	53	34	25	—	—	—	17	12	6	—
Remainder of Kent County.....	27	35	9	15	—	—	6	13	—	—
Holland city (pt.).....	45	5	6	—	—	—	5	22	—	—
Grand Haven city.....	119	81	7	7	—	—	93	49	5	—
Remainder of Ottawa County.....	139	111	20	35	—	—	66	67	24	—
Newaygo County.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	15	10	—
Mason County.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Worked elsewhere.....	6	44	—	6	—	—	27	30	8	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County— Con.		Muskegon Heights city, Muskegon County						
	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	—	3 476	546	3 397	3 018	1 764	4 451	—	—
Native	—	3 376	546	3 390	2 997	1 749	4 410	—	—
Foreign born	—	100	—	7	21	15	41	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	22	—	8	6	10	18	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	—	3 189	507	2 986	2 680	1 602	3 922	—	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	29	—	8	19	10	24	—	—
Speak a language other than English	—	204	17	119	62	128	208	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	57	—	31	6	39	42	—	—
Speak Spanish	—	33	13	94	51	70	114	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	14	—	24	6	17	18	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	8	13	4	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	20	—	—	5	31	13	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	16	6	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	715	164	1 009	957	558	1 089	—	—
Preprimary school	—	56	8	81	34	30	119	—	—
Public school	—	51	8	81	34	30	110	—	—
Elementary or high school	—	477	141	750	739	468	785	—	—
Public school	—	457	134	727	717	448	741	—	—
College	—	182	15	178	184	60	185	—	—
Public college	—	146	12	167	159	60	159	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	—	2 362	301	1 814	1 718	999	2 537	—	—
Less than 9th grade	—	237	48	323	352	167	281	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	440	89	471	626	260	614	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	709	90	483	416	329	877	—	—
Some college, no degree	—	472	56	358	190	143	451	—	—
Associate degree	—	178	7	90	65	58	190	—	—
Bachelor's degree	—	240	11	58	62	31	105	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	—	86	—	31	7	11	19	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	71.3	54.5	56.2	43.1	57.3	64.7	—	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	13.8	3.7	4.9	4.0	4.2	4.9	—	—
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	500	708	732	788	716	1 029	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	1 294	1 620	2 017	2 201	1 944	1 829	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	1 806	3 750	3 103	2 539	2 245	2 483	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	—	3 189	507	2 986	2 680	1 602	3 922	—	—
Same house	—	1 578	319	1 818	1 835	812	2 044	—	—
Different house in United States	—	1 597	188	1 149	826	790	1 872	—	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	834	96	491	263	275	830	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	355	33	458	436	308	643	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	—	257	36	143	94	162	325	—	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	151	23	57	33	45	74	—	—
Abroad	—	14	—	19	19	—	6	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	—	3 476	546	3 397	3 018	1 764	4 451	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	2 197	299	2 492	1 871	1 085	3 566	—	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	—	1 463	182	805	658	527	1 500	—	—
Car, truck, or van	—	1 362	128	674	588	488	1 435	—	—
Drive alone	—	1 211	104	525	504	338	1 140	—	—
Carpooled	—	151	24	149	84	150	295	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	14	31	19	28	5	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	10	4	19	16	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	57	30	60	29	11	37	—	—
Other means	—	28	8	—	22	—	23	—	—
Worked at home	—	16	2	40	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	1.07	1.10	1.14	1.09	1.19	1.13	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	15.2	14.2	17.5	17.8	16.7	18.0	—	—
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	70	13	72	35	43	150	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	257	56	180	140	127	289	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	400	43	115	92	75	347	—	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	172	11	60	92	39	169	—	—
All other times	—	548	57	338	299	243	545	—	—
Worked in MSA of residence	—	1 275	153	703	497	428	1 193	—	—
Muskegon city	—	713	68	392	229	223	649	—	—
Muskegon Heights city	—	90	61	145	162	64	227	—	—
Norton Shares city	—	245	18	95	69	85	121	—	—
Whitehall city	—	73	—	37	—	6	39	—	—
Remainder of Muskegon County	—	154	6	34	37	50	157	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	188	29	102	161	99	307	—	—
Oceana County	—	13	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Grand Rapids city	—	11	—	8	—	4	39	—	—
Remainder of Kent County	—	—	—	7	6	—	14	—	—
Holland city (pt.)	—	11	—	26	30	—	17	—	—
Grand Haven city	—	89	17	51	61	32	102	—	—
Remainder of Ottawa County	—	39	12	10	49	63	125	—	—
Newaygo County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mason County	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	25	—	—	5	—	10	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norton Shares city, Muskegon County						Remainder of Muskegon County		
	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	—	5 938	2 798	6 668	3 687	2 664	141	—	99
Native	—	5 729	2 738	6 476	3 636	2 659	141	—	99
Foreign born	—	209	60	192	51	5	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	14	14	7	31	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	—	5 512	2 657	6 299	3 366	2 461	136	—	94
In linguistically isolated households	—	60	25	14	72	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	—	267	83	262	209	58	—	—	4
Do not speak English "very well"	—	132	34	103	102	15	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	—	33	14	34	108	36	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	15	6	4	51	15	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	6	—	39	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	110	11	60	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	71	11	17	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	44	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	1 662	653	1 868	688	665	60	—	26
Preprimary school	—	200	32	139	84	69	6	—	—
Public school	—	107	15	104	84	42	6	—	—
Elementary or high school	—	1 071	460	1 305	443	468	39	—	5
Public school	—	960	382	1 109	347	445	39	—	5
College	—	391	161	424	161	128	15	—	21
Public college	—	326	138	364	109	122	6	—	21
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	—	4 007	2 005	4 433	2 538	1 720	69	—	77
Less than 9th grade	—	145	63	189	325	188	—	—	16
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	388	215	376	577	351	10	—	17
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	1 156	573	1 271	867	560	32	—	36
Same college, no degree	—	781	401	999	475	393	21	—	—
Associate degree	—	477	137	441	213	129	6	—	—
Bachelor's degree	—	721	423	720	53	78	—	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	—	339	193	437	28	21	—	—	8
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	86.7	86.1	87.3	64.5	68.7	85.5	—	57.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	26.5	30.7	26.1	3.2	5.8	—	—	10.4
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	125	195	142	423	323	1 000	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	1 663	1 057	1 583	1 208	1 489	—	—	1 000
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	1 990	1 726	1 964	1 844	2 000	2 952	—	1 000
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	—	5 512	2 657	6 299	3 366	2 461	136	—	94
Same house	—	3 776	1 533	4 129	1 921	1 511	69	—	77
Different house in United States	—	1 739	1 124	2 164	1 445	950	67	—	17
Central city of this MSA/PMSEA	—	671	549	907	554	252	28	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSEA	—	479	301	712	518	223	29	—	17
Different MSA/PMSEA	—	380	195	398	223	300	—	—	—
Not in an MSA/PMSEA	—	199	79	147	150	175	10	—	—
Abroad	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	—	5 938	2 798	6 668	3 687	2 664	141	—	99
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	5 622	1 931	5 300	3 185	1 499	141	—	99
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	—	2 913	1 318	3 132	1 681	1 215	54	—	17
Car, truck, or van	—	2 819	1 223	3 017	1 592	1 135	54	—	9
Drive alone	—	2 626	1 120	2 814	1 414	1 034	54	—	9
Carpooled	—	193	103	203	178	101	—	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	10	8	7	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	5	8	7	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	23	25	34	29	—	—	—	—
Other means	—	8	20	16	26	5	—	—	8
Worked at home	—	63	40	57	27	75	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.06	1.05	1.00	—	1.00
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	16.9	14.1	16.8	17.1	16.9	22.9	—	10.0
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	97	32	155	149	78	20	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	541	188	564	403	251	14	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	1 081	491	955	331	325	6	—	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	465	247	540	291	87	—	—	—
All other times	—	666	320	861	480	399	14	—	17
Worked in MSA of residence	—	2 449	1 157	2 706	1 359	818	36	—	17
Muskegon city	—	1 266	566	1 396	662	359	19	—	9
Muskegon Heights city	—	297	81	373	129	62	8	—	—
Norton Shares city	—	546	342	610	288	234	—	—	8
Whitehall city	—	16	23	9	22	18	—	—	—
Remainder of Muskegon County	—	324	145	318	258	145	9	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	464	161	426	322	397	18	—	—
Oceano County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Rapids city	—	54	36	44	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Kent County	—	51	6	25	35	42	—	—	—
Holland city (pt.)	—	64	—	54	23	5	—	—	—
Grand Haven city	—	107	27	113	121	190	13	—	—
Remainder of Ottawa County	—	109	62	154	96	136	—	—	—
Newaygo County	—	21	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Mason County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	58	30	25	19	9	5	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.								
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	—	—	3 919	2 243	4 295	3 861	2 760	5 003	3 438
Native	—	—	3 839	2 223	4 231	3 855	2 760	4 931	3 425
Foreign born	—	—	80	20	64	6	—	72	13
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	16
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	3 674	2 106	3 978	3 540	2 544	4 660	3 134
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	22
Speak a language other than English	—	—	126	43	74	82	47	152	78
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	17	15	14	23	—	63	35
Speak Spanish	—	—	17	6	—	24	37	20	42
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	11	—	—	13	—	12	20
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	11	—	14	11	—	18	7
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	18	7
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	—	924	544	1 241	1 224	864	1 147	912
Preprimary school	—	—	110	44	104	92	83	122	140
Public school	—	—	94	21	71	72	83	122	140
Elementary or high school	—	—	563	417	920	883	624	845	594
Public school	—	—	517	389	864	812	605	797	590
College	—	—	251	83	217	249	157	180	178
Public college	—	—	201	76	212	235	137	101	136
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	—	—	2 830	1 506	2 734	2 295	1 657	3 357	2 147
Less than 9th grade	—	—	143	79	100	113	136	384	171
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	—	290	172	233	305	290	684	508
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	—	583	490	852	939	613	1 303	1 000
Some college, no degree	—	—	528	343	696	518	379	644	315
Associate degree	—	—	306	193	334	213	157	150	107
Bachelor's degree	—	—	645	145	361	119	50	109	28
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	335	84	158	88	32	83	18
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	—	84.7	83.3	87.8	81.8	74.3	68.2	68.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	—	34.6	15.2	19.0	9.0	4.9	5.7	2.1
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	36	156	244	404	199	467	469
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	—	1 445	1 376	1 779	2 214	1 965	1 818	1 659
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	—	1 648	1 518	2 167	1 871	2 012	2 034	2 686
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	3 674	2 106	3 978	3 540	2 544	4 660	3 134
Same house	—	—	2 327	1 113	2 588	2 038	1 557	2 912	1 647
Different house in United States	—	—	1 347	958	1 390	1 502	987	1 739	1 480
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	284	248	437	610	413	885	526
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	547	404	551	564	422	593	653
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	373	232	243	209	79	175	201
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	143	74	159	119	73	86	100
Abroad	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	9	7
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	—	—	3 919	793	3 037	2 864	2 052	5 003	2 447
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	3 370	652	2 574	2 379	1 129	4 060	2 191
Rural population	—	—	—	1 450	1 258	997	708	—	991
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	501	797	528	389	—	407
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	—	—	1 593	1 076	2 144	1 689	1 172	2 012	1 339
Car, truck, or van	—	—	1 455	1 071	2 063	1 619	1 095	1 881	1 268
Drive alone	—	—	1 370	993	1 865	1 494	965	1 722	1 086
Carpooled	—	—	85	78	198	125	130	159	182
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	7	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	7	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	69	—	19	10	24	30	25
Walked	—	—	6	—	—	—	11	48	10
Other means	—	—	63	5	62	60	22	46	36
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	—	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.07	1.05	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	—	16.6	19.3	17.6	18.4	21.0	16.0	18.6
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	76	38	100	110	154	146	177
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	—	198	252	455	396	210	476	272
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	—	677	382	712	444	251	470	204
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	—	287	119	298	204	157	336	154
All other times	—	—	292	280	517	475	378	538	496
Worked in MSA of residence	—	—	1 444	981	1 988	1 482	997	1 745	1 069
Muskegon city	—	—	703	530	856	612	517	819	501
Muskegon Heights city	—	—	76	85	127	78	31	142	91
Norton Shares city	—	—	104	68	163	154	113	195	147
Whitehall city	—	—	48	44	154	118	45	58	7
Remainder of Muskegon County	—	—	513	254	688	520	291	531	323
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	149	95	156	207	175	267	270
Oceana County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Grand Rapids city	—	—	—	14	—	28	19	26	13
Remainder of Kent County	—	—	35	7	20	21	14	49	37
Holland city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	12	14	—	22	10
Grand Haven city	—	—	56	28	33	55	58	66	68
Remainder of Ottawa County	—	—	33	14	71	73	72	104	96
Newaygo County	—	—	13	6	14	6	5	—	—
Mason County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Worked elsewhere	—	—	12	26	6	10	7	—	36

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.								
	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	3 885	—	—	7 007	4 478	4 584	3 904	2 907	4 733
Native	3 790	—	—	6 977	4 373	4 557	3 867	2 894	4 679
Foreign born	95	—	—	30	105	27	37	13	54
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	22	—	—	5	2	2	4	6	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 672	—	—	6 482	4 154	4 259	3 525	2 660	4 364
In linguistically isolated households	22	—	—	5	4	2	4	6	—
Speak a language other than English	134	—	—	220	113	96	94	52	89
Do not speak English "very well"	40	—	—	62	51	8	28	13	19
Speak Spanish	22	—	—	111	51	26	52	26	59
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	24	34	—	20	—	5
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	7	4	6	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	798	—	—	2 005	1 186	1 261	1 136	798	1 347
Preprimary school	64	—	—	211	102	66	87	50	156
Public school	25	—	—	176	79	55	78	38	135
Elementary or high school	523	—	—	1 448	857	969	910	609	987
Public school	396	—	—	1 280	812	882	870	609	962
College	211	—	—	346	227	226	139	139	204
Public college	190	—	—	285	198	206	132	139	138
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 825	—	—	4 296	2 869	2 878	2 240	1 730	2 918
Less than 9th grade	205	—	—	215	166	278	207	202	287
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	392	—	—	756	438	485	415	346	529
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	919	—	—	1 625	1 060	1 174	951	673	1 105
Some college, no degree	546	—	—	980	566	555	383	357	631
Associate degree	267	—	—	382	310	229	169	101	170
Bachelor's degree	331	—	—	259	232	114	75	45	166
Graduate or professional degree	165	—	—	79	97	43	40	6	30
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.9	—	—	77.4	78.9	73.5	72.2	68.3	72.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.6	—	—	7.9	11.5	5.5	5.1	2.9	6.7
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	124	—	—	303	125	222	434	426	299
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 018	—	—	1 653	1 655	1 582	2 026	1 710	1 645
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 322	—	—	2 123	2 255	2 416	2 566	2 370	2 141
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 672	—	—	6 482	4 154	4 259	3 525	2 660	4 364
Same house	1 873	—	—	3 806	2 685	2 813	2 250	1 741	2 371
Different house in United States	1 799	—	—	2 654	1 452	1 436	1 225	913	1 987
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	917	—	—	898	215	241	87	313	599
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	413	—	—	1 132	551	713	485	365	1 011
Different MSA/PMSA	337	—	—	407	612	358	509	147	263
Not in an MSA/PMSA	132	—	—	217	74	124	144	88	114
Abroad	—	—	—	22	17	10	10	6	6
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	3 885	—	—	5 861	—	446	—	674	3 436
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 909	—	—	4 897	—	403	—	545	2 809
Rural population	—	—	—	1 146	4 478	4 138	3 904	2 233	1 297
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	595	2 159	1 052	698	817	354
On farms	—	—	—	37	21	117	421	29	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 646	—	—	3 175	2 157	2 077	1 659	1 263	1 945
Car, truck, or van	1 569	—	—	3 070	2 079	1 964	1 537	1 168	1 812
Drive alone	1 467	—	—	2 768	1 916	1 775	1 243	1 061	1 511
Carpooled	102	—	—	302	163	189	294	107	301
Public transportation (including taxicab)	16	—	—	16	4	2	4	16	14
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	10	—	—	16	4	2	4	16	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Walked	45	—	—	37	17	38	41	11	49
Other means	—	—	—	26	14	10	15	26	19
Worked at home	16	—	—	26	43	63	62	42	51
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.03	—	—	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.12	1.06	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.4	—	—	17.6	21.0	23.3	28.5	19.1	20.0
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	86	—	—	338	194	245	261	98	230
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	295	—	—	738	526	509	422	261	397
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	591	—	—	875	596	405	332	304	464
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	310	—	—	304	310	267	145	184	203
All other times	348	—	—	894	488	588	437	374	600
Worked in MSA of residence	1 421	—	—	2 488	1 345	1 311	702	1 104	1 603
Muskegon city	792	—	—	1 176	532	393	188	465	714
Muskegon Heights city	102	—	—	302	74	87	30	47	111
Norton Shores city	232	—	—	322	197	113	33	117	84
Whitehall city	30	—	—	14	17	15	9	11	35
Remainder of Muskegon County	265	—	—	674	525	703	442	464	659
Worked outside MSA of residence	225	—	—	687	812	766	957	159	342
Ocean County	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Rapids city	41	—	—	81	75	115	—	5	18
Remainder of Kent County	38	—	—	137	73	137	499	19	28
Holland city (pt.)	—	—	—	44	27	32	—	11	27
Grand Haven city	49	—	—	196	269	92	6	80	91
Remainder of Ottawa County	74	—	—	229	321	339	121	44	161
Newaygo County	13	—	—	—	5	14	69	—	—
Mason County	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	10	—	—	—	31	35	23	—	17

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.							
	Tract 33	Tract 34	Tract 35	Tract 36	Tract 37	Tract 38	Tract 39	Tract 40
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	4 733	3 421	3 177	3 779	5 425	3 296	1 659	1 022
Native	4 709	3 407	3 153	3 749	5 398	3 262	1 651	1 017
Foreign born	24	14	24	30	27	34	8	5
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	7	—	12	3	2	2	—	2
Persons 5 years and over	4 282	3 150	2 905	3 440	5 052	3 080	1 545	966
In linguistically isolated households	7	—	12	3	2	4	—	5
Speak a language other than English	103	48	56	70	157	87	40	40
Do not speak English "very well"	32	7	17	26	57	10	8	13
Speak Spanish	44	6	11	51	74	45	23	12
Do not speak English "very well"	13	—	6	10	41	4	8	6
Linguistically isolated	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	7	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	1	—	—	11	3	4	—	2
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 251	1 085	1 011	1 085	1 231	901	492	308
Preprimary school	150	85	90	67	98	74	31	23
Public school	133	70	70	43	73	53	21	16
Elementary or high school	905	808	732	875	905	627	341	249
Public school	847	761	701	828	833	601	310	243
College	196	192	189	143	228	200	120	36
Public college	156	186	169	134	220	182	95	31
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 828	2 029	1 891	2 194	3 648	2 120	1 043	637
Less than 9th grade	254	123	110	141	267	112	67	50
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	495	358	227	321	320	218	123	101
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 118	877	754	927	1 188	745	371	271
Some college, no degree	649	367	411	503	853	531	254	120
Associate degree	177	181	177	141	359	183	118	43
Bachelor's degree	105	113	182	132	436	247	72	34
Graduate or professional degree	30	10	30	29	225	84	38	18
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.5	76.3	82.2	78.9	83.9	84.4	81.8	76.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.8	6.1	11.2	7.3	18.1	15.6	10.5	8.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	547	272	138	523	390	233	219	77
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 831	2 121	1 972	2 052	1 413	1 600	1 690	1 901
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 315	2 180	2 027	2 362	2 075	1 857	2 181	2 127
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	4 282	3 150	2 905	3 440	5 052	3 080	1 545	966
Same house	2 533	1 926	1 836	2 171	2 911	1 881	978	599
Different house in United States	1 744	1 224	1 064	1 265	2 141	1 191	559	367
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	386	448	166	191	231	75	74	67
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	789	597	609	703	1 330	633	284	147
Different MSA/PMSA	286	127	146	219	349	226	93	101
Not in an MSA/PMSA	283	52	143	152	231	257	108	52
Abroad	5	—	5	4	—	8	8	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	483	—	—	3 027	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	270	—	—	2 041	—	—	—
Rural population	4 733	2 938	3 177	3 779	2 398	3 296	1 659	1 022
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 881	900	583	2 204	1 427	2 104	421	316
On farms	102	53	—	—	—	20	14	9
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 896	1 452	1 361	1 550	2 328	1 487	764	450
Car, truck, or van	1 791	1 386	1 306	1 515	2 076	1 382	735	428
Drove alone	1 539	1 243	1 133	1 327	1 850	1 241	627	373
Carpooled	252	143	173	188	226	141	108	55
Public transportation (including taxicab)	4	—	—	2	2	13	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	4	—	—	2	2	13	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	28	18	8	10	134	34	14	4
Other means	6	7	11	7	10	4	2	4
Worked at home	67	41	36	16	106	54	13	14
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.06	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	27.6	19.7	22.1	21.2	16.0	17.7	19.6	24.8
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	198	118	65	114	112	72	55	39
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	424	353	342	309	424	348	197	139
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	463	347	357	476	590	355	199	116
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	158	233	151	206	391	237	84	39
All other times	586	360	410	429	705	421	216	103
Worked in MSA of residence	1 401	1 314	1 146	1 305	2 185	1 374	698	397
Muskegon city	553	568	423	437	413	263	147	114
Muskegon Heights city	73	92	30	80	52	34	10	17
Norton Shores city	89	121	81	109	114	19	7	19
Whitehall city	97	34	235	136	811	330	223	99
Remainder of Muskegon County	589	499	377	543	795	728	311	148
Worked outside MSA of residence	495	138	215	245	143	113	66	53
Oceana County	29	—	18	13	60	42	22	—
Grand Rapids city	18	11	33	17	14	12	8	6
Remainder of Kent County	43	15	9	16	12	12	2	2
Holland city (pt.)	14	11	6	—	2	—	3	—
Grand Haven city	55	13	42	79	12	8	4	14
Remainder of Ottawa County	77	58	62	47	27	24	15	11
Newaygo County	237	6	22	48	2	2	—	11
Mason County	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	—
Worked elsewhere	22	18	23	25	14	10	12	9

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County				
		Total	Muskegon city	Muskegon Heights city	Norton Shores city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 10
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	118 864	118 864	30 603	9 123	16 940	3 251	671	7 291	44	1 010
In labor force	71 689	71 689	15 786	4 743	11 041	1 920	352	2 518	39	639
Percent of persons 16 years and over	60.3	60.3	51.6	52.0	65.2	59.1	52.5	34.5	88.6	63.3
Civilian labor force	71 551	71 551	15 745	4 722	11 037	1 911	352	2 504	39	636
Employed	65 424	65 424	13 970	3 855	10 473	1 732	271	2 283	39	603
Unemployed	6 127	6 127	1 775	867	564	179	81	221	—	33
Percent of civilian labor force	8.6	8.6	11.3	18.4	5.1	9.4	23.0	8.8	—	5.2
Not in labor force	47 175	47 175	14 817	4 380	5 899	1 331	319	4 773	5	371
Institutionalized persons	4 280	4 280	3 720	32	—	318	—	2 930	—	—
Enrolled in school	5 513	5 513	1 532	598	603	112	66	283	—	32
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	17 913	17 913	4 837	1 510	2 820	484	98	785	—	211
Females 16 years and over	61 706	61 706	15 590	5 082	8 825	1 859	413	2 633	26	549
In labor force	32 760	32 760	7 649	2 267	4 928	1 001	184	1 259	21	322
Percent of females 16 years and over	53.1	53.1	49.1	44.6	55.8	53.8	44.6	47.8	80.8	58.7
Civilian labor force	32 750	32 750	7 649	2 267	4 928	1 001	184	1 259	21	322
Employed	29 896	29 896	6 772	1 853	4 656	904	141	1 124	21	301
Unemployed	2 854	2 854	877	414	272	97	43	135	—	21
Percent of civilian labor force	8.7	8.7	11.5	18.3	5.5	9.7	23.4	10.7	—	6.5
With own children under 6 years	10 731	10 731	2 960	1 114	1 208	261	33	441	5	80
In labor force	6 373	6 373	1 656	556	754	183	24	277	—	61
With own children 6 to 17 years only	11 031	11 031	2 193	929	1 595	242	98	373	6	103
In labor force	8 003	8 003	1 502	542	1 221	187	70	246	6	77
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	15 247	15 247	4 091	1 674	1 755	336	54	665	5	107
All parents present in household in labor force	8 510	8 510	2 223	760	1 006	213	46	414	—	75
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	27 960	27 960	6 080	2 587	3 575	573	188	1 053	6	206
All parents present in household in labor force	18 767	18 767	3 896	1 399	2 557	429	113	629	6	130
Persons 16 to 19 years	9 097	9 097	2 285	776	1 161	245	81	420	—	61
Not enrolled in school	1 893	1 893	588	248	165	84	17	187	—	10
Unemployed or not in labor force	961	961	320	173	79	33	7	97	—	—
Not high school graduate	913	913	398	157	57	37	7	150	—	—
Employed	300	300	122	52	16	19	—	53	—	—
Unemployed	185	185	82	29	—	—	7	15	—	—
Not in labor force	428	428	194	76	41	18	—	82	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	65 424	65 424	13 970	3 855	10 473	1 732	271	2 283	39	603
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 127	6 127	1 182	216	1 460	155	16	136	—	83
Professional specialty occupations	7 044	7 044	1 387	203	1 529	177	34	181	24	114
Technicians and related support occupations	2 251	2 251	422	86	370	96	4	71	—	29
Sales occupations	6 695	6 695	1 504	240	1 221	193	—	231	7	51
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9 154	9 154	2 011	424	1 730	273	22	406	—	84
Private household occupations	214	214	68	30	8	—	8	16	—	—
Protective service occupations	991	991	274	81	189	47	—	24	—	17
Service occupations, except protective and household	8 849	8 849	2 368	981	1 062	244	83	293	8	76
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	730	730	78	25	133	4	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8 930	8 930	1 543	359	1 192	171	42	247	—	91
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9 040	9 040	2 047	795	924	263	43	462	—	36
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 385	2 385	435	161	295	25	14	90	—	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 014	3 014	651	254	360	84	5	126	—	16
Construction	3 215	3 215	513	113	419	73	11	79	—	55
Manufacturing	20 872	20 872	3 879	1 268	2 778	515	56	718	12	107
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	3 229	3 229	725	109	617	88	23	100	—	56
Wholesale and retail trade	14 627	14 627	3 750	882	2 319	424	46	626	7	103
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 190	2 190	422	92	419	60	7	64	—	13
Business and repair services	2 042	2 042	406	126	326	28	5	54	6	30
Professional and related services	13 698	13 698	2 785	926	2 511	393	72	435	14	213
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	65 424	65 424	13 970	3 855	10 473	1 732	271	2 283	39	603
Private wage and salary workers	54 852	54 852	11 807	3 248	8 699	1 419	200	1 929	25	486
Government workers	7 055	7 055	1 666	523	1 113	287	60	252	8	76
Local government workers	4 450	4 450	943	363	779	133	7	141	8	62
Self-employed workers	3 331	3 331	486	84	646	26	11	102	6	41
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	77 205	77 205	17 532	4 788	12 023	1 940	311	3 598	39	729
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	56 355	56 355	12 435	3 446	8 480	1 429	203	2 539	28	499
50 to 52 weeks	39 786	39 786	8 202	2 213	6 481	973	114	1 538	21	345
40 to 49 weeks	6 345	6 345	1 454	426	850	198	12	274	7	68
27 to 39 weeks	3 907	3 907	1 018	240	404	140	14	214	—	41
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	10 270	10 270	2 440	607	1 880	309	58	424	—	102
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	94 727	94 727	21 474	7 377	13 736	2 403	539	3 475	36	752
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 365	4 365	1 218	722	629	103	71	165	—	10
With a mobility limitation	2 499	2 499	700	333	354	88	54	91	—	10
In labor force	456	456	76	62	100	22	7	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	3 045	3 045	803	566	480	51	39	103	—	—
With a work disability	10 964	10 964	3 337	1 452	1 077	307	119	524	—	50
In labor force	3 900	3 900	1 038	368	472	94	14	109	—	26
Prevented from working	5 987	5 987	1 918	963	512	169	90	374	—	24
No work disability	83 763	83 763	18 137	5 925	12 659	2 096	420	2 951	36	702
In labor force	66 078	66 078	14 251	4 213	10 200	1 792	304	2 328	31	566
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	19 719	19 719	5 368	1 693	3 200	521	132	872	8	255
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 905	3 905	1 269	488	452	107	72	190	8	41
With a mobility limitation	3 026	3 026	937	378	310	94	48	146	8	29
With a self-care limitation	2 307	2 307	759	348	228	89	58	114	—	17
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	7 250	7 250	2 192	947	851	171	78	354	—	70
Mean family income (dollars)	15 753	15 753	12 751	9 239	21 756	13 427	7 995	17 506	—	18 401
1 worker	12 090	12 090	2 814	1 220	1 583	300	88	406	11	84
Mean family income (dollars)	28 030	28 030	21 011	16 146	40 177	18 647	19 309	19 683	21 185	21 225
2 or more workers	23 262	23 262	4 258	1 190	3 898	391	71	808	—	222
Mean family income (dollars)	44 601	44 601	36 919	39 937	53 145	34 787	23 519	35 859	—	50 556

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County—Con.							Muskegon city, Muskegon County		
	Tract 12	Tract 14.02	Tract 18	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26.01	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 287	3 184	2 742	4 481	2 308	5 138	2 955	3 166	671	2 503
In labor force	1 142	1 835	1 891	3 051	1 390	3 462	1 824	1 861	352	1 109
Percent of persons 16 years and over	49.9	57.6	69.0	68.1	60.2	67.4	61.7	58.8	52.5	44.3
Civilian labor force	1 137	1 819	1 887	3 051	1 390	3 458	1 824	1 852	352	1 109
Employed	888	1 559	1 715	2 938	1 347	3 263	1 694	1 678	271	777
Unemployed	249	260	172	113	43	195	130	174	81	332
Percent of civilian labor force	21.9	14.3	9.1	3.7	3.1	5.6	7.1	9.4	23.0	29.9
Not in labor force	1 145	1 349	851	1 430	918	1 676	1 131	1 305	319	1 394
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	318	—	42
Enrolled in school	145	158	157	133	105	224	83	109	66	231
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	333	530	283	669	456	770	616	484	98	449
Females 16 years and over	1 255	1 704	1 433	2 331	1 223	2 663	1 592	1 821	413	1 419
In labor force	520	824	855	1 284	648	1 525	860	983	184	535
Percent of females 16 years and over	41.4	48.4	59.7	55.1	53.0	57.3	54.0	54.0	44.6	37.7
Civilian labor force	520	824	855	1 284	648	1 525	860	983	184	535
Employed	403	708	731	1 250	622	1 421	803	886	141	407
Unemployed	117	116	124	34	26	104	57	97	43	128
Percent of civilian labor force	22.5	14.1	14.5	2.6	4.0	6.8	6.6	9.9	23.4	23.9
With own children under 6 years	259	421	344	413	106	325	218	257	33	333
In labor force	107	206	234	261	61	219	107	179	24	131
With own children 6 to 17 years only	272	229	298	402	201	644	196	221	98	191
In labor force	122	158	205	333	144	491	143	177	70	77
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	425	651	457	550	153	439	378	325	54	554
All parents present in household in labor force	150	304	305	324	73	268	174	202	46	225
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	716	672	761	1 016	426	1 327	394	528	188	694
All parents present in household in labor force	333	396	523	756	334	932	270	410	113	291
Persons 16 to 19 years	221	244	244	270	154	430	157	236	81	248
Not enrolled in school	59	89	51	43	24	31	38	75	17	66
Unemployed or not in labor force	34	68	13	15	14	14	22	28	7	26
Not high school graduate	42	59	18	—	5	5	28	37	7	49
Employed	18	15	11	—	5	—	6	19	—	23
Unemployed	—	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	15
Not in labor force	24	40	—	—	—	5	22	18	—	11
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	888	1 559	1 715	2 938	1 347	3 263	1 694	1 678	271	777
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	70	70	159	469	245	464	133	149	16	26
Professional specialty occupations	21	95	170	514	221	614	120	177	34	67
Technicians and related support occupations	30	25	84	121	48	97	59	91	4	14
Sales occupations	29	121	178	342	191	413	161	184	—	98
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	95	202	257	473	219	538	322	273	22	84
Private household occupations	9	14	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	13
Protective service occupations	34	7	20	44	35	66	25	47	—	29
Service occupations, except protective and household	243	313	171	189	106	358	213	240	83	176
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	18	7	11	21	35	39	26	4	—	10
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	26	196	264	311	123	329	248	157	42	57
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	223	320	257	258	93	173	257	247	43	137
Transportation and material moving occupations	33	88	71	101	18	80	68	25	14	34
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	57	101	73	95	13	84	62	84	5	32
Construction	—	71	82	90	44	146	79	73	11	24
Manufacturing	285	524	564	814	365	800	606	489	56	209
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	35	51	75	187	102	156	80	88	23	36
Wholesale and retail trade	181	410	366	647	286	714	371	416	46	181
Finance, insurance, and real estate	19	37	38	152	60	126	67	60	7	9
Business and repair services	32	48	67	108	44	67	75	28	5	29
Professional and related services	243	286	406	761	308	958	249	387	72	156
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	888	1 559	1 715	2 938	1 347	3 263	1 694	1 678	271	777
Private wage and salary workers	688	1 363	1 424	2 400	1 083	2 611	1 497	1 374	200	678
Government workers	176	166	155	329	173	392	123	278	60	77
Local government workers	102	141	100	232	131	273	81	129	7	29
Self-employed workers	24	30	130	209	82	260	68	26	11	16
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 106	1 913	1 964	3 331	1 534	3 789	1 919	1 881	311	1 148
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	824	1 469	1 490	2 332	1 130	2 573	1 422	1 382	203	719
50 to 52 weeks	559	909	1 079	1 858	822	2 024	1 094	936	114	404
40 to 49 weeks	76	198	158	212	91	262	148	193	12	77
27 to 39 weeks	39	123	102	94	62	95	73	140	14	102
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	101	213	245	529	205	623	273	297	58	149
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 907	2 586	2 406	3 695	1 755	4 270	2 289	2 318	539	1 980
With a mobility or self-care limitation	153	169	80	83	84	96	150	103	71	249
With a mobility limitation	91	85	44	41	24	27	58	88	54	101
In labor force	5	24	6	—	—	16	13	22	7	13
With a self-care limitation	141	110	54	58	84	88	109	51	39	217
With a work disability	333	410	218	176	122	252	277	297	119	473
In labor force	45	125	97	73	51	147	117	90	14	99
Prevented from working	225	261	116	94	65	69	132	163	90	310
No work disability	1 574	2 176	2 188	3 519	1 633	4 018	2 012	2 021	420	1 507
In labor force	1 059	1 665	1 759	2 861	1 257	3 217	1 657	1 737	304	988
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	375	582	332	786	553	864	666	521	132	481
With a mobility or self-care limitation	94	132	32	142	52	75	144	107	72	161
With a mobility limitation	83	121	32	88	30	63	112	94	48	127
With a self-care limitation	52	99	11	81	41	18	57	89	58	95
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	278	256	156	146	133	231	234	171	78	320
Mean family income (dollars)	9 421	10 510	13 556	24 990	26 668	28 281	13 000	13 427	7 995	7 286
1 worker	284	394	312	470	195	476	280	284	88	273
Mean family income (dollars)	20 019	16 942	34 445	46 596	38 628	50 016	24 641	18 316	19 309	14 680
2 or more workers	297	478	657	1 139	504	1 284	541	369	71	265
Mean family income (dollars)	36 488	47 637	45 630	54 938	69 245	56 015	38 848	34 708	23 519	27 184

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 7.99	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	7 202	4 063	1 320	2 152	44	—	2 587	3 103	1 010	—
In labor force	2 484	2 390	822	929	39	—	1 617	1 929	639	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	34.5	58.8	62.3	43.2	88.6	—	62.2	62.2	63.3	—
Civilian labor force	2 470	2 380	822	929	39	—	1 617	1 929	636	—
Employed	2 266	1 957	712	762	39	—	1 539	1 836	603	—
Unemployed	204	423	110	167	—	—	78	93	33	—
Percent of civilian labor force	8.3	17.8	13.4	18.0	—	—	4.8	4.8	5.2	—
Not in labor force	4 718	1 673	498	1 223	5	—	970	1 174	371	—
Institutionalized persons	2 930	30	54	223	—	—	37	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	283	318	99	111	—	—	125	76	32	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	749	523	126	422	—	—	462	636	211	—
Females 16 years and over	2 583	2 304	748	1 087	26	—	1 411	1 642	549	—
In labor force	1 243	1 165	408	384	21	—	761	878	322	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	48.1	50.6	54.5	35.3	80.8	—	53.9	53.5	58.7	—
Civilian labor force	1 243	1 165	408	384	21	—	761	878	322	—
Employed	1 116	963	343	288	21	—	726	845	301	—
Unemployed	127	202	65	96	—	—	35	33	21	—
Percent of civilian labor force	10.2	17.3	15.9	25.0	—	—	4.6	3.8	6.5	—
With own children under 6 years	433	615	178	250	5	—	291	235	80	—
In labor force	269	322	94	77	—	—	173	123	61	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	368	424	125	110	6	—	195	212	103	—
In labor force	246	272	93	70	6	—	125	176	77	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	660	796	242	329	5	—	372	321	107	—
All parents present in household in labor force	409	403	117	103	—	—	206	169	75	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 048	1 156	428	348	6	—	576	480	206	—
All parents present in household in labor force	629	749	291	199	6	—	355	355	130	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	412	479	143	181	—	—	164	156	61	—
Not enrolled in school	179	69	27	79	—	—	50	16	10	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	97	39	11	74	—	—	33	5	—	—
Not high school graduate	142	48	21	45	—	—	33	16	—	—
Employed	45	9	10	5	—	—	—	11	—	—
Unemployed	15	23	—	17	—	—	—	5	—	—
Not in labor force	82	16	11	23	—	—	33	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 266	1 957	712	762	39	—	1 539	1 836	603	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	136	136	93	69	—	—	191	168	83	—
Professional specialty occupations	181	160	93	45	24	—	161	160	114	—
Technicians and related support occupations	71	44	—	22	—	—	33	36	29	—
Sales occupations	222	198	80	87	7	—	169	215	51	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	406	248	89	80	—	—	218	306	84	—
Private household occupations	16	13	5	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Protective service occupations	24	54	6	6	—	—	23	20	17	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	285	401	128	170	8	—	267	299	76	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	20	7	20	—	—	17	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	247	262	33	27	—	—	155	267	91	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	462	281	106	177	—	—	184	219	36	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	90	40	23	38	—	—	68	58	6	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	126	100	49	21	—	—	53	75	16	—
Construction	79	82	11	13	—	—	58	78	55	—
Manufacturing	718	488	187	227	12	—	416	534	107	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	100	84	10	25	—	—	112	86	56	—
Wholesale and retail trade	609	580	198	190	7	—	403	567	103	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	64	67	39	24	—	—	43	48	13	—
Business and repair services	54	76	12	41	6	—	46	47	30	—
Professional and related services	435	367	169	157	14	—	290	264	213	—
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 266	1 957	712	762	39	—	1 539	1 836	603	—
Private wage and salary workers	1 912	1 624	618	616	25	—	1 313	1 636	486	—
Government workers	252	266	71	103	8	—	147	136	76	—
Local government workers	141	162	30	52	8	—	80	100	62	—
Self-employed workers	102	67	23	43	6	—	79	59	41	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 568	2 503	813	1 077	39	—	1 729	2 033	729	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 522	1 743	546	799	28	—	1 224	1 530	499	—
50 to 52 weeks	1 521	1 080	377	433	21	—	877	1 180	345	—
40 to 49 weeks	274	219	58	72	7	—	172	139	68	—
27 to 39 weeks	214	145	25	111	—	—	67	102	41	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	424	356	147	118	—	—	248	288	102	—
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 422	3 423	1 124	1 475	36	—	2 051	2 404	752	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	160	250	57	104	—	—	38	91	10	—
With a mobility limitation	91	140	30	79	—	—	18	52	10	—
In labor force	—	6	13	7	—	—	—	8	—	—
With a self-care limitation	98	138	57	55	—	—	26	63	—	—
With a work disability	515	633	249	397	—	—	171	247	50	—
In labor force	109	186	112	133	—	—	47	141	26	—
Prevented from working	365	395	103	197	—	—	101	88	24	—
No work disability	2 907	2 790	875	1 078	36	—	1 880	2 157	702	—
In labor force	2 294	2 139	694	770	31	—	1 533	1 725	566	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	836	600	142	454	8	—	499	699	255	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	179	184	15	140	8	—	131	94	41	—
With a mobility limitation	135	140	10	81	8	—	89	82	29	—
With a self-care limitation	114	73	5	103	—	—	58	44	17	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	337	368	82	176	—	—	202	204	70	—
Mean family income (dollars)	17 623	8 163	5 907	7 867	—	—	15 580	18 045	18 401	—
1 worker	396	469	142	266	11	—	251	299	84	—
Mean family income (dollars)	19 774	18 358	17 473	16 893	21 186	—	26 231	32 289	21 225	—
2 or more workers	808	585	198	163	—	—	472	617	222	—
Mean family income (dollars)	35 859	35 020	38 000	24 349	—	—	40 759	41 292	50 556	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County— Can.		Muskegon Heights city, Muskegon County						
	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 782	385	2 287	2 061	1 206	3 184	—	—	—
In labor force	1 615	217	1 142	912	637	1 835	—	—	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.1	56.4	49.9	44.3	52.8	57.6	—	—	—
Civilian labor force	1 610	217	1 137	912	637	1 819	—	—	—
Employed	1 530	190	888	685	533	1 559	—	—	—
Unemployed	80	27	249	227	104	260	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	12.4	21.9	24.9	16.3	14.3	—	—	—
Not in labor force	1 167	168	1 145	1 149	569	1 349	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	86	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	82	10	145	173	112	158	—	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	677	45	333	387	215	530	—	—	—
Females 16 years and over	1 587	200	1 255	1 224	699	1 704	—	—	—
In labor force	765	99	520	503	321	824	—	—	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	48.2	49.5	41.4	41.1	45.9	48.4	—	—	—
Civilian labor force	765	99	520	503	321	824	—	—	—
Employed	735	78	403	390	274	708	—	—	—
Unemployed	30	21	117	113	47	116	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	3.9	21.2	22.5	22.5	14.6	14.1	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	250	50	259	223	161	421	—	—	—
In labor force	203	30	107	124	89	206	—	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	140	53	272	231	144	229	—	—	—
In labor force	113	43	122	128	91	158	—	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	326	53	425	370	175	651	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	268	36	150	166	104	304	—	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	422	118	716	658	423	672	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	368	97	333	336	237	396	—	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	124	16	221	172	123	244	—	—	—
Not enrolled in school	—	4	59	48	48	89	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	34	38	33	68	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	4	42	29	23	59	—	—	—
Employed	—	4	18	10	5	15	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	7	18	4	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	24	12	—	40	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 530	190	888	685	533	1 559	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	115	6	70	33	37	70	—	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	171	—	21	44	43	95	—	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	78	5	30	10	16	25	—	—	—
Sales occupations	193	11	29	53	26	121	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	201	21	95	54	52	202	—	—	—
Private household occupations	—	2	9	5	—	14	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	48	5	34	35	—	7	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	235	69	243	214	142	313	—	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	18	—	—	7	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	205	17	26	45	75	196	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	155	21	223	123	108	320	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	39	9	33	14	17	88	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	90	24	57	55	17	101	—	—	—
Construction	29	—	—	11	31	71	—	—	—
Manufacturing	436	56	285	242	161	524	—	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	105	—	35	10	13	51	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	450	44	181	110	137	410	—	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	48	—	19	14	22	37	—	—	—
Business and repair services	32	4	32	11	31	48	—	—	—
Professional and related services	261	65	243	217	115	286	—	—	—
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 530	190	888	685	533	1 559	—	—	—
Private wage and salary workers	1 325	154	688	573	470	1 363	—	—	—
Government workers	192	36	176	97	48	166	—	—	—
Local government workers	143	31	102	55	34	141	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	13	—	24	15	15	30	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 701	199	1 106	897	673	1 913	—	—	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 240	108	824	575	470	1 469	—	—	—
50 to 52 weeks	914	100	559	351	294	909	—	—	—
40 to 49 weeks	163	—	76	69	83	198	—	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	57	8	39	44	26	123	—	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	253	45	101	122	126	213	—	—	—
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 950	338	1 907	1 566	980	2 586	—	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	85	30	153	219	151	169	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	37	17	91	76	64	85	—	—	—
In labor force	—	3	5	12	18	24	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	59	18	141	188	109	110	—	—	—
With a work disability	186	84	333	414	211	410	—	—	—
In labor force	81	24	45	115	59	125	—	—	—
Prevented from working	82	60	225	281	136	261	—	—	—
No work disability	1 764	254	1 574	1 152	769	2 176	—	—	—
In labor force	1 470	191	1 059	731	567	1 665	—	—	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	741	47	375	463	226	582	—	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	137	20	94	169	73	132	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	94	16	83	117	41	121	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	103	15	52	134	48	99	—	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	184	33	278	255	125	256	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	20 497	9 894	9 421	9 324	5 886	10 510	—	—	—
1 worker	251	50	284	299	193	394	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	26 087	10 872	20 019	12 903	15 213	16 942	—	—	—
2 or more workers	488	41	297	243	131	478	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	38 175	37 087	36 488	29 021	40 796	47 637	—	—	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norton Shores city, Muskegon County						Remainder of Muskegon County		
	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	—	4 481	2 308	5 138	2 955	2 058	85	—	89
In labor force	—	3 051	1 390	3 462	1 824	1 314	59	—	34
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	68.1	60.2	67.4	61.7	63.8	69.4	—	38.2
Civilian labor force	—	3 051	1 390	3 458	1 824	1 314	59	—	34
Employed	—	2 938	1 347	3 263	1 694	1 231	54	—	17
Unemployed	—	113	43	195	130	83	5	—	17
Percent of civilian labor force	—	3.7	3.1	5.6	7.1	6.3	8.5	—	50.0
Not in labor force	—	1 430	918	1 676	1 131	744	26	—	55
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	133	105	224	83	58	3	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	669	456	770	616	309	—	—	36
Females 16 years and over	—	2 331	1 223	2 663	1 592	1 016	38	—	50
In labor force	—	1 284	648	1 525	860	611	18	—	16
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	55.1	53.0	57.3	54.0	60.1	47.4	—	32.0
Civilian labor force	—	1 284	648	1 525	860	611	18	—	16
Employed	—	1 250	622	1 421	803	560	18	—	8
Unemployed	—	34	26	104	57	51	—	—	8
Percent of civilian labor force	—	2.6	4.0	6.8	6.6	8.3	—	—	50.0
With own children under 6 years	—	413	106	325	218	146	4	—	8
In labor force	—	261	61	219	107	106	4	—	5
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	402	201	644	196	152	21	—	8
In labor force	—	333	144	491	143	110	10	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	550	153	439	378	235	11	—	5
All parents present in household in labor force	—	324	73	268	174	167	11	—	5
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	1 016	426	1 327	394	412	45	—	5
All parents present in household in labor force	—	756	334	932	270	265	19	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	270	154	430	157	150	9	—	8
Not enrolled in school	—	43	24	31	38	29	—	—	8
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	15	14	14	22	14	5	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	5	5	28	19	—	—	8
Employed	—	—	5	—	6	5	—	—	8
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	5	22	14	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	2 938	1 347	3 263	1 694	1 231	54	—	17
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	469	245	464	133	149	6	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	—	514	221	614	120	60	—	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	—	121	48	97	59	45	5	—	—
Sales occupations	—	342	191	413	161	114	9	—	9
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	473	219	538	322	178	—	—	—
Private household occupations	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	44	35	66	25	19	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	189	106	358	213	196	4	—	8
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	21	35	39	26	12	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	311	123	329	248	181	14	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	258	93	173	257	143	16	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	101	18	80	68	28	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	95	13	84	62	106	—	—	—
Construction	—	90	44	146	79	60	—	—	—
Manufacturing	—	814	365	800	606	393	26	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	187	102	156	80	92	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	—	647	286	714	371	301	8	—	17
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	152	60	126	67	14	—	—	—
Business and repair services	—	108	44	67	75	32	—	—	—
Professional and related services	—	761	308	958	249	235	6	—	—
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	2 938	1 347	3 263	1 694	1 231	54	—	17
Private wage and salary workers	—	2 400	1 083	2 611	1 497	1 108	45	—	17
Government workers	—	329	173	392	123	96	9	—	—
Local government workers	—	232	131	273	81	62	4	—	—
Self-employed workers	—	209	82	260	68	27	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	3 331	1 534	3 789	1 919	1 450	59	—	30
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	2 332	1 130	2 573	1 422	1 023	47	—	17
50 to 52 weeks	—	1 858	822	2 024	1 094	683	37	—	17
40 to 49 weeks	—	212	91	262	148	137	5	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	—	94	62	95	73	80	—	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	529	205	623	273	250	12	—	—
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	3 695	1 755	4 270	2 289	1 727	85	—	53
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	83	84	96	150	216	—	—	5
With a mobility limitation	—	41	24	27	58	204	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	16	13	71	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	58	84	88	109	141	—	—	5
With a work disability	—	176	122	252	277	250	10	—	9
In labor force	—	73	51	147	117	84	4	—	—
Prevented from working	—	94	65	69	132	152	6	—	9
No work disability	—	3 519	1 633	4 018	2 012	1 477	75	—	44
In labor force	—	2 861	1 257	3 217	1 657	1 208	55	—	34
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	786	553	864	666	331	—	—	36
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	142	52	75	144	39	—	—	11
With a mobility limitation	—	88	30	63	112	17	—	—	11
With a self-care limitation	—	81	41	18	57	31	—	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	—	146	133	231	234	107	—	—	17
Mean family income (dollars)	—	24 990	26 668	28 281	13 000	16 300	—	—	15 179
1 worker	—	470	195	476	280	162	16	—	10
Mean family income (dollars)	—	46 596	38 628	50 016	24 641	21 360	24 515	—	16 055
2 or more workers	—	1 139	504	1 284	541	430	22	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	54 938	69 245	56 015	38 848	38 946	36 121	—	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.								
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	—	—	3 126	1 754	3 134	2 742	1 953	3 913	2 563
In labor force	—	—	1 679	1 172	2 280	1 891	1 309	2 258	1 545
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	—	53.7	66.8	72.8	69.0	67.0	57.7	60.3
Civilian labor force	—	—	1 669	1 172	2 274	1 887	1 302	2 258	1 540
Employed	—	—	1 617	1 089	2 187	1 715	1 178	2 070	1 363
Unemployed	—	—	52	83	87	172	124	188	177
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	3.1	7.1	3.8	9.1	9.5	8.3	11.5
Not in labor force	—	—	1 447	582	854	851	644	1 655	1 018
Institutionalized persons	—	—	126	—	—	—	—	216	—
Enrolled in school	—	—	128	66	129	157	75	143	129
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	681	242	369	283	154	803	386
Females 16 years and over	—	—	1 716	847	1 642	1 433	1 011	2 231	1 294
In labor force	—	—	698	471	1 097	855	609	1 109	652
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	—	40.7	55.6	66.8	59.7	60.2	49.7	50.4
Civilian labor force	—	—	698	471	1 097	855	609	1 109	652
Employed	—	—	668	437	1 068	731	554	1 026	581
Unemployed	—	—	30	34	29	124	55	83	71
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	4.3	7.2	2.6	14.5	9.0	7.5	10.9
With own children under 6 years	—	—	209	122	335	344	167	315	271
In labor force	—	—	106	102	239	234	107	224	172
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	205	146	305	298	298	348	169
In labor force	—	—	132	91	276	205	206	279	90
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	321	156	404	457	237	427	437
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	129	134	251	305	165	294	253
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	547	398	882	761	642	813	513
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	308	236	728	523	400	591	303
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	—	173	100	270	244	177	286	182
Not enrolled in school	—	—	19	8	47	51	55	87	23
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	8	—	6	13	26	70	11
Not high school graduate	—	—	5	—	—	18	17	46	5
Employed	—	—	5	—	—	11	—	9	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	25	5
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	—	1 617	1 089	2 187	1 715	1 178	2 070	1 363
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	298	183	284	159	100	89	98
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	383	169	400	170	117	115	79
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	105	42	105	84	44	61	35
Sales occupations	—	—	291	98	251	178	111	271	129
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	—	149	158	251	257	131	270	164
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	13	19	24	20	15	18	11
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	161	102	217	171	119	342	236
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	17	—	26	11	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	102	114	259	264	175	375	212
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	30	109	234	257	208	319	314
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	20	31	71	71	67	121	42
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	48	64	65	73	83	81	43
Construction	—	—	40	65	79	82	79	119	83
Manufacturing	—	—	400	327	659	564	387	675	584
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	39	50	73	75	61	113	34
Wholesale and retail trade	—	—	351	162	456	366	207	450	286
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	115	48	89	38	54	116	42
Business and repair services	—	—	67	31	57	67	30	81	62
Professional and related services	—	—	528	284	544	406	275	411	210
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	—	1 617	1 089	2 187	1 715	1 178	2 070	1 363
Private wage and salary workers	—	—	1 307	889	1 727	1 424	975	1 776	1 219
Government workers	—	—	206	168	271	155	137	176	99
Local government workers	—	—	184	106	204	100	72	78	50
Self-employed workers	—	—	104	32	156	130	66	108	45
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	—	1 918	1 266	2 347	1 964	1 414	2 335	1 641
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	—	1 419	952	1 767	1 490	1 037	1 677	1 230
50 to 52 weeks	—	—	1 044	658	1 301	1 079	708	1 269	905
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	127	152	222	158	135	171	135
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	132	64	109	102	109	71	84
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	—	303	126	316	245	175	274	210
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	—	2 229	1 512	2 736	2 406	1 767	2 837	2 126
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	79	33	43	80	124	93	114
With a mobility limitation	—	—	73	33	25	44	81	40	66
In labor force	—	—	22	9	5	6	8	22	13
With a self-care limitation	—	—	32	2	24	54	79	73	88
With a work disability	—	—	156	122	165	218	216	266	307
In labor force	—	—	67	41	77	97	68	149	111
Prevented from working	—	—	73	74	76	116	132	117	150
No work disability	—	—	2 073	1 390	2 571	2 188	1 551	2 571	1 819
In labor force	—	—	1 535	1 131	2 174	1 759	1 221	2 067	1 400
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	761	242	392	332	179	860	432
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	158	63	75	32	52	223	57
With a mobility limitation	—	—	140	46	66	32	34	174	28
With a self-care limitation	—	—	74	33	69	11	38	122	41
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	—	—	162	98	167	156	81	198	191
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	31 044	22 297	21 427	13 556	15 260	14 527	11 380
1 worker	—	—	349	153	288	312	347	347	300
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	66 192	35 813	31 815	34 445	21 112	23 423	22 457
2 or more workers	—	—	620	412	818	657	446	783	490
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	72 402	53 256	54 581	45 630	43 320	35 483	35 347

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.								
	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 164	—	—	5 093	3 348	3 434	2 705	2 125	3 542
In labor force	1 737	—	—	3 412	2 348	2 272	1 819	1 435	2 269
Percent of persons 16 years and over	54.9	—	—	67.0	70.1	66.2	67.2	67.5	64.1
Civilian labor force	1 724	—	—	3 412	2 344	2 272	1 819	1 435	2 263
Employed	1 655	—	—	3 211	2 225	2 158	1 694	1 304	2 006
Unemployed	69	—	—	201	119	114	125	131	257
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	—	—	5.9	5.1	5.0	6.9	9.1	11.4
Not in labor force	1 427	—	—	1 681	1 000	1 162	886	690	1 273
Institutionalized persons	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	96	—	—	180	116	173	131	111	195
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	846	—	—	606	452	455	311	232	439
Females 16 years and over	1 771	—	—	2 600	1 704	1 722	1 319	1 022	1 875
In labor force	819	—	—	1 523	1 026	990	746	652	1 034
Percent of females 16 years and over	46.2	—	—	58.6	60.2	57.5	56.6	63.8	55.1
Civilian labor force	819	—	—	1 523	1 025	990	746	652	1 028
Employed	785	—	—	1 453	964	933	685	612	936
Unemployed	34	—	—	70	61	57	61	40	92
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	—	—	4.6	6.0	5.8	8.2	6.1	8.9
With own children under 6 years	147	—	—	467	294	236	289	241	241
In labor force	86	—	—	269	177	141	163	128	136
With own children 6 to 17 years only	234	—	—	535	313	367	285	204	430
In labor force	193	—	—	444	263	297	201	159	280
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	235	—	—	654	384	348	423	299	423
All parents present in household in labor force	151	—	—	350	216	199	213	184	214
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	518	—	—	1 394	810	903	858	562	926
All parents present in household in labor force	389	—	—	1 124	619	689	565	367	513
Persons 16 to 19 years	148	—	—	389	255	281	238	192	334
Not enrolled in school	12	—	—	60	63	31	54	24	56
Unemployed or not in labor force	8	—	—	21	17	9	21	9	23
Not high school graduate	4	—	—	9	32	13	25	—	10
Employed	4	—	—	9	15	9	14	—	5
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	15	2	9	—	5
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 655	—	—	3 211	2 225	2 158	1 694	1 304	2 006
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	262	—	—	270	180	143	68	60	169
Professional specialty occupations	296	—	—	252	240	146	101	75	93
Technicians and related support occupations	78	—	—	103	62	66	37	57	41
Sales occupations	220	—	—	370	236	140	141	135	184
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	250	—	—	599	286	292	198	187	265
Private household occupations	5	—	—	8	31	4	—	5	—
Protective service occupations	27	—	—	31	5	18	5	30	37
Service occupations, except protective and household	219	—	—	266	251	215	185	166	374
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	8	30	55	133	40	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	133	—	—	523	474	412	332	163	346
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	92	—	—	463	266	414	295	227	349
Transportation and material moving occupations	37	—	—	150	90	112	100	93	57
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	36	—	—	168	74	141	99	66	91
Construction	84	—	—	171	190	135	130	69	90
Manufacturing	395	—	—	1 235	688	902	553	430	806
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	69	—	—	150	118	103	75	73	86
Wholesale and retail trade	361	—	—	803	457	365	397	265	469
Finance, insurance, and real estate	87	—	—	109	39	73	46	91	40
Business and repair services	54	—	—	82	77	61	39	31	64
Professional and related services	383	—	—	479	490	377	246	198	333
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 655	—	—	3 211	2 225	2 158	1 694	1 304	2 006
Private wage and salary workers	1 363	—	—	2 910	1 834	1 891	1 422	1 025	1 754
Government workers	202	—	—	218	241	144	149	164	151
Local government workers	124	—	—	128	171	81	101	96	65
Self-employed workers	90	—	—	83	132	108	116	101	101
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 903	—	—	3 630	2 493	2 438	1 958	1 506	2 472
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 503	—	—	2 701	1 855	1 740	1 499	1 081	1 877
50 to 52 weeks	1 171	—	—	1 943	1 369	1 278	1 037	693	1 404
40 to 49 weeks	132	—	—	284	231	206	188	139	180
27 to 39 weeks	76	—	—	193	113	97	100	69	124
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	210	—	—	514	352	354	178	232	262
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 196	—	—	4 453	2 861	2 945	2 365	1 841	3 071
With a mobility or self-care limitation	57	—	—	153	78	122	93	69	69
With a mobility limitation	29	—	—	114	64	63	55	31	57
In labor force	10	—	—	14	20	10	16	—	—
With a self-care limitation	53	—	—	107	43	83	60	43	48
With a work disability	144	—	—	370	192	309	239	245	417
In labor force	56	—	—	105	97	131	81	111	170
Prevented from working	71	—	—	197	82	154	134	113	223
No work disability	2 052	—	—	4 083	2 669	2 636	2 126	1 616	2 654
In labor force	1 625	—	—	3 273	2 220	2 115	1 712	1 292	2 067
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	889	—	—	640	483	489	340	264	445
With a mobility or self-care limitation	133	—	—	70	67	68	75	59	81
With a mobility limitation	120	—	—	70	65	54	66	53	54
With a self-care limitation	60	—	—	28	31	51	40	52	69
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	231	—	—	239	132	145	121	92	168
Mean family income (dollars)	21 543	—	—	16 152	21 728	19 345	15 381	13 996	14 088
1 worker	291	—	—	571	362	335	298	214	372
Mean family income (dollars)	37 317	—	—	29 555	36 418	25 837	25 671	23 152	24 939
2 or more workers	628	—	—	1 169	803	841	633	506	796
Mean family income (dollars)	49 946	—	—	44 743	46 416	44 105	42 711	38 213	39 321

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.							
	Tract 33	Tract 34	Tract 35	Tract 36	Tract 37	Tract 38	Tract 39	Tract 40
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 433	2 424	2 248	2 688	4 167	2 476	1 243	749
In labor force	2 122	1 646	1 506	1 771	2 582	1 616	835	522
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.8	67.9	67.0	65.9	62.0	65.3	67.2	69.7
Civilian labor force	2 122	1 640	1 506	1 768	2 580	1 616	835	516
Employed	1 933	1 498	1 425	1 579	2 397	1 514	777	460
Unemployed	189	142	81	189	183	102	58	56
Percent of civilian labor force	8.9	8.7	5.4	10.7	7.1	6.3	6.9	10.9
Not in labor force	1 311	778	742	917	1 585	860	408	227
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	177	135	133	154	136	124	60	29
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	383	246	215	300	719	375	151	62
Females 16 years and over	1 746	1 222	1 141	1 352	2 203	1 312	617	341
In labor force	925	761	646	767	1 197	760	355	190
Percent of females 16 years and over	53.0	62.3	56.6	56.7	54.3	57.9	57.5	55.7
Civilian labor force	925	751	646	764	1 197	760	355	190
Employed	835	704	605	690	1 114	709	321	178
Unemployed	90	57	41	74	83	51	34	12
Percent of civilian labor force	9.7	7.5	6.3	9.7	6.9	6.7	9.6	6.3
With own children under 6 years	414	261	218	239	343	198	97	49
In labor force	231	183	135	137	207	124	68	26
With own children 6 to 17 years only	320	288	272	357	417	256	149	92
In labor force	220	221	201	277	326	197	108	62
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	532	345	330	373	449	278	133	66
All parents present in household in labor force	259	235	211	209	250	166	88	29
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	847	756	703	788	876	602	346	223
All parents present in household in labor force	492	555	505	537	648	435	238	131
Persons 16 to 19 years	291	210	242	253	263	163	102	63
Not enrolled in school	73	44	43	28	42	32	11	12
Unemployed or not in labor force	47	38	28	1	2	13	8	5
Not high school graduate	29	20	34	1	3	11	8	3
Employed	7	6	9	—	3	—	—	3
Unemployed	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Not in labor force	18	14	19	1	—	8	8	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 933	1 498	1 425	1 579	2 397	1 514	777	460
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	113	111	117	138	168	166	45	42
Professional specialty occupations	129	118	103	148	467	213	76	35
Technicians and related support occupations	50	55	58	41	139	47	44	14
Sales occupations	176	123	106	81	237	153	50	31
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	225	208	220	232	325	183	93	46
Private household occupations	—	12	—	10	3	8	6	—
Protective service occupations	16	28	31	15	46	14	13	11
Service occupations, except protective and household	250	200	150	224	263	165	88	62
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	47	19	9	25	10	24	29	11
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	316	290	254	324	284	216	154	100
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	374	192	246	204	271	229	101	64
Transportation and material moving occupations	101	67	75	62	38	44	29	16
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	136	75	56	75	146	52	49	28
Construction	167	51	76	153	134	67	59	47
Manufacturing	713	514	603	468	795	557	296	170
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	138	99	98	105	106	47	31	35
Wholesale and retail trade	364	327	238	369	427	299	145	87
Finance, insurance, and real estate	33	27	19	50	72	52	7	10
Business and repair services	73	49	60	45	80	42	26	6
Professional and related services	299	331	261	266	624	324	141	60
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 933	1 498	1 425	1 579	2 397	1 514	777	460
Private wage and salary workers	1 601	1 198	1 205	1 310	1 929	1 213	657	407
Government workers	191	176	121	175	297	190	78	35
Local government workers	100	94	61	101	218	145	61	21
Self-employed workers	135	103	99	80	160	107	41	18
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 208	1 719	1 569	1 903	2 879	1 763	902	545
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 728	1 215	1 239	1 378	2 123	1 310	674	435
50 to 52 weeks	1 193	917	860	910	1 413	925	471	288
40 to 49 weeks	180	146	145	173	233	143	72	58
27 to 39 weeks	142	39	64	113	256	109	48	31
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	216	318	179	250	250	217	97	53
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 030	2 158	2 012	2 370	3 267	2 054	1 074	672
With a mobility or self-care limitation	100	63	99	98	116	62	31	15
With a mobility limitation	65	36	72	37	57	44	18	8
In labor force	8	12	10	5	9	13	2	4
With a self-care limitation	61	37	47	82	99	40	26	10
With a work disability	330	243	201	267	299	196	118	59
In labor force	109	109	87	84	115	82	41	30
Prevented from working	194	118	102	130	151	87	58	27
Not a work disability	2 700	1 915	1 811	2 103	2 968	1 858	956	613
In labor force	1 993	1 517	1 398	1 669	2 407	1 493	780	477
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	403	260	236	315	778	422	169	71
With a mobility or self-care limitation	85	30	49	85	107	78	31	7
With a mobility limitation	81	16	49	66	76	63	30	7
With a self-care limitation	51	14	14	45	58	46	23	2
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	227	151	119	152	209	117	50	37
Mean family income (dollars)	12 907	18 833	18 917	12 874	25 170	21 151	22 982	17 640
1 worker	429	219	219	286	394	265	102	68
Mean family income (dollars)	23 905	20 982	32 384	22 114	37 027	28 631	29 653	27 459
2 or more workers	666	592	535	594	901	540	296	168
Mean family income (dollars)	36 385	41 847	43 143	40 115	46 917	47 182	40 795	44 573

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County				
	Muskegon, MI MSA	Total	Muskegon city	Muskegon Heights city	Norton Shores city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 10
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	57 827	57 827	14 685	4 903	8 273	1 748	322	2 164	39	542
Less than \$5,000	3 404	3 404	1 334	666	268	92	68	144	13	18
\$5,000 to \$9,999	7 398	7 398	2 948	1 214	552	383	98	305	—	48
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 858	5 858	1 741	725	627	270	31	275	—	55
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11 537	11 537	3 195	1 022	1 462	516	61	495	—	135
\$25,000 to \$34,999	10 116	10 116	2 355	587	1 390	211	40	420	15	57
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10 505	10 505	1 983	469	1 808	174	17	353	11	140
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6 638	6 638	929	187	1 420	102	7	140	—	62
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 437	1 437	131	25	462	—	—	32	—	13
\$100,000 or more	934	934	69	—	284	—	—	—	—	14
Median (dollars)	25 617	25 617	18 748	13 778	33 646	16 832	9 561	22 500	32 031	25 915
Mean (dollars)	30 755	30 755	22 975	19 714	40 423	20 355	14 560	24 947	24 299	34 423
Families	42 602	42 602	9 264	3 357	6 332	862	237	1 568	11	376
Median income (dollars)	30 152	30 152	23 246	16 038	38 473	21 159	11 681	25 149	5 000—	31 250
Males 15 years and over, with income	53 052	53 052	12 683	3 614	7 937	1 352	244	2 876	18	455
Median income (dollars)	18 784	18 784	13 862	11 655	22 941	14 046	6 397	11 274	35 833	22 321
Percent year-round full-time workers	48.7	48.7	40.4	36.5	53.9	43.3	22.1	33.7	33.3	44.8
Median income (dollars)	27 184	27 184	23 083	21 449	32 192	21 443	11 875	21 940	36 250	27 692
Females 15 years and over, with income	52 900	52 900	13 763	4 422	7 594	1 635	296	2 250	21	506
Median income (dollars)	8 196	8 196	7 156	6 491	10 101	7 104	5 513	7 218	31 406	11 554
Percent year-round full-time workers	26.4	26.4	22.3	20.2	29.0	23.7	20.3	25.2	71.4	27.9
Median income (dollars)	18 396	18 396	17 492	17 423	19 615	17 188	18 214	16 689	32 344	23 224
Per capita income (dollars)	11 345	11 345	8 890	7 265	15 379	8 954	5 015	7 639	17 230	14 231
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	57 827	57 827	14 685	4 903	8 273	1 748	322	2 164	39	542
With earnings	43 339	43 339	9 888	3 089	6 579	1 251	213	1 544	39	405
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 451	32 451	25 013	23 097	41 141	22 912	14 103	25 292	23 068	34 989
With Social Security income	17 801	17 801	5 117	1 706	2 521	542	110	774	8	195
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 213	8 213	7 679	7 091	8 974	6 833	7 957	8 350	6 000	9 259
With public assistance income	6 800	6 800	2 809	1 499	321	251	102	319	—	41
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 396	4 396	4 589	4 042	4 919	4 124	4 459	4 493	—	5 303
With retirement income	11 294	11 294	2 691	796	1 869	222	74	533	—	121
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 984	5 984	5 266	4 455	7 396	4 171	4 051	6 033	—	4 914
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	34 989	34 989	26 369	22 631	45 685	24 933	16 844	27 527	21 186	38 017
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 259	33 259	23 145	18 125	50 832	24 709	15 295	27 345	21 186	36 868
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 733	36 733	30 106	28 149	41 799	25 189	18 260	27 732	—	38 966
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 719	39 719	32 488	32 122	48 507	28 326	21 390	30 439	44 000	40 499
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 981	40 981	33 541	32 228	55 594	30 594	22 765	33 422	44 000	42 533
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 626	38 626	31 635	32 051	43 178	26 143	20 147	27 924	—	39 060
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 538	16 538	13 535	12 779	25 822	14 211	13 587	16 549	2 174	18 796
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 104	12 104	10 112	10 111	18 692	12 610	9 974	15 482	2 174	12 438
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 176	25 176	23 173	19 725	30 834	18 147	16 898	26 183	—	37 294
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	42 602	42 602	9 264	3 357	6 332	862	237	1 568	11	376
Householder worked in 1989	31 326	31 326	6 181	1 851	4 944	639	85	1 062	11	290
With related children under 18 years	22 655	22 655	5 289	2 112	2 883	502	130	875	11	173
With related children under 5 years	9 950	9 950	2 738	1 034	1 082	238	30	389	5	68
Married-couple families	33 166	33 166	6 020	1 650	5 443	630	99	1 150	5	333
Householder worked in 1989	25 641	25 641	4 410	975	4 329	472	37	783	5	253
With related children under 18 years	15 974	15 974	2 814	774	2 402	318	51	544	5	141
With related children under 5 years	6 957	6 957	1 442	315	913	146	19	250	5	48
Female householder, no husband present	7 865	7 865	2 839	1 506	734	204	138	364	6	43
Householder worked in 1989	4 519	4 519	1 489	771	477	152	48	233	6	37
With related children under 18 years	5 779	5 779	2 259	1 229	396	166	79	287	6	32
With related children under 5 years	2 645	2 645	1 202	673	141	86	11	124	—	20
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	20 048	20 048	7 139	2 020	2 469	1 118	114	807	28	192
Nonfamily householder	15 225	15 225	5 421	1 546	1 941	886	85	596	28	166
65 years and over	6 669	6 669	2 260	668	838	289	15	269	8	72
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	154 086	154 086	36 264	13 109	21 725	3 794	914	5 928	55	1 300
Persons under 18 years	44 226	44 226	10 525	4 424	5 406	945	268	1 772	11	313
Related children under 18 years	44 016	44 016	10 474	4 424	5 376	934	260	1 766	11	313
Related children 5 to 17 years	31 344	31 344	7 020	2 962	3 916	649	212	1 254	6	221
Persons 65 years and over	19 719	19 719	5 368	1 693	3 200	521	132	872	8	255
Persons 75 years and over	7 472	7 472	2 379	681	1 010	222	43	406	8	80
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	5 293	5 293	2 131	1 116	310	125	110	246	6	32
Percent below poverty level	12.4	12.4	23.0	33.2	4.9	14.5	46.4	15.7	54.5	8.5
Householder worked in 1989	2 370	2 370	912	413	178	60	41	116	6	20
With related children under 18 years	4 571	4 571	1 894	963	243	112	85	199	6	14
With related children under 5 years	2 527	2 527	1 118	558	132	74	30	102	—	15
Married-couple families	1 570	1 570	480	156	153	54	33	91	—	17
Householder worked in 1989	875	875	289	57	104	22	25	55	—	5
With related children under 18 years	1 075	1 075	322	60	91	43	27	53	—	5
With related children under 5 years	566	566	171	28	34	26	19	24	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	3 524	3 524	1 584	906	157	69	77	147	6	15
Householder worked in 1989	1 376	1 376	583	333	74	38	16	61	6	9
With related children under 18 years	3 308	3 308	1 505	854	152	69	58	138	6	15
With related children under 5 years	1 863	1 863	895	512	98	48	11	70	—	15
Unrelated individuals	5 523	5 523	2 237	862	507	354	81	240	7	12
Nonfamily householder	3 364	3 364	1 397	617	261	224	52	156	7	12
65 years and over	1 498	1 498	581	279	141	114	7	81	—	6
Persons	23 506	23 506	9 615	4 605	1 570	816	506	1 107	19	124
Percent below poverty level	15.3	15.3	26.5	35.1	7.2	21.5	55.4	18.7	34.5	9.5
Persons under 18 years	10 173	10 173	4 331	2 134	580	259	209	479	6	63
Related children under 18 years	9 979	9 979	4 286	2 134	554	248	201	473	6	63
Related children 5 to 17 years	6 510	6 510	2 723	1 347	343	160	153	323	6	39
Persons 65 years and over	2 072	2 072	755	420	227	120	38	94	—	17
Persons 75 years and over	1 024	1 024	339	218	87	54	14	68	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	8 686	8 686	3 348	1 747	580	196	174	326	12	29
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	30 756	30 756	12 032	5 738	1 993	1 091	513	1 461	19	140
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	55 388	55 388	18 302	8 607	4 147	1 887	683	2 634	19	358

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County—Con.							Muskegon city, Muskegon County		
	Tract 12	Tract 14.02	Tract 18	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26.01	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 126	1 726	1 338	2 122	1 222	2 360	1 646	1 710	322	1 365
Less than \$5,000	179	179	38	24	75	36	92	92	68	248
\$5,000 to \$9,999	221	331	92	124	87	70	194	377	98	430
\$10,000 to \$14,999	188	255	96	136	50	118	241	270	31	186
\$15,000 to \$24,999	189	448	262	261	231	319	431	511	61	294
\$25,000 to \$34,999	119	274	272	350	154	418	258	199	40	106
\$35,000 to \$49,999	150	173	298	509	219	574	318	165	17	63
\$50,000 to \$74,999	68	45	206	463	230	548	85	96	7	30
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12	13	51	180	113	142	21	—	—	8
\$100,000 or more	—	8	23	75	63	135	6	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	14 335	16 750	31 676	39 408	37 500	39 835	21 492	16 648	9 561	10 086
Mean (dollars)	19 962	24 256	35 121	45 137	46 613	47 975	25 152	20 113	14 560	14 450
Families	859	1 128	1 125	1 755	832	1 991	1 055	824	237	858
Median income (dollars)	16 455	18 558	34 505	44 784	42 652	43 709	25 472	20 742	11 681	12 500
Males 15 years and over, with income	922	1 393	1 299	2 144	1 051	2 440	1 309	1 305	244	976
Median income (dollars)	11 455	15 202	22 487	26 005	28 315	27 432	17 511	13 827	6 397	7 159
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.5	42.4	55.2	58.8	50.5	55.3	51.9	42.5	22.1	22.3
Median income (dollars)	23 920	21 946	29 750	33 994	42 438	35 232	23 880	21 310	11 875	17 222
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 063	1 468	1 181	1 984	1 080	2 270	1 327	1 614	296	1 287
Median income (dollars)	6 225	6 873	9 394	11 637	9 777	10 935	9 247	7 117	5 513	5 959
Percent year-round full-time workers	23.5	21.7	30.7	30.1	26.9	29.7	31.3	23.7	20.3	14.5
Median income (dollars)	16 667	16 893	17 458	20 395	19 097	21 844	17 111	17 115	18 214	18 472
Per capita income (dollars)	6 564	9 156	12 071	16 155	20 120	17 010	11 276	8 980	5 015	5 460
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 126	1 726	1 338	2 122	1 222	2 360	1 646	1 710	322	1 365
With earnings	711	1 196	1 095	1 747	928	1 976	1 193	1 213	213	694
Mean earnings (dollars)	22 390	28 029	35 409	45 822	47 436	47 111	27 191	22 752	14 103	16 436
With Social Security income	428	531	349	619	390	692	526	542	110	570
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 883	7 456	8 502	8 948	8 629	9 574	8 606	6 833	7 957	6 125
With public assistance income	375	372	125	67	27	63	117	245	102	488
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 629	3 855	4 296	3 971	3 351	6 056	4 208	4 049	4 459	5 219
With retirement income	176	314	266	503	264	571	347	222	74	198
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 892	4 260	6 799	6 854	10 585	8 411	4 901	4 171	4 051	4 986
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	22 283	28 489	38 081	50 213	55 263	51 363	29 344	24 642	16 846	15 784
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 017	20 865	39 132	50 890	72 842	59 187	29 668	24 508	15 295	13 351
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 945	36 559	36 728	49 685	45 194	44 643	29 120	24 789	18 260	19 796
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 652	37 246	41 856	52 127	59 646	53 426	32 576	28 139	21 390	23 282
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 707	29 977	45 768	53 638	80 729	62 736	35 751	30 895	22 765	23 608
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 582	42 977	37 231	50 887	47 703	45 474	30 543	25 666	20 147	22 933
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 461	12 823	21 711	35 994	27 313	31 553	17 628	14 211	13 587	11 069
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 605	10 632	15 529	25 640	30 311	22 563	11 003	12 610	9 974	8 688
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 931	17 573	32 909	42 162	25 565	36 912	22 584	18 147	16 898	16 913
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	859	1 128	1 125	1 755	832	1 991	1 055	824	237	858
Householder worked in 1989	429	750	890	1 514	622	1 546	746	607	85	451
With related children under 18 years	554	652	653	807	326	977	458	469	130	598
With related children under 5 years	272	363	275	324	95	282	232	234	30	372
Married-couple families	397	724	899	1 547	683	1 793	812	592	99	337
Householder worked in 1989	229	501	755	1 348	507	1 415	600	440	37	229
With related children under 18 years	185	334	507	720	255	853	317	285	51	190
With related children under 5 years	64	179	227	306	90	234	166	142	19	101
Female householder, no husband present	376	358	194	150	114	166	215	204	138	456
Householder worked in 1989	173	211	103	118	85	99	118	152	48	188
With related children under 18 years	322	290	125	72	57	92	119	166	79	372
With related children under 5 years	180	171	41	11	5	39	56	86	11	242
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	388	801	275	431	434	407	712	1 118	114	677
Nonfamily householder	267	598	213	367	390	369	591	886	85	507
65 years and over	109	222	69	237	161	157	226	289	15	262
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 383	4 430	3 848	5 938	2 791	6 652	3 687	3 653	914	3 660
Persons under 18 years	1 217	1 357	1 231	1 600	583	1 766	805	889	268	1 307
Related children under 18 years	1 217	1 357	1 231	1 586	579	1 766	793	878	260	1 307
Related children 5 to 17 years	820	831	910	1 160	438	1 397	472	598	212	819
Persons 65 years and over	375	582	332	786	553	864	666	521	132	481
Persons 75 years and over	90	242	85	201	219	280	240	222	43	175
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	271	263	78	48	41	48	110	119	110	388
Percent below poverty level	31.5	23.3	6.9	2.7	4.9	2.4	10.4	14.4	46.4	45.2
Householder worked in 1989	80	115	10	48	21	26	49	60	41	118
With related children under 18 years	252	202	71	39	36	26	99	106	85	339
With related children under 5 years	137	136	46	18	21	17	62	74	30	234
Married-couple families	29	51	23	37	30	31	17	50	33	71
Householder worked in 1989	8	21	10	37	16	9	17	22	25	41
With related children under 18 years	17	9	23	28	25	9	11	37	27	48
With related children under 5 years	3	9	13	7	16	—	6	26	19	15
Female householder, no husband present	226	199	55	11	17	17	93	69	77	288
Householder worked in 1989	72	81	—	11	5	17	32	38	16	67
With related children under 18 years	219	180	48	11	11	17	88	69	58	262
With related children under 5 years	129	114	33	11	5	17	56	48	11	190
Unrelated individuals	204	270	67	92	80	28	140	354	81	293
Nonfamily householder	115	184	44	44	80	20	95	224	52	182
65 years and over	35	81	9	36	35	13	57	114	7	71
Persons	1 160	1 090	357	288	257	185	473	778	506	1 759
Percent below poverty level	34.3	24.6	9.3	4.9	9.2	2.8	12.8	21.3	55.4	48.1
Persons under 18 years	572	423	170	123	104	80	189	238	209	901
Related children under 18 years	572	423	170	109	104	80	177	227	201	901
Related children 5 to 17 years	372	229	104	92	64	41	83	139	153	554
Persons 65 years and over	70	136	9	36	51	41	57	120	38	97
Persons 75 years and over	23	83	9	17	32	—	32	54	14	38
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	363	390	104	57	125	79	162	158	174	841
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 451	1 492	415	402	303	194	643	1 053	513	2 186
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 144	2 636	856	689	498	626	1 394	1 849	683	2 855

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 7.99	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 117	2 145	663	1 185	39	—	1 439	1 610	542	—
Less than \$5,000	144	266	86	192	13	—	89	46	18	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	280	550	110	359	—	—	235	212	48	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	275	231	108	177	—	—	120	138	55	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	473	305	135	238	—	—	321	351	135	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	420	375	126	117	15	—	324	256	57	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	353	323	34	50	11	—	203	386	140	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	140	77	52	52	—	—	109	178	62	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	32	10	6	—	—	—	18	27	13	—
\$100,000 or more	—	8	6	—	—	—	20	16	14	—
Median (dollars)	22 929	15 651	16 637	10 902	32 031	—	23 827	27 042	25 915	—
Mean (dollars)	25 238	20 240	21 975	15 262	24 299	—	27 935	30 715	34 423	—
Families	1 541	1 422	422	605	11	—	925	1 120	376	—
Median income (dollars)	25 653	19 432	19 853	11 505	5 000	—	26 526	32 222	31 250	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 842	1 610	533	974	18	—	1 166	1 428	455	—
Median income (dollars)	11 313	14 259	13 478	8 506	35 833	—	19 569	20 496	22 321	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.8	43.6	44.1	30.4	33.3	—	48.8	54.3	44.8	—
Median income (dollars)	22 037	22 500	22 375	18 333	36 250	—	25 460	26 071	27 692	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 200	2 090	646	974	21	—	1 252	1 403	506	—
Median income (dollars)	7 303	6 403	7 024	6 063	31 406	—	8 129	9 686	11 554	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	25.5	18.1	22.0	14.1	71.4	—	34 486	38 753	28.8	—
Median income (dollars)	16 723	15 600	18 485	13 750	32 344	—	17 548	17 792	23 224	—
Per capita income (dollars)	7 651	7 540	7 969	6 777	17 230	—	11 615	13 223	14 231	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 117	2 145	663	1 185	39	—	1 439	1 610	542	—
With earnings	1 520	1 433	490	645	39	—	1 050	1 184	405	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 597	22 539	23 056	17 700	23 068	—	29 729	31 163	34 989	—
With Social Security income	742	631	174	490	8	—	447	598	195	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 474	6 719	6 234	6 233	6 000	—	8 529	8 696	9 259	—
With public assistance income	305	631	161	204	—	—	204	126	41	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 497	5 017	3 450	4 093	—	—	4 514	4 110	5 303	—
With retirement income	510	313	131	198	—	—	252	329	121	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 208	4 687	4 684	3 550	—	—	5 245	6 671	4 914	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	27 738	22 574	24 857	16 276	21 186	—	31 318	34 654	38 017	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 573	19 440	18 657	11 456	21 186	—	25 845	32 776	36 868	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 925	28 863	37 081	22 256	—	—	37 618	35 798	38 966	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 594	30 774	38 729	24 531	44 000	—	35 170	37 687	40 499	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 579	31 995	34 883	26 806	44 000	—	34 486	38 753	42 533	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 053	29 314	42 648	23 573	—	—	35 808	37 091	39 060	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 875	9 978	9 311	10 956	2 174	—	15 178	19 354	18 796	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 781	7 992	7 676	7 349	2 174	—	8 644	11 222	12 438	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 736	24 111	19 972	21 360	—	—	33 978	29 090	37 294	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 541	1 422	422	605	11	—	925	1 120	376	—
Householder worked in 1989	1 062	913	285	334	11	—	662	784	290	—
With related children under 18 years	865	1 017	302	345	11	—	510	444	173	—
With related children under 5 years	384	571	150	210	5	—	258	201	68	—
Married-couple families	1 133	773	214	233	5	—	671	929	333	—
Householder worked in 1989	783	597	176	172	5	—	529	666	253	—
With related children under 18 years	539	438	124	69	5	—	339	346	141	—
With related children under 5 years	245	251	55	37	5	—	191	147	48	—
Female householder, no husband present	354	568	188	338	6	—	221	156	43	—
Householder worked in 1989	233	248	100	135	6	—	115	97	37	—
With related children under 18 years	282	532	169	261	6	—	164	89	32	—
With related children under 5 years	124	298	95	164	—	—	67	54	20	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	783	1 001	381	832	28	—	645	615	192	—
Nonfamily householder	576	723	241	580	28	—	514	490	166	—
65 years and over	258	290	69	269	8	—	172	229	72	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 829	5 739	1 865	2 579	55	—	3 444	3 824	1 300	—
Persons under 18 years	1 762	2 034	694	705	11	—	980	814	313	—
Related children under 18 years	1 756	2 028	688	691	11	—	980	814	313	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 249	1 350	484	406	6	—	655	559	221	—
Persons 65 years and over	836	600	142	454	8	—	499	699	255	—
Persons 75 years and over	395	244	68	229	8	—	236	308	80	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	241	516	153	280	6	—	143	86	32	—
Percent below poverty level	15.6	36.3	36.3	46.3	54.5	—	15.5	7.7	8.5	—
Householder worked in 1989	116	236	72	122	6	—	54	32	14	—
With related children under 18 years	194	497	153	237	6	—	131	69	20	—
With related children under 5 years	102	282	88	144	—	—	61	55	15	—
Married-couple families	91	100	19	35	—	—	31	26	17	—
Householder worked in 1989	55	62	19	35	—	—	12	6	5	—
With related children under 18 years	53	81	19	11	—	—	25	9	5	—
With related children under 5 years	24	62	6	—	—	—	6	6	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	142	410	134	236	6	—	112	54	15	—
Householder worked in 1989	61	168	53	78	6	—	42	20	9	—
With related children under 18 years	133	410	134	217	6	—	106	54	15	—
With related children under 5 years	70	214	82	135	—	—	55	49	15	—
Unrelated individuals	220	402	144	360	7	—	176	76	12	—
Nonfamily householder	136	276	64	215	7	—	96	48	12	—
65 years and over	70	91	13	87	—	—	49	26	6	—
Persons	1 077	2 192	716	1 260	19	—	575	320	124	—
Percent below poverty level	18.5	38.2	38.4	48.9	34.5	—	16.6	8.4	9.5	—
Persons under 18 years	474	1 089	374	523	6	—	212	128	63	—
Related children under 18 years	468	1 083	374	509	6	—	212	128	63	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	318	682	252	315	6	—	139	52	39	—
Persons 65 years and over	83	113	19	124	—	—	56	41	17	—
Persons 75 years and over	57	29	6	45	—	—	46	21	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	316	598	407	455	12	—	164	119	29	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 427	2 565	759	1 548	19	—	885	475	140	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 560	3 362	1 123	1 874	19	—	1 490	978	358	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County—Con.		Muskegon Heights city, Muskegon County						
	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	—	1 548	198	1 126	1 099	754	1 726	—	—
Less than \$5,000	—	72	15	179	177	116	179	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	249	77	221	364	221	331	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	150	21	188	158	103	255	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	371	33	189	204	148	448	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	320	19	119	111	64	274	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	238	25	150	52	69	173	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	126	8	68	33	33	45	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	17	—	12	—	—	13	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	5	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	22 976	11 094	14 335	10 212	11 389	16 750	—	—
Mean (dollars)	—	25 732	17 884	19 962	14 669	16 782	24 256	—	—
Families	—	923	124	859	797	449	1 128	—	—
Median income (dollars)	—	30 042	15 313	16 455	12 925	14 922	18 558	—	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	1 132	170	922	699	430	1 393	—	—
Median income (dollars)	—	18 966	10 278	11 455	8 732	12 222	15 202	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	48.8	40.6	33.5	24.5	41.9	42.4	—	—
Median income (dollars)	—	24 096	26 094	23 920	19 178	17 258	21 946	—	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	1 474	187	1 063	1 066	638	1 468	—	—
Median income (dollars)	—	8 742	4 720	6 225	6 163	7 241	6 873	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	24.6	16.6	23.5	16.9	17.9	21.7	—	—
Median income (dollars)	—	18 491	20 208	16 667	20 250	17 422	16 893	—	—
Per capita income (dollars)	—	11 501	6 818	6 564	5 352	7 250	9 156	—	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	—	1 548	198	1 126	1 099	754	1 726	—	—
With earnings	—	1 002	120	711	602	460	1 196	—	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	28 161	21 230	22 390	16 243	20 821	28 029	—	—
With Social Security income	—	610	66	428	430	251	531	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	9 325	7 432	6 883	7 507	5 869	7 456	—	—
With public assistance income	—	103	63	375	455	234	372	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	4 844	3 975	4 629	3 960	3 576	3 855	—	—
With retirement income	—	343	20	176	191	95	314	—	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	5 534	6 491	6 892	3 320	2 441	4 260	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	—	31 363	19 279	22 283	16 672	20 080	28 489	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	30 074	14 881	19 017	13 951	18 001	20 865	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	32 407	26 486	25 945	19 526	25 780	36 559	—	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	34 500	32 473	30 652	21 405	33 104	37 246	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	35 690	32 678	35 707	27 728	37 841	29 977	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	33 731	32 218	27 582	18 966	27 059	42 597	—	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	21 588	10 603	13 461	13 240	11 385	12 823	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	18 839	5 807	10 605	10 272	9 635	10 632	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	26 490	22 251	20 931	19 971	20 504	17 573	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	—	923	124	859	797	449	1 128	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	697	65	429	344	263	750	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	425	92	554	481	333	652	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	255	37	272	219	143	363	—	—
Married-couple families	—	701	47	397	309	173	724	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	523	34	229	103	108	501	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	287	34	185	124	97	334	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	201	11	64	23	38	179	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	167	72	376	464	236	358	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	130	26	173	236	125	211	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	107	58	322	357	202	290	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	41	26	180	196	100	171	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	753	108	388	334	389	801	—	—
Nonfamily householder	—	625	74	267	302	305	598	—	—
65 years and over	—	327	19	109	169	149	222	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	3 382	546	3 383	2 986	1 764	4 430	—	—
Persons under 18 years	—	748	171	1 217	1 057	622	1 357	—	—
Related children under 18 years	—	748	171	1 217	1 057	622	1 357	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	461	132	820	719	460	831	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	741	47	375	463	226	582	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	371	10	90	210	129	242	—	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	—	57	60	271	330	192	263	—	—
Percent below poverty level	—	6.2	48.4	31.5	41.4	42.8	23.3	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	41	31	80	114	73	115	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	57	56	252	276	177	202	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	33	31	137	173	81	136	—	—
Married-couple families	—	7	5	29	52	19	51	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	7	5	8	17	6	21	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	7	5	17	16	13	9	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	7	5	3	5	6	9	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	41	55	226	273	153	199	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	25	26	72	97	57	81	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	41	51	219	260	144	180	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	26	26	129	168	75	114	—	—
Unrelated individuals	—	112	41	204	187	160	270	—	—
Nonfamily householder	—	85	19	115	171	128	184	—	—
65 years and over	—	47	6	35	84	73	81	—	—
Persons	—	289	210	1 160	1 420	725	1 090	—	—
Percent below poverty level	—	8.5	38.5	34.3	47.6	41.1	24.6	—	—
Persons under 18 years	—	114	87	572	714	338	423	—	—
Related children under 18 years	—	114	87	572	714	338	423	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	74	54	372	438	254	229	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	47	16	70	114	84	136	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	29	6	23	38	68	83	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	75	115	363	594	285	390	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	462	264	1 451	1 658	873	1 492	—	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	1 151	330	2 144	2 369	1 128	2 636	—	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norton Shares city, Muskegon County						Remainder of Muskegon County		
	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	2 122	1 222	2 360	1 646	923	38	—	—	47
Less than \$5,000	24	75	36	92	41	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	124	87	70	194	77	6	—	—	25
\$10,000 to \$14,999	136	50	118	241	82	—	—	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	261	231	319	431	220	5	—	—	22
\$25,000 to \$34,999	350	154	418	258	210	12	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	509	219	574	318	188	9	—	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	463	230	548	85	94	6	—	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	180	113	142	21	6	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	75	63	135	6	5	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	39 408	37 500	39 835	21 492	26 673	28 000	—	—	9 416
Mean (dollars)	45 137	46 613	47 975	25 152	29 312	31 234	—	—	11 841
Families	1 755	832	1 991	1 055	699	38	—	—	27
Median income (dollars)	44 784	42 652	43 709	25 472	29 306	28 000	—	—	17 125
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 144	1 051	2 440	1 309	993	47	—	—	34
Median income (dollars)	26 005	28 315	27 432	17 511	15 527	18 750	—	—	6 932
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.8	50.5	55.3	51.9	45.9	66.0	—	—	26.5
Median income (dollars)	33 994	42 438	35 232	23 880	22 574	27 614	—	—	6 250
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 984	1 080	2 270	1 327	983	21	—	—	50
Median income (dollars)	11 637	9 777	10 935	9 247	8 270	6 750	—	—	6 172
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.1	26.9	29.7	31.3	24.3	28.6	—	—	16.0
Median income (dollars)	20 395	19 097	21 844	17 111	15 444	23 750	—	—	16 250
Per capita income (dollars)	16 155	20 120	17 010	11 276	10 270	8 209	—	—	6 548
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	2 122	1 222	2 360	1 646	923	38	—	—	47
With earnings	1 747	928	1 976	1 193	735	38	—	—	24
Mean earnings (dollars)	45 822	47 436	47 111	27 191	28 660	28 038	—	—	5 939
With Social Security income	619	390	692	526	294	—	—	—	32
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 948	8 629	9 574	8 606	8 738	—	—	—	5 495
With public assistance income	67	27	63	117	47	6	—	—	14
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 971	3 351	6 056	4 208	7 418	7 200	—	—	4 403
With retirement income	503	264	571	347	184	—	—	—	23
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 854	10 585	8 411	4 901	5 859	—	—	—	2 163
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	50 213	55 263	51 363	29 344	31 403	31 234	—	—	15 503
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 890	72 842	59 187	29 668	33 350	27 690	—	—	8 643
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 685	45 194	44 643	29 120	29 923	42 656	—	—	19 539
Married-couple families (dollars)	52 127	59 646	53 426	32 576	33 552	31 234	—	—	20 067
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 638	80 729	62 736	35 751	37 707	27 690	—	—	16 985
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 887	47 703	45 474	30 543	30 670	42 656	—	—	21 379
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	35 994	27 313	31 553	17 628	15 870	—	—	—	7 712
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 640	30 311	22 563	11 003	10 659	—	—	—	300
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 162	25 565	36 912	22 584	22 863	—	—	—	15 124
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	1 755	832	1 991	1 055	699	38	—	—	27
Householder worked in 1989	1 514	622	1 546	746	516	32	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	807	326	977	458	315	33	—	—	10
With related children under 5 years	324	95	282	232	149	4	—	—	5
Married-couple families	1 547	683	1 793	812	608	38	—	—	17
Householder worked in 1989	1 348	507	1 415	600	459	32	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	720	255	853	317	257	33	—	—	5
With related children under 5 years	306	90	234	166	117	4	—	—	5
Female householder, no husband present	150	114	166	215	89	—	—	—	10
Householder worked in 1989	118	85	99	118	57	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	72	57	92	119	56	—	—	—	5
With related children under 5 years	11	5	39	56	30	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	431	434	407	712	485	—	—	—	34
Nonfamily householder	367	390	369	591	224	—	—	—	20
65 years and over	237	161	157	226	57	—	—	—	11
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 938	2 791	6 652	3 687	2 657	141	—	—	99
Persons under 18 years	1 600	583	1 766	805	652	56	—	—	10
Related children under 18 years	1 586	579	1 766	793	652	56	—	—	10
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 160	438	1 397	472	449	51	—	—	5
Persons 65 years and over	786	553	864	666	331	—	—	—	36
Persons 75 years and over	201	219	280	240	70	—	—	—	11
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	48	41	48	110	63	6	—	—	5
Percent below poverty level	2.7	4.9	2.4	10.4	9.0	15.8	—	—	18.5
Householder worked in 1989	48	21	26	49	34	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	39	36	26	99	43	6	—	—	5
With related children under 5 years	18	21	17	62	14	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families	37	30	31	17	38	6	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	37	16	9	17	25	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	28	25	9	11	18	6	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	7	16	—	6	5	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	11	11	17	93	25	—	—	—	5
Householder worked in 1989	11	5	17	32	9	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	11	11	17	88	25	—	—	—	5
With related children under 5 years	11	5	17	56	9	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	92	80	28	140	167	—	—	—	20
Nonfamily householder	44	80	20	95	22	—	—	—	20
65 years and over	36	35	13	57	—	—	—	—	11
Persons	288	257	185	473	367	38	—	—	30
Percent below poverty level	4.9	9.2	2.8	12.8	13.8	27.0	—	—	30.3
Persons under 18 years	123	104	80	189	84	21	—	—	5
Related children under 18 years	109	104	80	177	84	21	—	—	5
Related children 5 to 17 years	92	64	41	83	63	21	—	—	5
Persons 65 years and over	36	51	41	57	42	—	—	—	11
Persons 75 years and over	17	32	—	32	6	—	—	—	11
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	57	125	79	162	157	38	—	—	10
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	402	303	194	643	451	38	—	—	54
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	689	498	626	1 394	940	38	—	—	74

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.								
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	—	—	1 554	858	1 480	1 338	934	1 957	1 285
Less than \$5,000	—	—	32	14	32	38	28	149	70
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	112	30	95	92	103	295	187
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	102	103	100	96	86	244	153
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	236	128	221	262	171	443	317
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	243	141	205	272	177	348	259
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	358	191	342	298	217	336	188
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	228	170	342	206	137	124	105
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	74	68	102	51	15	10	6
\$100,000 or more	—	—	169	13	41	23	—	8	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	37 281	35 756	37 888	31 676	29 419	21 307	22 210
Mean (dollars)	—	—	53 816	40 716	41 551	35 121	30 939	24 250	24 966
Families	—	—	1 131	663	1 273	1 125	800	1 328	981
Median income (dollars)	—	—	44 472	39 263	41 028	34 505	31 473	26 891	23 827
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	—	1 393	896	1 413	1 299	907	1 556	1 193
Median income (dollars)	—	—	25 915	23 664	26 314	22 487	20 884	17 218	17 665
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	53.1	51.2	60.2	55.2	50.5	47.1	49.0
Median income (dollars)	—	—	36 944	34 792	31 907	29 750	27 450	24 688	24 069
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	—	1 454	686	1 408	1 181	846	2 008	1 115
Median income (dollars)	—	—	10 558	11 753	11 704	9 394	9 032	7 352	7 083
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	20.9	29.0	31.5	30.7	29.6	26.7	28.8
Median income (dollars)	—	—	20 735	24 148	22 292	17 458	17 656	16 750	15 539
Per capita income (dollars)	—	—	21 491	15 657	14 323	12 071	10 587	9 854	9 293
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	—	—	1 554	858	1 480	1 338	934	1 957	1 285
With earnings	—	—	1 164	718	1 204	1 095	816	1 331	966
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	—	50 555	40 572	44 182	35 409	30 000	27 574	26 567
With Social Security income	—	—	543	233	341	349	215	808	406
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	—	10 169	8 548	9 054	8 502	8 795	7 380	8 517
With public assistance income	—	—	31	21	33	125	107	118	135
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	10 645	3 730	3 911	4 296	4 185	3 583	5 202
With retirement income	—	—	384	225	254	266	131	529	271
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	—	7 143	5 571	7 242	6 799	5 633	4 167	4 789
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	—	—	64 562	44 655	45 081	38 081	32 901	29 207	26 739
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	54 990	46 841	46 876	39 132	32 250	29 321	25 699
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	70 886	42 965	43 243	36 728	33 813	29 092	27 707
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	—	69 019	46 549	48 074	41 856	38 040	32 000	28 579
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	58 413	51 419	50 832	45 768	41 463	34 490	30 001
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	76 027	43 333	45 325	37 231	34 200	29 677	27 359
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	21 873	23 222	21 174	21 711	13 367	18 183	18 654
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	20 623	23 832	16 354	15 529	11 059	13 941	9 232
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	22 520	20 379	24 863	32 909	28 099	25 057	30 217
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	—	—	1 131	663	1 273	1 125	800	1 328	981
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	884	524	1 053	890	638	976	657
With related children under 18 years	—	—	456	290	685	653	482	698	485
With related children under 5 years	—	—	187	142	324	275	162	239	272
Married-couple families	—	—	1 018	611	1 128	899	609	1 007	797
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	799	472	934	755	498	750	556
With related children under 18 years	—	—	405	244	581	507	337	486	368
With related children under 5 years	—	—	187	124	285	227	107	179	242
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	88	34	113	194	155	228	147
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	64	34	87	103	110	156	78
With related children under 18 years	—	—	36	28	72	125	134	155	87
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	33	41	55	60	20
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	513	256	251	275	219	718	438
Nonfamily householder	—	—	423	195	207	213	134	629	304
65 years and over	—	—	283	21	96	69	54	438	103
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	3 793	2 243	4 292	3 848	2 760	4 787	3 432
Persons under 18 years	—	—	868	560	1 286	1 231	897	1 259	964
Related children under 18 years	—	—	868	560	1 286	1 231	890	1 250	950
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	623	423	969	910	674	907	646
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	761	242	392	332	179	860	432
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	325	70	102	85	50	409	126
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	—	—	25	—	53	78	110	114	118
Percent below poverty level	—	—	2.2	—	4.2	6.9	13.8	8.6	12.0
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	19	—	41	10	63	77	52
With related children under 18 years	—	—	19	—	47	71	98	114	99
With related children under 5 years	—	—	7	—	30	46	30	26	49
Married-couple families	—	—	7	—	32	23	21	30	47
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	7	—	25	10	8	14	28
With related children under 18 years	—	—	7	—	26	23	16	30	39
With related children under 5 years	—	—	7	—	20	13	—	—	29
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	18	—	21	55	83	75	64
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	12	—	16	—	49	54	24
With related children under 18 years	—	—	12	—	21	48	76	75	53
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	10	33	30	26	20
Unrelated individuals	—	—	64	48	44	67	56	169	114
Nonfamily householder	—	—	41	30	30	44	17	146	54
65 years and over	—	—	20	—	15	9	4	97	26
Persons	—	—	143	48	239	357	365	525	537
Percent below poverty level	—	—	3.8	2.1	5.6	9.3	13.2	11.0	15.6
Persons under 18 years	—	—	34	—	101	170	172	212	257
Related children under 18 years	—	—	34	—	101	170	165	203	243
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	30	—	77	104	125	183	183
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	20	—	15	9	16	97	40
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	7	—	15	9	—	75	14
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	58	20	99	104	60	226	259
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	—	211	107	353	415	508	843	676
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	—	502	355	808	856	913	1 771	1 456

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.								
	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 705	—	—	2 314	1 578	1 592	1 258	979	1 711
Less than \$5,000	75	—	—	77	29	42	38	53	73
\$5,000 to \$9,999	105	—	—	133	83	117	111	77	165
\$10,000 to \$14,999	209	—	—	213	126	139	105	88	150
\$15,000 to \$24,999	315	—	—	470	315	289	261	265	365
\$25,000 to \$34,999	321	—	—	370	306	376	267	229	357
\$35,000 to \$49,999	342	—	—	549	353	342	283	145	391
\$50,000 to \$74,999	260	—	—	372	307	231	157	89	168
\$75,000 to \$99,999	44	—	—	89	31	39	21	26	18
\$100,000 or more	34	—	—	41	28	17	15	7	24
Median (dollars)	28 955	—	—	31 615	31 638	30 690	29 309	25 417	28 630
Mean (dollars)	33 755	—	—	35 315	37 504	33 694	32 408	28 858	29 629
Families	1 150	—	—	1 979	1 297	1 321	1 052	812	1 336
Median income (dollars)	37 961	—	—	34 446	35 885	33 140	31 746	28 363	30 856
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 397	—	—	2 447	1 629	1 665	1 325	1 000	1 560
Median income (dollars)	22 517	—	—	21 634	22 138	21 563	20 518	16 678	20 530
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.3	—	—	52.6	52.2	52.1	54.3	46.8	55.3
Median income (dollars)	30 625	—	—	31 484	28 297	27 910	25 581	25 036	25 546
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 556	—	—	2 130	1 463	1 401	1 064	878	1 491
Median income (dollars)	10 833	—	—	8 249	9 574	9 368	8 441	8 118	9 600
Percent year-round full-time workers	28.3	—	—	30.8	29.9	28.9	29.7	25.6	36.3
Median income (dollars)	20 577	—	—	17 982	18 940	16 746	15 833	15 260	18 203
Per capita income (dollars)	14 771	—	—	11 854	13 210	11 672	10 465	9 582	10 698
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 705	—	—	2 314	1 578	1 592	1 258	979	1 711
With earnings	1 126	—	—	1 912	1 343	1 316	1 047	818	1 388
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 862	—	—	35 700	37 437	33 735	32 878	29 193	30 778
With Social Security income	749	—	—	611	381	418	295	239	439
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 249	—	—	9 606	8 931	8 613	8 709	8 341	8 191
With public assistance income	75	—	—	169	63	83	97	92	144
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 718	—	—	3 875	2 712	4 529	3 609	3 353	4 225
With retirement income	473	—	—	415	265	294	211	147	339
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 855	—	—	4 996	6 809	6 789	4 872	5 594	5 637
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	41 045	—	—	36 908	41 113	36 754	34 741	31 500	32 143
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 488	—	—	34 709	40 020	36 538	34 824	30 615	30 616
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 159	—	—	39 043	42 155	36 944	34 628	32 407	33 698
Married-couple families (dollars)	42 869	—	—	39 028	43 274	38 258	36 371	32 706	35 099
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 109	—	—	37 706	42 690	39 190	37 338	33 841	34 610
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 213	—	—	40 210	43 831	37 451	35 094	31 568	35 581
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	32 030	—	—	19 302	23 225	21 675	15 360	25 745	17 208
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 038	—	—	19 225	18 692	19 261	11 670	13 562	11 485
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 518	—	—	19 551	26 521	24 396	22 598	41 584	23 690
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	1 150	—	—	1 979	1 297	1 321	1 052	812	1 336
Householder worked in 1989	813	—	—	1 595	1 092	1 063	861	624	1 031
With related children under 18 years	426	—	—	1 021	659	653	628	436	713
With related children under 5 years	169	—	—	462	283	238	282	150	221
Married-couple families	987	—	—	1 716	1 152	1 144	929	675	1 107
Householder worked in 1989	735	—	—	1 397	969	937	773	520	902
With related children under 18 years	339	—	—	838	573	557	546	356	562
With related children under 5 years	154	—	—	406	238	210	245	118	192
Female householder, no husband present	138	—	—	174	114	117	77	92	209
Householder worked in 1989	68	—	—	135	97	89	52	66	115
With related children under 18 years	71	—	—	133	61	64	57	59	137
With related children under 5 years	15	—	—	30	28	13	29	28	29
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	608	—	—	540	414	375	289	263	528
Nonfamily householder	555	—	—	335	281	271	206	167	375
65 years and over	342	—	—	104	86	137	92	88	171
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 805	—	—	7 007	4 455	4 560	3 876	2 895	4 733
Persons under 18 years	786	—	—	2 108	1 229	1 293	1 309	879	1 359
Related children under 18 years	786	—	—	2 097	1 205	1 287	1 302	867	1 359
Related children 5 to 17 years	579	—	—	1 572	890	975	934	632	990
Persons 65 years and over	889	—	—	640	483	489	340	264	465
Persons 75 years and over	418	—	—	180	177	169	123	49	172
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	16	—	—	122	48	50	80	83	122
Percent below poverty level	1.4	—	—	6.2	3.7	3.8	7.6	10.2	9.1
Householder worked in 1989	9	—	—	68	46	27	48	42	32
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	103	36	27	72	70	97
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	63	29	15	34	35	27
Married-couple families	12	—	—	75	34	33	46	54	38
Householder worked in 1989	5	—	—	40	32	15	40	26	6
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	65	24	12	42	49	26
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	50	17	4	20	20	13
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	31	5	11	30	29	84
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	18	5	6	14	16	26
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	22	5	9	26	21	71
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	13	5	5	12	15	14
Unrelated individuals	70	—	—	138	109	109	62	95	102
Nonfamily householder	70	—	—	63	43	48	31	45	47
65 years and over	50	—	—	17	15	23	12	34	23
Persons	104	—	—	549	257	276	346	386	473
Percent below poverty level	2.7	—	—	7.8	5.8	6.1	8.9	13.3	10.0
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	206	83	74	156	157	195
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	195	63	68	151	145	195
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	110	26	43	108	101	146
Persons 65 years and over	64	—	—	47	19	35	19	42	45
Persons 75 years and over	36	—	—	10	13	15	12	19	35
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	58	—	—	183	117	105	149	171	229
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	183	—	—	959	398	439	631	471	728
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	721	—	—	2 078	931	1 202	1 382	1 110	1 481

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.							
	Tract 33	Tract 34	Tract 35	Tract 36	Tract 37	Tract 38	Tract 39	Tract 40
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 716	1 168	1 003	1 282	2 057	1 231	554	327
Less than \$5,000	117	70	17	58	71	32	10	11
\$5,000 to \$9,999	232	106	35	188	205	109	41	32
\$10,000 to \$14,999	263	83	75	119	140	121	33	17
\$15,000 to \$24,999	376	233	132	290	357	224	94	67
\$25,000 to \$34,999	260	211	285	225	493	239	126	62
\$35,000 to \$49,999	283	302	256	176	378	272	162	72
\$50,000 to \$74,999	167	132	167	180	273	162	76	43
\$75,000 to \$99,999	13	31	28	30	56	44	6	17
\$100,000 or more	5	—	8	16	84	28	6	6
Median (dollars)	21 983	28 375	33 068	24 690	30 219	29 696	31 812	30 905
Mean (dollars)	26 010	30 647	36 069	29 435	36 080	34 212	33 912	35 211
Families	1 322	962	873	1 032	1 504	922	448	273
Median income (dollars)	24 076	32 177	34 406	26 065	33 575	34 891	34 688	32 011
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 560	1 166	1 049	1 269	1 876	1 133	607	397
Median income (dollars)	18 108	20 938	23 023	17 197	23 712	22 129	20 893	18 173
Percent year-round full-time workers	49.6	54.7	56.1	51.7	47.8	51.3	51.7	49.6
Median income (dollars)	24 000	28 868	28 351	25 852	31 719	27 533	28 015	28 750
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 363	1 008	937	1 167	1 937	1 153	539	265
Median income (dollars)	7 339	8 661	9 821	6 723	9 243	9 313	7 750	9 602
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.4	27.7	28.9	21.8	26.1	29.8	29.1	34.3
Median income (dollars)	20 018	18 114	20 516	21 750	20 224	20 227	18 083	20 750
Per capita income (dollars)	9 438	10 438	11 367	10 097	13 859	12 874	11 415	11 675
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 716	1 168	1 003	1 282	2 057	1 231	554	327
With earnings	1 326	916	845	1 041	1 622	993	463	271
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 311	32 661	35 925	30 534	33 804	34 274	33 039	36 998
With Social Security income	432	254	243	284	622	368	140	55
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 771	8 022	8 073	8 055	8 806	8 208	9 081	9 319
With public assistance income	218	102	77	196	138	74	30	23
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 142	4 631	4 451	3 925	4 762	3 541	6 758	4 685
With retirement income	309	239	174	209	390	245	95	50
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 842	5 889	8 110	5 918	8 085	7 187	7 321	4 716
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	28 304	33 484	37 142	31 114	41 305	38 547	36 270	36 660
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 041	33 574	38 550	27 985	37 047	37 629	37 944	35 220
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 038	33 375	35 485	34 915	45 417	39 363	34 551	37 988
Married-couple families (dollars)	31 207	35 828	40 002	34 960	44 639	41 187	37 528	37 856
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 081	37 603	43 746	33 030	41 049	42 068	39 393	36 587
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 360	33 985	36 134	36 992	48 128	40 456	35 538	39 045
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 570	12 356	17 500	13 550	20 860	20 592	23 507	18 865
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 391	12 936	12 949	13 170	13 517	15 163	21 163	11 643
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 522	5 485	31 587	14 811	28 052	29 414	25 728	25 186
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	1 322	962	873	1 032	1 504	922	448	273
Householder worked in 1989	983	706	676	793	1 155	723	368	213
With related children under 18 years	785	565	492	598	773	452	240	138
With related children under 5 years	397	214	207	238	328	179	78	40
Married-couple families	1 083	862	746	821	1 274	790	399	244
Householder worked in 1989	857	640	601	666	1 002	615	325	192
With related children under 18 years	604	469	392	433	652	368	206	123
With related children under 5 years	301	182	163	172	291	152	69	34
Female householder, no husband present	188	90	86	181	194	105	37	15
Householder worked in 1989	89	56	34	104	120	83	33	9
With related children under 18 years	139	90	72	158	106	70	29	7
With related children under 5 years	62	26	34	63	32	22	7	2
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	571	273	223	337	661	377	163	104
Nonfamily householder	394	206	130	250	553	309	106	54
65 years and over	128	77	73	73	256	128	53	20
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 703	3 415	3 149	3 773	5 257	3 294	1 659	1 012
Persons under 18 years	1 396	1 118	1 038	1 203	1 342	890	485	305
Related children under 18 years	1 390	1 106	1 033	1 198	1 341	886	485	299
Related children 5 to 17 years	951	835	761	863	970	670	371	245
Persons 65 years and over	403	260	236	315	778	422	169	71
Persons 75 years and over	144	70	28	127	308	184	57	18
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	204	106	48	169	81	61	14	23
Percent below poverty level	15.4	11.0	5.5	16.4	5.4	6.6	3.1	8.4
Householder worked in 1989	92	49	10	84	46	40	5	7
With related children under 18 years	181	88	48	153	66	46	8	17
With related children under 5 years	108	38	27	87	41	21	2	4
Married-couple families	106	47	5	76	31	29	11	18
Householder worked in 1989	70	24	—	48	16	13	4	4
With related children under 18 years	83	29	5	66	19	18	5	12
With related children under 5 years	50	24	—	35	19	8	2	5
Female householder, no husband present	91	59	39	93	44	32	3	5
Householder worked in 1989	22	25	6	36	26	27	1	3
With related children under 18 years	91	59	39	87	41	28	3	5
With related children under 5 years	51	14	23	52	20	13	—	2
Unrelated individuals	177	89	54	102	113	57	35	23
Nonfamily householder	93	56	12	66	84	29	12	8
65 years and over	31	16	12	22	32	12	9	7
Persons	852	456	249	739	311	248	76	112
Percent below poverty level	18.1	13.4	7.9	19.6	5.9	7.5	4.6	11.1
Persons under 18 years	342	185	141	369	82	95	18	53
Related children under 18 years	336	173	136	364	81	91	18	47
Related children 5 to 17 years	220	113	96	238	41	71	14	42
Persons 65 years and over	49	16	12	38	36	18	13	9
Persons 75 years and over	23	16	12	20	13	12	9	4
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	310	181	50	300	135	78	24	47
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 130	557	283	871	497	374	121	166
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 325	1 082	849	1 622	1 159	859	447	311

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County			
		Total	Muskegon city	Muskegon Heights city	Norton Shores city	Tract 1	Tract 4	Tract 14.02	Tract 18
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	133 974	133 974	28 139	3 703	20 980	2 885	5 752	2 499	3 436
Native	132 547	132 547	27 741	3 659	20 673	2 871	5 678	2 470	3 430
Foreign born	1 427	1 427	398	44	307	14	74	29	6
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	241	241	108	18	41	-	-	12	-
Persons 5 years and over	123 910	123 910	25 926	3 366	19 555	2 708	5 331	2 239	3 159
Speak a language other than English	3 597	3 597	1 099	181	537	60	191	90	65
Do not speak English "very well"	1 181	1 181	396	46	239	8	60	24	23
In linguistically isolated households	391	391	203	24	77	-	-	18	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	34 154	34 154	6 321	662	5 281	656	1 148	437	1 063
Preprimary school	3 146	3 146	575	55	499	50	110	49	92
Public school	2 463	2 463	421	46	334	50	91	40	72
Elementary or high school	23 897	23 897	4 025	452	3 555	364	681	285	749
Public school	21 942	21 942	3 620	416	3 094	356	615	256	689
College	7 111	7 111	1 721	155	1 227	242	357	103	222
Public college	5 914	5 914	1 298	143	1 026	198	278	91	208
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	86 746	86 746	18 498	2 519	14 239	1 856	3 940	1 678	2 076
Less than 9th grade	6 808	6 808	1 953	303	877	370	343	191	93
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13 646	13 646	3 378	669	1 798	327	680	411	272
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30 683	30 683	6 234	900	4 362	538	1 523	611	873
Some college, no degree	18 181	18 181	3 944	406	2 982	354	948	270	451
Associate degree	7 194	7 194	1 340	130	1 347	152	258	112	196
Bachelor's degree	7 109	7 109	1 154	98	1 931	102	136	70	103
Graduate or professional degree	3 125	3 125	495	13	942	13	52	13	88
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.4	76.4	71.2	61.4	81.2	62.4	74.0	64.1	82.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.8	11.8	8.9	4.4	20.2	6.2	4.8	4.9	9.2
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 401	1 401	1 230	1 599	1 313	931	1 216	1 430	1 665
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	123 910	123 910	25 926	3 366	19 555	2 708	5 331	2 239	3 159
Same house	73 527	73 527	13 720	1 914	12 442	1 093	2 799	1 280	1 788
Different house in United States	50 117	50 117	12 096	1 433	7 113	1 609	2 523	959	1 371
Central city of this MSA/PMSEA	17 381	17 381	5 935	592	2 804	663	915	406	584
Remainder of this MSA/PMSEA	18 375	18 375	2 527	463	2 227	436	416	307	541
Different MSA/PMSEA	9 416	9 416	2 362	269	1 352	257	871	197	163
Not in an MSA/PMSEA	4 945	4 945	1 272	109	730	253	321	49	83
Abroad	266	266	110	19	-	6	9	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	57 364	57 364	10 796	1 269	9 890	1 146	1 783	874	1 539
Car, truck, or van	54 091	54 091	9 980	1 202	9 438	1 080	1 643	847	1 473
Drive alone	48 227	48 227	8 545	1 009	8 778	919	1 378	722	1 392
Carpooled	5 864	5 864	1 435	193	660	161	265	125	81
Public transportation	256	256	99	26	25	21	10	5	-
Other means	1 627	1 627	515	35	175	27	85	22	10
Worked at home	1 390	1 390	202	6	252	18	45	-	56
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.3	18.3	15.2	17.6	16.4	16.2	15.2	17.3	18.2
Worked in MSA/PMSEA of residence	47 288	47 288	9 319	977	8 183	934	1 492	683	1 350
Central city	21 918	21 918	5 845	501	4 164	570	1 019	339	556
Outside central city	25 370	25 370	3 474	476	4 019	364	473	344	794
Worked outside MSA/PMSEA of residence	10 076	10 076	1 477	292	1 707	212	291	191	189
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	102 158	102 158	22 271	2 974	16 374	2 375	4 676	1 987	2 477
In labor force	63 314	63 314	12 115	1 503	10 658	1 321	1 923	1 034	1 703
Employed	58 668	58 668	11 074	1 301	10 108	1 200	1 781	900	1 559
Unemployed	4 526	4 526	1 009	186	550	121	128	118	140
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2	7.2	8.4	12.5	5.2	9.2	6.7	11.6	8.2
Females 16 years and over	53 062	53 062	11 718	1 549	8 527	1 366	2 036	1 034	1 273
Employed	26 372	26 372	5 219	544	4 478	587	853	363	654
Unemployed	1 994	1 994	448	80	264	62	81	50	92
With own children under 6 years	8 613	8 613	1 854	310	1 175	146	328	195	327
In labor force	5 285	5 285	1 124	115	740	96	197	64	217
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 128	9 128	1 383	167	1 515	134	244	91	258
In labor force	6 827	6 827	988	91	1 191	96	168	55	178
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 355	7 355	1 402	143	1 104	173	245	81	210
Not enrolled in school	1 466	1 466	405	48	157	72	134	13	45
Unemployed or not in labor force	648	648	168	29	74	28	44	8	13
Not high school graduate	598	598	239	23	52	25	97	5	18
Employed	223	223	100	9	16	12	53	5	11
Unemployed	105	105	24	11	-	-	-	-	7
Not in labor force	270	270	115	3	36	13	44	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	68 465	68 465	13 470	1 583	11 628	1 363	2 596	1 107	1 787
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	50 103	50 103	9 613	1 160	8 166	1 015	1 860	850	1 356
50 to 52 weeks	36 015	36 015	6 610	790	6 272	689	1 203	556	963
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	81 584	81 584	15 539	2 190	13 222	1 644	2 518	1 463	2 175
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 069	3 069	682	156	518	75	111	79	72
With a mobility limitation	1 918	1 918	437	105	300	68	60	63	36
In labor force	358	358	35	33	73	15	24	-	6
With a self-care limitation	2 032	2 032	405	74	423	36	76	27	54
With a work disability	8 598	8 598	2 254	425	1 020	244	362	253	204
In labor force	3 381	3 381	827	121	462	87	94	89	97
Prevented from working	4 382	4 382	1 181	256	465	126	245	145	102
No work disability	72 986	72 986	13 285	1 765	12 202	1 400	2 156	1 210	1 971
In labor force	58 419	58 419	10 849	1 340	9 846	1 209	1 748	914	1 571
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	17 982	17 982	4 738	768	3 152	454	808	508	298
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 289	3 289	995	178	445	100	166	105	32
With a mobility limitation	2 580	2 580	753	141	310	94	131	94	32
With a self-care limitation	1 863	1 863	550	137	221	82	90	87	11

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County						Muskegon Heights city, Muskegon County		Remainder of Muskegon County
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 744	1 307	5 653	3 789	1 210	1 653	731	2 499	3 436
Native	2 730	1 296	5 579	3 750	1 198	1 645	725	2 470	3 430
Foreign born	14	11	74	39	12	8	6	29	6
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	5	—	18	5	23	6	12	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 572	1 201	5 237	3 424	1 124	1 500	686	2 239	3 159
Speak a language other than English	60	42	187	131	66	64	51	90	65
Do not speak English "very well"	8	10	60	67	49	31	22	24	23
In linguistically isolated households	—	5	—	59	10	43	6	18	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	596	288	1 122	1 056	287	246	133	437	1 063
Preprimary school	44	—	110	87	30	19	4	49	92
Public school	44	—	91	62	—	19	4	40	72
Elementary or high school	325	214	676	682	200	158	121	285	749
Public school	317	209	610	574	180	147	114	256	689
College	227	74	336	287	57	69	8	103	222
Public college	192	49	257	139	51	69	8	91	208
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 787	905	3 863	2 149	782	1 066	513	1 678	2 076
Less than 9th grade	370	193	327	253	91	165	85	191	93
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	317	218	663	451	138	196	159	411	272
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	506	283	1 487	764	226	394	196	611	873
Some college, no degree	333	133	948	458	181	146	52	270	451
Associate degree	146	54	258	122	51	67	13	112	196
Bachelor's degree	102	19	136	96	63	49	8	70	103
Graduate or professional degree	13	5	44	5	32	49	—	13	88
Percent high school graduate or higher	61.6	54.6	74.4	67.2	70.7	66.1	52.4	64.1	82.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.4	2.7	4.7	4.7	12.1	9.2	1.6	4.9	9.2
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	876	1 953	1 229	1 350	1 226	1 224	1 848	1 430	1 665
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 572	1 201	5 237	3 424	1 124	1 500	686	2 239	3 159
Same house	1 024	576	2 722	1 912	643	517	375	1 280	1 788
Different house in United States	1 542	625	2 506	1 467	476	976	311	959	1 371
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	635	320	915	602	270	436	95	406	584
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	407	184	399	298	71	314	137	307	541
Different MSA/PMSA	257	71	871	328	109	149	37	197	163
Not in on MSA/PMSA	243	50	321	239	26	77	42	49	83
Abroad	6	—	9	45	5	7	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 092	324	1 766	1 379	519	487	246	874	1 539
Car, truck, or van	1 026	290	1 634	1 251	453	400	235	847	1 473
Drove alone	865	221	1 369	991	405	308	167	722	1 392
Carpooled	161	69	265	260	48	92	68	125	81
Public transportation	21	—	10	22	6	8	7	5	—
Other means	27	34	77	93	51	48	4	22	10
Worked at home	18	—	45	13	9	31	—	—	56
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.8	15.5	15.2	15.6	15.1	14.8	16.2	17.3	18.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	898	276	1 475	1 156	471	452	200	683	1 350
Central city	551	189	1 010	822	324	251	110	339	556
Outside central city	347	87	465	334	147	201	90	344	794
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	194	48	291	223	48	35	46	191	189
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 290	1 026	4 587	2 790	953	1 355	600	1 987	2 477
In labor force	1 262	412	1 889	1 702	594	590	295	1 034	1 703
Employed	1 146	324	1 764	1 407	530	502	246	900	1 559
Unemployed	116	88	111	285	64	88	49	118	140
Percent of civilian labor force	9.2	21.4	5.9	16.8	10.8	14.9	16.6	11.6	8.2
Females 16 years and over	1 328	590	1 986	1 536	538	663	336	1 034	1 273
Employed	569	147	845	696	232	172	113	363	654
Unemployed	62	10	73	107	46	39	18	50	92
With own children under 6 years	142	94	320	274	95	103	56	195	327
In labor force	92	43	189	152	70	27	27	64	217
With own children 6 to 17 years only	113	66	239	247	60	33	44	91	258
In labor force	86	10	168	181	36	21	17	55	178
Persons 16 to 19 years	164	72	237	272	88	85	53	81	210
Not enrolled in school	63	31	126	46	21	39	28	13	45
Unemployed or not in labor force	23	15	44	16	5	34	18	8	13
Not high school graduate	25	23	89	25	15	20	11	5	18
Employed	12	8	45	9	10	5	—	5	11
Unemployed	—	15	—	—	—	4	11	—	7
Not in labor force	13	—	44	16	5	11	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 304	453	2 566	1 833	579	690	298	1 107	1 787
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	968	284	1 843	1 253	404	496	188	850	1 356
50 to 52 weeks	652	165	1 186	796	290	285	140	556	963
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 559	677	2 465	2 253	757	889	445	1 463	2 175
With a mobility or self-care limitation	75	66	106	133	25	56	59	79	72
With a mobility limitation	68	29	60	99	12	56	32	63	36
In labor force	15	—	—	6	6	—	9	24	6
With a self-care limitation	36	45	71	62	25	21	34	27	54
With a work disability	234	173	353	425	185	258	120	253	204
In labor force	83	50	94	136	86	83	30	89	97
Prevented from working	120	92	236	247	71	148	74	145	102
No work disability	1 325	504	2 112	1 828	572	631	325	1 210	1 971
In labor force	1 154	347	1 714	1 507	492	481	254	914	1 571
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	454	313	772	506	142	337	155	508	298
With a mobility or self-care limitation	100	82	155	146	15	86	46	105	32
With a mobility limitation	94	71	120	108	10	48	24	94	32
With a self-care limitation	82	36	90	55	5	60	33	87	11

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County			
	Muskegon, MI MSA	Total	Muskegon city	Muskegon Heights city	Norton Shores city	Tract 1	Tract 4	Tract 14.02	Tract 18
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	58 668	58 668	11 074	1 301	10 108	1 200	1 781	900	1 559
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 786	5 786	1 088	52	1 434	117	136	46	136
Professional specialty occupations	6 410	6 410	1 063	88	1 470	118	125	58	159
Technicians and related support occupations	2 038	2 038	305	12	353	56	31	12	84
Sales occupations	6 228	6 228	1 300	100	1 183	174	182	80	167
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 432	8 432	1 647	170	1 687	187	317	130	251
Private household occupations	138	138	26	7	8	—	5	7	—
Protective service occupations	829	829	211	5	184	30	24	—	20
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 297	7 297	1 722	258	1 014	124	232	124	147
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	665	665	43	7	133	—	—	7	11
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8 399	8 399	1 334	216	1 150	144	205	156	253
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7 616	7 616	1 444	233	883	168	323	150	199
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 186	2 186	363	60	288	19	90	56	65
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 644	2 644	528	93	321	63	111	74	67
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	50 267	50 267	11 288	1 719	8 072	1 279	1 727	1 129	1 215
Less than \$5,000	2 244	2 244	765	179	261	85	111	96	13
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5 651	5 651	2 114	395	544	290	217	202	80
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 975	4 975	1 367	296	604	206	242	207	89
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10 170	10 170	2 592	432	1 448	374	427	317	247
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9 161	9 161	1 890	241	1 355	141	340	192	249
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 562	9 562	1 584	119	1 752	132	248	82	294
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6 264	6 264	786	57	1 388	51	120	33	187
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 353	1 353	121	—	450	—	22	—	39
\$100,000 or more	887	887	69	—	270	—	—	—	17
Median (dollars)	26 985	26 985	20 316	14 814	33 533	16 170	22 212	16 503	32 173
Mean (dollars)	32 132	32 132	24 347	17 604	40 170	19 224	24 703	18 773	34 975
Families	36 899	36 899	6 719	971	6 169	549	1 199	670	1 033
Median income (dollars)	31 639	31 639	25 951	17 438	38 275	22 138	25 673	19 559	34 741
Per capita income (dollars)	12 211	12 211	10 309	8 358	15 441	9 019	9 140	8 581	12 313
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	50 267	50 267	11 288	1 719	8 072	1 279	1 727	1 129	1 215
With earnings	38 225	38 225	7 625	1 006	6 399	836	1 215	715	1 011
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 475	33 475	26 379	20 512	40 851	22 945	25 138	20 725	34 664
With Social Security income	15 645	15 645	4 183	662	2 491	463	623	419	318
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 419	8 419	8 001	7 353	8 964	6 673	8 770	7 826	8 739
With public assistance income	4 344	4 344	1 680	367	294	195	213	160	93
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 436	4 436	4 543	4 081	5 089	4 073	3 661	3 810	4 386
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	36 776	36 776	29 313	20 260	45 345	25 604	27 846	20 859	37 609
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 951	35 951	26 570	18 172	50 416	26 857	27 953	20 840	38 451
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 957	39 957	33 183	23 045	48 072	27 954	30 305	22 582	41 092
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 295	41 295	34 075	25 962	54 921	30 659	33 031	26 013	44 475
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 554	18 554	15 130	12 333	25 154	12 806	16 191	15 176	20 659
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 163	13 163	10 410	7 137	18 206	11 591	12 800	7 835	14 956
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	36 899	36 899	6 719	971	6 169	549	1 199	670	1 033
Householder worked in 1989	28 028	28 028	4 756	4 799	531	389	815	407	824
With related children under 18 years	18 530	18 530	3 321	487	2 784	263	591	280	587
With related children under 5 years	7 997	7 997	1 744	246	1 070	134	298	157	248
Married-couple families	30 821	30 821	5 100	688	5 342	447	963	533	849
Householder worked in 1989	24 063	24 063	3 753	419	4 232	337	660	334	712
With related children under 18 years	14 576	14 576	2 233	272	2 330	201	433	192	471
With related children under 5 years	6 458	6 458	1 194	147	907	95	222	118	219
Female householder, no husband present	4 786	4 786	1 331	202	678	84	191	104	159
Householder worked in 1989	2 969	2 969	795	68	435	42	137	48	87
With related children under 18 years	3 206	3 206	951	151	369	56	132	68	102
With related children under 5 years	1 263	1 263	483	79	135	33	61	34	29
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	17 316	17 316	5 811	981	2 340	923	687	595	225
Nonfamily householder	13 368	13 368	4 569	748	1 903	730	528	459	182
65 years and over	6 068	6 068	2 060	317	832	272	259	182	56
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	130 986	130 986	25 916	3 693	20 950	2 601	4 402	2 489	3 434
Persons under 18 years	35 175	35 175	6 357	786	5 177	553	1 185	552	1 063
Related children under 18 years	34 998	34 998	6 331	786	5 155	547	1 179	552	1 063
Related children 5 to 17 years	25 025	25 025	4 140	451	3 730	377	763	294	786
Persons 65 years and over	17 982	17 982	4 738	768	3 152	454	808	508	298
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	3 110	3 110	1 016	204	296	52	157	98	59
Percent below poverty level	8.4	8.4	15.1	21.0	4.8	9.5	13.1	14.6	5.7
Householder worked in 1989	1 583	1 583	513	66	178	23	77	46	10
With related children under 18 years	2 604	2 604	868	161	229	47	110	61	59
With related children under 5 years	1 387	1 387	513	91	126	23	56	44	34
Married-couple families	1 286	1 286	320	55	153	22	78	37	23
Householder worked in 1989	734	734	194	17	104	12	45	12	10
With related children under 18 years	881	881	192	17	91	17	40	5	23
With related children under 5 years	465	465	94	10	34	6	14	5	13
Female householder, no husband present	1 672	1 672	640	124	143	30	71	56	36
Householder worked in 1989	745	745	279	34	74	7	32	29	—
With related children under 18 years	1 577	1 577	620	119	138	30	62	51	36
With related children under 5 years	855	855	378	76	92	17	34	34	21
Unrelated individuals	4 282	4 282	1 710	329	428	321	188	199	44
Nonfamily householder	2 611	2 611	1 093	229	254	123	123	142	32
65 years and over	1 228	1 228	499	100	141	108	71	71	9
Persons	14 137	14 137	4 848	796	1 403	538	625	446	253
Percent below poverty level	10.8	10.8	18.7	21.6	6.7	20.7	14.2	17.9	7.4
Persons under 18 years	5 234	5 234	1 711	194	518	130	194	107	116
Related children under 18 years	5 067	5 067	1 685	194	500	124	188	107	116
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 296	3 296	1 015	104	296	97	97	38	75
Persons 65 years and over	1 606	1 606	578	149	221	114	84	109	9
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 941	4 941	1 334	311	513	121	164	127	70
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	19 763	19 763	6 456	1 179	1 826	695	902	652	295

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County						Muskegon Heights city, Muskegon County		Remainder of Muskegon County
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 146	324	1 764	1 407	530	502	246	900	1 559
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	111	11	136	120	93	60	6	46	136
Professional specialty occupations	118	39	125	75	80	31	17	58	159
Technicians and related support occupations	51	8	31	33	—	14	—	12	84
Sales occupations	165	62	173	160	47	71	14	80	167
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	187	25	317	195	58	56	7	130	251
Private household occupations	—	—	5	8	—	—	—	7	—
Protective service occupations	30	9	—	43	—	6	—	—	20
Service occupations, except protective and household	120	71	224	279	78	96	101	124	147
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	4	—	10	7	10	—	7	11
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	130	30	205	217	33	21	39	156	253
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	152	53	323	172	69	102	51	150	199
Transportation and material moving occupations	19	—	90	31	23	20	—	56	65
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	63	12	111	64	42	15	11	74	67
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 241	601	1 680	1 444	484	776	377	1 129	1 215
Less than \$5,000	85	54	111	108	60	103	64	96	13
\$5,000 to \$9,999	284	265	192	338	66	234	108	202	80
\$10,000 to \$14,999	206	56	242	189	81	136	64	207	89
\$15,000 to \$24,999	369	135	405	265	101	175	72	317	247
\$25,000 to \$34,999	129	44	340	296	96	67	36	192	249
\$35,000 to \$49,999	123	25	248	181	22	21	17	82	294
\$50,000 to \$74,999	45	14	120	49	46	40	16	33	187
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	8	22	10	6	—	—	—	39
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	17
Median (dollars)	15 910	9 357	22 746	17 862	19 118	11 574	10 938	16 503	32 173
Mean (dollars)	18 856	15 323	25 063	21 223	24 073	15 529	14 806	18 773	34 975
Families	511	328	1 172	862	279	312	177	670	1 033
Median income (dollars)	21 477	15 965	26 192	25 296	25 795	15 233	14 750	19 559	34 741
Per capita income (dollars)	9 061	7 367	9 185	8 296	10 090	7 773	7 856	8 581	12 313
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 241	601	1 680	1 444	484	776	377	1 129	1 215
With earnings	798	292	1 191	1 025	350	391	191	715	1 011
Mean earnings (dollars)	22 702	16 916	25 525	22 617	25 368	18 281	19 209	20 725	34 664
With Social Security income	463	318	591	466	147	244	155	419	318
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 673	6 510	8 947	6 980	6 900	6 525	6 038	7 826	8 739
With public assistance income	189	202	199	321	86	228	126	160	93
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 974	5 447	3 608	5 025	3 246	4 876	3 761	3 810	4 386
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	25 186	18 761	28 151	26 295	29 580	16 721	17 625	20 859	37 609
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 747	16 729	28 289	23 086	21 976	10 424	14 182	20 840	38 451
Married-couple families (dollars)	27 649	24 987	30 485	29 958	42 864	21 112	26 470	22 582	41 092
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 171	25 654	33 221	29 467	41 186	19 613	29 017	26 013	44 475
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 806	8 931	16 660	12 141	9 864	11 991	9 771	15 176	20 659
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 591	7 035	13 292	8 945	6 940	6 611	4 941	7 835	14 956
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	511	328	1 172	862	279	312	177	670	1 033
Householder worked in 1989	357	185	815	647	196	199	67	407	824
With related children under 18 years	230	212	581	504	165	148	116	280	587
With related children under 5 years	130	140	293	242	80	106	41	157	248
Married-couple families	409	206	965	619	159	157	88	533	849
Householder worked in 1989	305	142	660	472	131	129	41	334	712
With related children under 18 years	168	120	428	326	69	40	42	192	471
With related children under 5 years	91	77	217	184	29	31	19	118	219
Female householder, no husband present	86	96	181	184	100	128	60	104	159
Householder worked in 1989	42	25	137	123	56	43	7	48	87
With related children under 18 years	56	74	127	153	87	93	45	68	102
With related children under 5 years	33	45	61	52	51	66	22	34	29
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	923	355	663	732	297	660	252	595	225
Nonfamily householder	730	273	508	582	205	464	200	459	182
65 years and over	272	192	248	236	69	228	100	182	56
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 460	1 271	4 303	3 561	1 156	1 508	731	2 489	3 436
Persons under 18 years	497	317	1 175	1 028	306	308	148	552	1 063
Related children under 18 years	491	317	1 169	1 028	306	294	148	552	1 063
Related children 5 to 17 years	326	211	758	673	220	141	103	294	786
Persons 65 years and over	454	313	772	506	142	337	155	508	298
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	46	115	152	197	77	120	71	98	59
Percent below poverty level	9.0	35.1	13.0	22.9	27.6	38.5	40.1	14.6	5.7
Householder worked in 1989	23	40	77	130	40	63	10	46	10
With related children under 18 years	41	97	105	184	77	96	65	61	59
With related children under 5 years	23	58	56	93	51	75	22	44	34
Married-couple families	16	31	78	76	6	24	13	37	23
Householder worked in 1989	16	18	45	55	6	24	—	12	10
With related children under 18 years	11	18	40	63	6	—	7	5	23
With related children under 5 years	6	—	14	55	—	—	—	5	13
Female householder, no husband present	30	66	66	115	71	87	38	56	36
Householder worked in 1989	7	12	32	69	34	30	—	29	—
With related children under 18 years	30	61	57	115	71	87	38	51	36
With related children under 5 years	17	40	34	32	51	66	22	34	21
Unrelated individuals	321	140	168	315	106	263	85	199	44
Nonfamily householder	207	87	103	223	156	156	63	142	32
65 years and over	108	57	60	60	13	66	29	71	9
Persons	500	477	595	991	359	628	232	446	253
Percent below poverty level	20.3	37.5	13.8	27.8	31.1	41.6	31.7	17.9	7.4
Persons under 18 years	109	186	189	377	146	214	56	107	116
Related children under 18 years	103	186	183	377	146	200	56	107	116
Related children 5 to 17 years	76	137	92	216	98	99	46	38	75
Persons 65 years and over	114	61	73	60	19	83	40	109	9
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	83	152	154	154	207	156	102	127	70
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	657	598	868	1 253	371	803	350	652	295

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County		
	Muskegon, MI MSA	Total	Muskegon city	Muskegon Heights city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	21 513	21 513	10 826	9 245	1 096	827	2 821
Native	21 463	21 463	10 794	9 227	1 096	827	2 795
Foreign born	50	50	32	18	-	-	26
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	17	17	-	14	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	19 205	19 205	9 748	8 115	993	779	2 756
Speak a language other than English	750	750	417	287	26	6	227
Do not speak English "very well"	159	159	104	46	21	-	45
In linguistically isolated households	30	30	-	27	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	7 541	7 541	4 014	3 050	361	289	1 020
Preprimary school	521	521	301	211	36	6	10
Public school	521	521	301	211	36	6	10
Elementary or high school	5 524	5 524	2 776	2 375	255	222	658
Public school	5 296	5 296	2 670	2 295	255	211	621
College	1 496	1 496	937	464	70	61	352
Public college	1 296	1 296	790	411	70	61	300
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	11 236	11 236	5 680	4 726	612	458	1 875
Less than 9th grade	1 581	1 581	673	830	54	117	94
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3 028	3 028	1 508	1 355	90	112	552
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2 922	2 922	1 492	1 266	177	115	469
Some college, no degree	2 394	2 394	1 386	792	172	48	539
Associate degree	578	578	248	275	34	20	110
Bachelor's degree	496	496	244	165	55	39	81
Graduate or professional degree	237	237	129	43	30	7	30
Percent high school graduate or higher	59.0	59.0	61.6	53.8	76.5	50.0	65.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.5	6.5	6.6	4.4	13.9	10.0	5.9
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 791	1 791	1 839	1 821	1 293	991	2 039
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	19 205	19 205	9 748	8 115	993	779	2 756
Same house	10 023	10 023	4 457	4 789	513	537	1 107
Different house in United States	9 104	9 104	5 234	3 307	472	237	1 649
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	4 014	4 014	2 547	1 316	345	162	277
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	2 325	2 325	759	1 406	31	15	137
Different MSA/PMSA	2 401	2 401	1 702	483	76	60	1 144
Not in on MSA/PMSA	364	364	226	102	20	-	91
Abroad	78	78	57	19	8	5	-
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	5 359	5 359	2 531	2 325	470	247	431
Car, truck, or van	4 638	4 638	2 128	2 040	405	210	395
Drove alone	3 469	3 469	1 565	1 547	356	145	312
Carpooled	1 169	1 169	563	493	49	65	83
Public transportation	176	176	91	71	-	-	10
Other means	470	470	285	178	65	37	26
Worked at home	75	75	27	36	-	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.6	17.6	17.9	17.3	15.9	22.4	20.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	4 457	4 457	2 069	1 933	361	210	351
Central city	2 462	2 462	1 254	1 022	205	142	158
Outside central city	1 995	1 995	815	911	156	68	193
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	902	902	462	392	109	37	80
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	14 453	14 453	7 445	5 992	756	594	2 394
In labor force	7 038	7 038	3 282	3 141	548	316	534
Employed	5 593	5 593	2 600	2 476	481	252	458
Unemployed	1 427	1 427	673	660	58	64	76
Percent of civilian labor force	20.3	20.3	20.6	21.0	10.8	20.3	14.2
Females 16 years and over	7 482	7 482	3 452	3 466	418	371	534
Employed	2 966	2 966	1 393	1 334	278	136	245
Unemployed	794	794	403	334	35	40	47
With own children under 6 years	1 769	1 769	929	798	87	33	82
In labor force	914	914	446	435	73	24	59
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 651	1 651	755	745	104	83	123
In labor force	1 054	1 054	502	451	91	70	72
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 526	1 526	799	623	67	71	167
Not enrolled in school	365	365	159	190	7	7	53
Unemployed or not in labor force	277	277	128	134	-	7	53
Not high school graduate	269	269	135	124	7	7	53
Employed	65	65	22	43	7	-	-
Unemployed	80	80	58	18	-	7	15
Not in labor force	124	124	55	63	-	-	38
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	7 221	7 221	3 537	3 087	513	270	901
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	5 133	5 133	2 443	2 190	369	184	601
50 to 52 weeks	3 117	3 117	1 439	1 369	268	114	314
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	11 189	11 189	5 282	5 054	674	480	873
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 174	1 174	473	558	28	53	54
With a mobility limitation	548	548	230	228	20	47	31
In labor force	98	98	41	29	7	7	-
With a self-care limitation	914	914	358	484	15	28	27
With a work disability	2 162	2 162	1 001	1 004	58	99	155
In labor force	468	468	194	244	7	14	15
Prevented from working	1 480	1 480	672	692	38	70	122
No work disability	9 027	9 027	4 281	4 050	616	381	718
In labor force	6 387	6 387	3 030	2 791	532	272	519
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 637	1 637	595	901	53	114	50
With a mobility or self-care limitation	592	592	260	310	-	72	24
With a mobility limitation	436	436	177	237	-	48	15
With a self-care limitation	420	420	195	211	-	58	24

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County—Con.		Muskegon city, Muskegon County				
	Tract 12	Tract 14.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	3 107	1 830	1 096	827	2 250	2 821	1 916
Native	3 107	1 824	1 096	827	2 250	2 795	1 916
Foreign born	—	6	—	—	—	26	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 721	1 567	993	779	1 909	2 756	1 653
Speak a language other than English	81	79	26	6	49	227	57
Do not speak English "very well"	31	—	21	—	6	45	13
In linguistically isolated households	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	931	634	361	289	844	1 020	761
Preprimary school	81	70	36	6	96	10	90
Public school	81	70	36	6	96	10	90
Elementary or high school	714	485	255	222	526	658	532
Public school	691	470	255	211	526	621	489
College	136	79	70	61	222	352	139
Public college	125	65	70	61	169	300	124
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	1 616	784	612	458	1 023	1 875	844
Less than 9th grade	307	67	54	117	151	94	136
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	404	171	90	112	358	552	195
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	435	251	177	115	276	469	208
Some college, no degree	310	181	172	48	203	539	213
Associate degree	90	73	34	20	20	110	26
Bachelor's degree	46	35	55	39	15	81	11
Graduate or professional degree	24	6	30	7	—	30	55
Percent high school graduate or higher	56.0	69.6	76.5	50.0	50.2	65.5	60.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.3	5.2	13.9	10.0	1.5	5.9	7.8
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 797	2 039	1 293	991	2 205	2 039	2 046
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	2 721	1 567	993	779	1 909	2 756	1 653
Same house	1 665	708	513	537	1 275	1 107	461
Different house in United States	1 056	859	472	237	634	1 649	1 192
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	445	397	345	162	385	277	652
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	454	331	31	15	96	137	327
Different MSA/PMSA	118	124	76	60	113	1 144	161
Not in MSA/PMSA	39	7	20	—	40	91	52
Abroad	—	—	8	5	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	707	576	470	247	424	431	482
Car, truck, or van	601	538	405	210	316	395	400
Drove alone	452	375	356	145	141	312	302
Carpooled	149	163	49	65	175	83	98
Public transportation	19	—	—	—	36	10	18
Other means	53	38	65	37	52	26	57
Worked at home	34	—	—	—	20	—	7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.2	18.6	15.9	22.4	19.0	20.1	19.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	648	465	361	210	327	351	395
Central city	357	276	205	142	191	158	273
Outside central city	291	189	156	68	136	193	122
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	59	111	109	37	97	80	87
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	2 064	1 096	756	594	1 388	2 394	1 148
In labor force	1 038	733	548	316	640	534	631
Employed	784	609	481	252	424	458	493
Unemployed	249	124	58	64	216	76	138
Percent of civilian labor force	24.1	16.9	10.8	20.3	33.8	14.2	21.9
Females 16 years and over	1 155	618	418	371	777	534	698
Employed	359	317	278	136	244	245	244
Unemployed	117	66	35	40	105	47	95
With own children under 6 years	221	220	87	33	209	82	306
In labor force	88	136	73	24	64	59	160
With own children 6 to 17 years only	259	130	104	83	125	123	166
In labor force	122	103	91	70	67	72	91
Persons 16 to 19 years	218	153	67	71	167	162	198
Not enrolled in school	56	66	7	7	35	53	23
Unemployed or not in labor force	31	50	—	7	11	53	23
Not high school graduate	39	44	7	7	26	53	23
Employed	18	10	7	—	15	—	—
Unemployed	—	4	—	7	—	15	23
Not in labor force	21	30	—	—	11	38	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	995	725	513	270	660	901	579
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	745	556	369	184	405	601	421
50 to 52 weeks	497	329	268	114	222	314	250
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 760	1 036	674	480	1 227	873	1 054
With a mobility or self-care limitation	148	90	28	53	165	54	94
With a mobility limitation	86	20	20	47	68	31	29
In labor force	5	—	7	7	13	—	—
With a self-care limitation	136	83	15	28	158	27	65
With a work disability	310	139	58	99	296	155	186
In labor force	45	33	7	14	49	15	40
Prevented from working	215	106	38	70	214	122	136
No work disability	1 450	897	616	381	931	718	868
In labor force	955	700	532	272	584	519	585
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	299	60	53	114	161	50	94
With a mobility or self-care limitation	82	27	—	72	72	24	38
With a mobility limitation	75	27	—	48	49	15	32
With a self-care limitation	40	12	—	58	52	24	18

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County—Con.		Muskegon Heights city, Muskegon County				
	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	656	1 070	405	3 107	2 938	965	1 830
Native	656	1 070	405	3 107	2 926	965	1 824
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	12	—	6
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	8	6	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	538	952	373	2 721	2 600	854	1 567
Speak a language other than English	11	28	8	81	62	57	79
Do not speak English "very well"	5	14	—	31	6	9	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	8	19	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	318	339	154	931	941	390	634
Preprimary school	45	13	6	81	34	20	70
Public school	45	13	6	81	34	20	70
Elementary or high school	259	280	135	714	723	318	485
Public school	251	273	128	691	701	305	470
College	14	46	13	136	184	52	79
Public college	14	27	10	125	159	52	65
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	243	524	213	1 616	1 654	459	784
Less than 9th grade	—	114	37	307	337	82	67
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	74	111	67	404	616	97	171
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	71	146	62	435	399	119	251
Some college, no degree	69	123	34	310	176	91	181
Associate degree	15	23	2	90	65	45	73
Bachelor's degree	7	7	11	46	54	19	35
Graduate or professional degree	7	—	—	24	7	6	6
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.5	57.1	51.2	56.0	42.4	61.0	69.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.8	1.3	5.2	4.3	3.7	5.4	5.2
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	2 402	1 664	1 679	1 797	1 715	1 773	2 039
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	538	952	373	2 721	2 600	854	1 567
Same house	136	352	239	1 665	1 775	402	708
Different house in United States	365	600	134	1 056	806	452	859
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	177	490	63	445	251	160	397
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	95	38	22	454	428	171	331
Different MSA/PMSA	70	72	26	118	94	121	124
Not in on MSA/PMSA	23	—	23	39	33	—	7
Abroad	37	—	—	—	19	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	170	244	133	707	645	264	576
Car, truck, or van	117	222	90	601	575	236	538
Drove alone	99	160	66	452	491	163	375
Carpooled	18	62	24	149	84	73	163
Public transportation	20	7	12	19	19	21	—
Other means	33	15	29	53	51	7	38
Worked at home	—	—	2	34	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.8	13.5	14.5	16.2	18.1	16.5	18.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	151	216	116	648	484	220	465
Central city	122	130	52	357	224	113	276
Outside central city	29	86	64	291	260	107	189
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	19	28	17	59	161	44	111
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	322	726	259	2 064	1 997	576	1 094
In labor force	217	324	161	1 038	887	322	733
Employed	177	252	141	784	672	270	609
Unemployed	40	72	20	249	215	52	124
Percent of civilian labor force	18.4	22.2	12.4	24.1	24.2	16.1	16.9
Females 16 years and over	194	394	149	1 155	1 191	353	618
Employed	111	108	67	359	377	161	317
Unemployed	19	57	14	117	108	29	66
With own children under 6 years	83	117	29	221	223	105	220
In labor force	24	42	25	88	124	62	136
With own children 6 to 17 years only	57	77	44	259	216	96	130
In labor force	49	77	34	122	118	74	103
Persons 16 to 19 years	41	83	10	218	172	70	153
Not enrolled in school	—	34	—	56	48	20	66
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	34	—	31	38	15	50
Not high school graduate	—	19	—	39	29	12	44
Employed	—	—	—	18	7	5	10
Unemployed	—	13	—	—	—	7	4
Not in labor force	—	6	—	21	12	—	30
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	203	344	146	995	872	349	725
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	119	289	78	745	555	256	556
50 to 52 weeks	82	148	74	497	338	131	329
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	322	541	231	1 760	1 522	505	1 036
With a mobility or self-care limitation	26	48	17	148	219	84	90
With a mobility limitation	12	23	12	86	76	32	22
In labor force	7	7	3	5	12	9	—
With a self-care limitation	26	34	10	136	188	67	83
With a work disability	50	124	55	310	409	91	139
In labor force	26	43	22	45	115	29	33
Prevented from working	18	41	33	215	276	62	106
No work disability	272	417	176	1 450	1 113	414	897
In labor force	191	281	137	955	706	293	700
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	117	28	299	443	71	60
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	54	15	82	159	27	27
With a mobility limitation	—	33	11	75	107	17	27
With a self-care limitation	—	43	15	40	129	15	12

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County			
	Muskegon, MI MSA	Total	Muskegon city	Muskegon Heights city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	5 593	5 593	2 600	2 476	481	252	458
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	279	279	94	164	38	16	—
Professional specialty occupations	549	549	310	108	59	34	56
Technicians and related support occupations	167	167	90	74	21	4	40
Sales occupations	338	338	166	135	19	—	36
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	614	614	341	245	86	22	82
Private household occupations	69	69	42	16	—	8	11
Protective service occupations	140	140	54	76	17	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	1 388	1 388	608	692	109	83	61
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	49	49	26	18	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	352	352	162	135	20	42	33
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 216	1 216	548	562	85	43	124
Transportation and material moving occupations	168	168	64	98	6	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	264	264	95	153	21	—	15
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	6 675	6 675	3 088	3 101	410	275	389
Less than \$5,000	1 101	1 101	544	474	7	49	33
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1 603	1 603	751	804	61	84	75
\$10,000 to \$14,999	817	817	346	429	49	31	23
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1 149	1 149	517	561	135	54	52
\$25,000 to \$34,999	806	806	404	342	70	40	71
\$35,000 to \$49,999	791	791	380	336	37	17	105
\$50,000 to \$74,999	328	328	136	130	51	—	20
\$75,000 to \$99,999	65	65	10	25	—	—	10
\$100,000 or more	15	15	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	13 496	13 496	12 854	12 738	20 227	10 388	27 054
Mean (dollars)	19 328	19 328	18 373	18 269	24 988	14 529	27 145
Families	4 979	4 979	2 292	2 331	281	212	330
Median income (dollars)	15 036	15 036	12 764	15 251	21 250	11 810	27 955
Per capita income (dollars)	6 197	6 197	5 610	6 166	9 244	5 217	4 715
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	6 675	6 675	3 088	3 101	410	275	389
With earnings	4 341	4 341	2 010	2 008	368	180	295
Mean earnings (dollars)	21 901	21 901	20 568	20 512	24 247	13 835	27 024
With Social Security income	2 070	2 070	899	1 034	67	99	137
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 716	6 716	6 191	6 922	7 957	8 187	6 439
With public assistance income	2 261	2 261	1 030	1 112	42	82	96
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 324	4 324	4 703	4 008	4 942	4 533	6 184
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	20 752	20 752	18 557	20 241	25 484	16 118	27 971
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 679	18 679	16 472	18 077	23 731	12 990	27 191
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 296	32 296	29 356	30 564	30 804	20 638	33 899
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 143	37 143	31 979	36 527	31 641	19 208	39 582
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 159	13 159	12 280	12 921	16 389	13 587	22 353
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 681	10 681	9 893	10 640	13 774	9 974	18 744
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	4 979	4 979	2 292	2 331	281	212	330
Householder worked in 1989	2 737	2 737	1 233	1 279	230	75	222
With related children under 18 years	3 591	3 591	1 767	1 598	214	115	252
With related children under 5 years	1 710	1 710	863	776	83	30	65
Married-couple families	1 868	1 868	777	919	171	74	142
Householder worked in 1989	1 177	1 177	540	523	135	27	104
With related children under 18 years	1 070	1 070	486	487	112	36	92
With related children under 5 years	363	363	194	156	46	19	9
Female householder, no husband present	2 868	2 868	1 407	1 292	98	138	160
Householder worked in 1989	1 420	1 420	628	695	90	48	90
With related children under 18 years	2 391	2 391	1 211	1 066	90	79	142
With related children under 5 years	1 279	1 279	642	594	37	11	56
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	2 397	2 397	1 172	994	168	82	105
Nonfamily householder	1 696	1 696	796	770	129	63	59
65 years and over	584	584	200	345	17	8	10
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	19 805	19 805	9 229	9 188	1 061	814	1 350
Persons under 18 years	7 690	7 690	3 687	3 557	359	245	503
Related children under 18 years	7 671	7 671	3 668	3 557	354	237	503
Related children 5 to 17 years	5 391	5 391	2 599	2 442	260	189	438
Persons 65 years and over	1 637	1 637	595	901	53	114	50
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	2 010	2 010	1 027	895	59	96	72
Percent below poverty level	40.4	40.4	44.8	38.4	21.0	45.3	21.8
Householder worked in 1989	697	697	342	334	28	35	29
With related children under 18 years	1 807	1 807	944	790	51	77	72
With related children under 5 years	1 049	1 049	536	467	37	30	29
Married-couple families	231	231	132	96	29	19	3
Householder worked in 1989	107	107	72	35	6	19	—
With related children under 18 years	152	152	108	43	21	19	3
With related children under 5 years	80	80	62	18	15	19	—
Female householder, no husband present	1 732	1 732	884	770	30	77	69
Householder worked in 1989	575	575	270	291	22	16	29
With related children under 18 years	1 613	1 613	825	723	30	58	69
With related children under 5 years	938	938	463	436	22	11	29
Unrelated individuals	1 131	1 131	462	527	22	52	52
Nonfamily householder	724	724	284	388	6	33	33
65 years and over	270	270	82	179	6	—	10
Persons	8 466	8 466	4 289	3 725	227	440	399
Percent below poverty level	42.7	42.7	46.5	40.5	21.4	54.1	29.6
Persons under 18 years	4 409	4 409	2 333	1 890	108	199	236
Related children under 18 years	4 390	4 390	2 314	1 890	103	191	236
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 866	2 866	1 551	1 199	55	143	201
Persons 65 years and over	460	460	177	271	6	31	10
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 465	3 465	1 864	1 400	53	145	136
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	9 934	9 934	5 000	4 454	319	447	465

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County—Con.		Muskegon city, Muskegon County				
	Tract 12	Tract 14.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	784	609	481	252	424	458	493
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	70	24	38	16	15	—	16
Professional specialty occupations.....	9	37	59	34	28	56	85
Technicians and related support occupations.....	30	13	21	4	6	40	11
Sales occupations.....	29	41	19	—	31	36	24
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	70	67	86	22	48	82	53
Private household occupations.....	9	—	—	8	13	11	5
Protective service occupations.....	34	7	17	—	20	—	11
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	215	162	109	83	98	61	122
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	18	—	—	—	6	—	10
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	19	40	20	42	21	33	34
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	191	170	85	43	84	124	87
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	33	29	6	—	34	—	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	57	19	21	—	20	15	26
INCOME IN 1989							
Households.....	1 022	558	410	275	723	389	656
Less than \$5,000.....	179	70	7	49	182	33	158
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	190	118	61	84	165	75	202
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	176	48	49	31	127	23	42
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	155	127	135	54	139	52	28
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	119	82	70	40	56	71	70
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	123	88	37	17	38	105	128
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	68	12	51	—	16	20	28
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	12	13	—	—	—	10	—
\$100,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	14 045	17 672	20 227	10 388	10 426	27 054	8 722
Mean (dollars).....	19 868	21 483	24 988	14 529	13 587	27 145	17 567
Families.....	778	425	281	212	498	330	515
Median income (dollars).....	16 272	17 188	21 250	11 810	10 821	27 955	7 829
Per capita income (dollars).....	6 418	6 829	9 244	5 217	4 372	4 715	6 547
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households.....	1 022	558	410	275	723	389	656
With earnings.....	651	446	368	180	378	295	363
Mean earnings (dollars).....	22 199	22 636	24 247	13 835	15 986	27 024	21 885
With Social Security income.....	379	112	67	99	248	137	165
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	6 786	6 072	7 957	8 187	5 595	6 439	5 983
With public assistance income.....	341	202	42	82	265	96	300
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	4 431	3 718	4 942	4 533	4 830	6 184	5 055
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars).....	22 278	22 406	25 484	16 118	13 553	27 971	15 901
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	19 052	21 184	23 731	12 990	10 493	27 191	14 303
Married-couple families (dollars).....	32 273	38 091	30 804	20 838	19 948	33 899	34 332
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	37 960	37 160	31 641	19 208	18 249	39 582	40 732
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	13 691	12 115	16 389	13 587	11 243	22 353	8 952
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	10 794	11 927	13 774	9 974	8 589	18 744	7 538
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families.....	778	425	281	212	498	330	515
Householder worked in 1989.....	395	310	230	75	249	222	221
With related children under 18 years.....	502	357	214	115	358	252	480
With related children under 5 years.....	240	202	83	30	210	65	305
Married-couple families.....	347	166	171	74	125	142	119
Householder worked in 1989.....	198	142	135	27	81	104	90
With related children under 18 years.....	160	135	112	36	64	92	89
With related children under 5 years.....	59	57	46	19	24	9	53
Female householder, no husband present.....	364	246	98	138	334	160	374
Householder worked in 1989.....	170	155	90	48	152	90	115
With related children under 18 years.....	310	214	90	79	276	142	369
With related children under 5 years.....	168	137	37	11	175	56	236
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	338	186	168	82	313	105	247
Nonfamily householder.....	244	133	129	63	225	59	141
65 years and over.....	95	34	17	8	70	10	54
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	3 093	1 819	1 061	814	2 245	1 350	1 916
Persons under 18 years.....	1 150	774	359	245	920	503	860
Related children under 18 years.....	1 150	774	354	237	920	503	854
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	778	512	260	189	579	438	591
Persons 65 years and over.....	299	60	53	114	161	50	94
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families.....	262	152	59	96	267	72	309
Percent below poverty level.....	33.7	35.8	21.0	45.3	53.6	21.8	60.0
Householder worked in 1989.....	80	56	28	35	78	29	96
With related children under 18 years.....	243	133	51	77	236	72	303
With related children under 5 years.....	128	92	37	30	170	29	179
Married-couple families.....	29	9	29	19	40	3	24
Householder worked in 1989.....	8	4	6	19	23	—	7
With related children under 18 years.....	17	4	21	19	30	3	18
With related children under 5 years.....	3	4	15	19	15	—	7
Female householder, no husband present.....	217	135	30	77	216	69	285
Householder worked in 1989.....	72	44	22	16	55	29	89
With related children under 18 years.....	210	121	30	58	195	69	285
With related children under 5 years.....	120	80	22	11	144	29	172
Unrelated individuals.....	181	68	22	52	144	52	76
Nonfamily householder.....	109	42	6	33	86	33	53
65 years and over.....	35	10	6	—	14	10	31
Persons.....	1 108	593	227	440	1 255	399	1 054
Percent below poverty level.....	35.8	32.6	21.4	54.1	55.9	29.6	55.0
Persons under 18 years.....	552	292	108	199	703	236	586
Related children under 18 years.....	552	292	103	191	703	236	580
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	356	173	55	143	412	201	392
Persons 65 years and over.....	70	27	6	31	36	10	53
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	317	236	53	145	683	136	413
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	1 350	768	319	447	1 520	465	1 145

Table 23. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County—Con.		Muskegon Heights city, Muskegon County				
	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02 (pt.)
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	177	252	141	784	672	270	609
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	9	6	70	33	31	24
Professional specialty occupations	13	14	—	9	36	26	37
Technicians and related support occupations	—	8	5	30	10	16	13
Sales occupations	33	16	5	29	53	7	41
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	26	24	13	70	54	41	67
Private household occupations	5	—	2	9	5	—	7
Protective service occupations	6	—	—	34	35	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	50	74	60	215	214	41	162
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	10	—	18	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	6	8	19	40	28	40
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	37	75	21	191	123	57	170
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	10	5	33	14	17	29
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7	6	16	57	55	6	19
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	172	394	126	1 022	1 045	350	558
Less than \$5,000	26	82	15	179	158	52	70
\$5,000 to \$9,999	37	117	35	190	352	109	118
\$10,000 to \$14,999	27	41	8	176	158	39	48
\$15,000 to \$24,999	34	63	24	155	194	61	127
\$25,000 to \$34,999	30	50	19	119	98	24	82
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12	29	25	123	52	48	88
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6	12	—	68	33	17	12
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	12	—	—	13
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	14 500	9 851	15 658	14 045	10 313	11 250	17 672
Mean (dollars)	16 624	15 146	19 907	19 868	14 732	18 443	21 483
Families	136	278	91	778	777	260	425
Median income (dollars)	13 542	10 286	16 016	16 272	12 675	14 545	17 188
Per capita income (dollars)	4 342	5 736	6 617	6 418	5 230	6 759	6 829
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	172	394	126	1 022	1 045	350	558
With earnings	133	246	93	651	572	246	446
Mean earnings (dollars)	17 838	17 183	21 137	22 199	16 332	21 680	22 636
With Social Security income	27	146	32	379	415	96	112
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	2 610	5 546	7 919	6 786	7 504	5 597	6 072
With public assistance income	68	160	47	341	424	98	202
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 873	3 227	3 819	4 431	3 971	3 384	3 718
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	16 012	16 448	19 498	22 278	16 683	21 498	22 406
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 022	13 009	18 201	19 052	13 920	19 753	21 184
Married-couple families (dollars)	29 449	31 592	33 559	32 273	21 542	40 504	38 091
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 304	36 727	39 045	37 960	27 728	46 232	37 160
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	8 683	10 825	11 903	13 691	13 197	12 050	12 115
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 403	8 199	5 695	10 794	10 114	11 124	11 927
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families	136	278	91	778	777	260	425
Householder worked in 1989	82	127	47	395	339	188	310
With related children under 18 years	130	182	63	502	471	205	357
With related children under 5 years	70	89	21	240	219	94	202
Married-couple families	48	76	30	347	299	77	166
Householder worked in 1989	38	43	21	198	103	59	142
With related children under 18 years	48	29	21	160	124	47	135
With related children under 5 years	26	6	6	59	23	11	57
Female householder, no husband present	88	195	56	364	454	172	246
Householder worked in 1989	44	84	21	170	231	118	155
With related children under 18 years	82	153	42	310	347	153	214
With related children under 5 years	44	83	15	168	196	78	137
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	62	157	56	338	295	119	186
Nonfamily householder	36	116	35	244	268	90	133
65 years and over	—	41	8	95	159	49	34
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	656	997	405	3 093	2 906	965	1 819
Persons under 18 years	366	361	156	1 150	1 041	436	774
Related children under 18 years	366	361	156	1 150	1 041	436	774
Related children 5 to 17 years	248	243	124	778	703	325	512
Persons 65 years and over	—	117	28	299	443	71	60
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	69	145	39	262	325	117	152
Percent below poverty level	50.7	52.2	42.9	33.7	41.8	45.0	35.8
Householder worked in 1989	25	51	21	80	114	63	56
With related children under 18 years	69	126	35	243	271	108	133
With related children under 5 years	37	54	15	128	173	59	92
Married-couple families	6	11	—	29	52	6	9
Householder worked in 1989	6	11	—	8	17	6	4
With related children under 18 years	6	11	—	17	16	6	4
With related children under 5 years	6	—	—	3	5	6	4
Female householder, no husband present	63	134	39	217	268	111	135
Householder worked in 1989	19	40	21	72	97	57	44
With related children under 18 years	63	115	35	210	255	102	121
With related children under 5 years	31	54	15	120	168	53	80
Unrelated individuals	27	82	33	181	173	72	68
Nonfamily householder	7	59	15	109	157	65	42
65 years and over	—	21	6	35	84	44	10
Persons	315	566	163	1 108	1 401	460	593
Percent below poverty level	48.0	56.8	40.2	35.8	48.2	47.7	32.6
Persons under 18 years	212	273	76	552	714	256	292
Related children under 18 years	212	273	76	552	714	256	292
Related children 5 to 17 years	138	194	50	356	438	182	173
Persons 65 years and over	—	41	16	70	114	44	27
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	194	240	89	317	584	174	236
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	346	679	207	1 350	1 639	490	768

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County	
		Total	Muskegon city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 454	1 454	508
Native	1 454	1 454	508
Foreign born	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 342	1 342	464
Speak a language other than English	57	57	41
Do not speak English "very well"	5	5	5
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	510	510	164
Preprimary school	28	28	7
Public school	26	26	7
Elementary or high school	424	424	137
Public school	424	424	137
College	58	58	20
Public college	58	58	20
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	699	699	235
Less than 9th grade	79	79	16
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	168	168	51
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	267	267	88
Some college, no degree	124	124	71
Associate degree	32	32	—
Bachelor's degree	24	24	9
Graduate or professional degree	5	5	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.7	64.7	71.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.1	4.1	3.8
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 684	1 684	1 718
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 342	1 342	464
Same house	646	646	170
Different house in United States	684	684	294
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	310	310	147
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	139	139	47
Different MSA/PMSA	141	141	69
Not in an MSA/PMSA	94	94	31
Abroad	12	12	—
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	504	504	127
Car, truck, or van	494	494	127
Drove alone	410	410	98
Carpooled	84	84	29
Public transportation	—	—	—
Other means	2	2	—
Worked at home	8	8	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.1	19.1	11.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	410	410	121
Central city	188	188	64
Outside central city	222	222	57
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	94	94	6
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	1 004	1 004	365
In labor force	607	607	175
Employed	522	522	132
Unemployed	85	85	43
Percent of civilian labor force	14.0	14.0	24.6
Females 16 years and over	515	515	171
Employed	253	253	85
Unemployed	42	42	13
With own children under 6 years	160	160	72
In labor force	73	73	37
With own children 6 to 17 years only	111	111	21
In labor force	54	54	6
Persons 16 to 19 years	123	123	42
Not enrolled in school	39	39	12
Unemployed or not in labor force	22	22	12
Not high school graduate	34	34	12
Employed	12	12	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	22	22	12
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	735	735	282
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	528	528	181
50 to 52 weeks	305	305	66
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	910	910	293
With a mobility or self-care limitation	52	52	34
With a mobility limitation	29	29	29
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	33	33	15
With a work disability	124	124	41
In labor force	27	27	—
Prevented from working	89	89	41
No work disability	786	786	252
In labor force	572	572	175
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	22	22	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3	3	—
With a mobility limitation	3	3	—
With a self-care limitation	3	3	—

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County	
		Total	Muskegon city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	522	522	132
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	37	37	—
Professional specialty occupations	28	28	—
Technicians and related support occupations	15	15	15
Sales occupations	64	64	27
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	33	33	5
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	13	13	9
Service occupations, except protective and household	97	97	26
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	11	11	4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	51	51	6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	128	128	32
Transportation and material moving occupations	21	21	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	24	24	—
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	440	440	141
Less than \$5,000	34	34	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	62	62	40
\$10,000 to \$14,999	38	38	14
\$15,000 to \$24,999	108	108	27
\$25,000 to \$34,999	82	82	27
\$35,000 to \$49,999	76	76	19
\$50,000 to \$74,999	25	25	7
\$75,000 to \$99,999	7	7	—
\$100,000 or more	8	8	—
Median (dollars)	22 800	22 800	17 917
Mean (dollars)	43 855	43 855	21 647
Families	378	378	115
Median income (dollars)	24 400	24 400	18 869
Per capita income (dollars)	12 444	12 444	7 731
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	440	440	141
With earnings	398	398	129
Mean earnings (dollars)	45 227	45 227	20 746
With Social Security income	23	23	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 308	6 308	—
With public assistance income	103	103	48
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 491	5 491	5 116
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	47 141	47 141	22 176
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 514	25 514	23 312
Married-couple families (dollars)	63 656	63 656	29 528
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 861	31 861	36 338
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 049	18 049	8 201
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 432	13 432	8 201
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	378	378	115
Householder worked in 1989	288	288	96
With related children under 18 years	289	289	90
With related children under 5 years	126	126	53
Married-couple families	233	233	67
Householder worked in 1989	193	193	60
With related children under 18 years	166	166	42
With related children under 5 years	77	77	24
Female householder, no husband present	119	119	39
Householder worked in 1989	75	75	27
With related children under 18 years	103	103	39
With related children under 5 years	49	49	29
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	141	141	79
Nonfamily householder	62	62	26
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 380	1 380	436
Persons under 18 years	525	525	170
Related children under 18 years	519	519	164
Related children 5 to 17 years	407	407	120
Persons 65 years and over	22	22	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	91	91	40
Percent below poverty level	24.1	24.1	34.8
Householder worked in 1989	48	48	33
With related children under 18 years	83	83	34
With related children under 5 years	44	44	34
Married-couple families	28	28	16
Householder worked in 1989	16	16	16
With related children under 18 years	22	22	10
With related children under 5 years	10	10	10
Female householder, no husband present	63	63	24
Householder worked in 1989	32	32	17
With related children under 18 years	61	61	24
With related children under 5 years	34	34	24
Unrelated individuals	48	48	27
Nonfamily householder	20	20	11
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons	361	361	138
Percent below poverty level	26.2	26.2	31.7
Persons under 18 years	188	188	63
Related children under 18 years	188	188	63
Related children 5 to 17 years	144	144	40
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	126	126	59
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	458	458	198

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	707	707
Native	364	364
Foreign born	343	343
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	34	34
Persons 5 years and over	612	612
Speak a language other than English	336	336
Do not speak English "very well"	159	159
In linguistically isolated households	88	88
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	289	289
Preprimary school	30	30
Public school	8	8
Elementary or high school	220	220
Public school	166	166
College	39	39
Public college	34	34
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	351	351
Less than 9th grade	32	32
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	39	39
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	67	67
Some college, no degree	82	82
Associate degree	25	25
Bachelor's degree	45	45
Graduate or professional degree	61	61
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.8	79.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	30.2	30.2
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	841	841
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	612	612
Same house	341	341
Different house in United States	239	239
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	54	54
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	49	49
Different MSA/PMSA	109	109
Not in on MSA/PMSA	27	27
Abroad	32	32
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	226	226
Car, truck, or van	224	224
Drove alone	183	183
Carpooled	41	41
Public transportation	—	—
Other means	2	2
Worked at home	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.7	19.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	171	171
Central city	71	71
Outside central city	100	100
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	55	55
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	407	407
In labor force	235	235
Employed	226	226
Unemployed	9	9
Percent of civilian labor force	3.8	3.8
Females 16 years and over	237	237
Employed	121	121
Unemployed	—	—
With own children under 6 years	35	35
In labor force	4	4
With own children 6 to 17 years only	62	62
In labor force	22	22
Persons 16 to 19 years	22	22
Not enrolled in school	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	264	264
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	179	179
50 to 52 weeks	122	122
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	343	343
With a mobility or self-care limitation	42	42
With a mobility limitation	—	—
In labor force	—	—
With a self-care limitation	42	42
In labor force	2	2
Prevented from working	—	—
No work disability	341	341
In labor force	229	229
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	19	19
With a mobility or self-care limitation	7	7
With a mobility limitation	—	—
With a self-care limitation	7	7

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	226	226
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	13	13
Professional specialty occupations	34	34
Technicians and related support occupations	27	27
Sales occupations	36	36
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	16	16
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	34	34
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	33	33
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	16	16
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	17	17
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	103	103
Less than \$5,000	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6	6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	19	19
\$25,000 to \$34,999	17	17
\$35,000 to \$49,999	19	19
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12	12
\$100,000 or more	24	24
Median (dollars)	42 614	42 614
Mean (dollars)	68 945	68 945
Families	74	74
Median income (dollars)	47 000	47 000
Per capita income (dollars)	11 192	11 192
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	103	103
With earnings	101	101
Mean earnings (dollars)	67 439	67 439
With Social Security income	6	6
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 419	4 419
With public assistance income	12	12
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 530	1 530
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	87 400	87 400
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	97 595	97 595
Married-couple families (dollars)	94 501	94 501
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	97 595	97 595
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	66 153	66 153
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	74	74
Householder worked in 1989	74	74
With related children under 18 years	38	38
With related children under 5 years	9	9
Married-couple families	59	59
Householder worked in 1989	59	59
With related children under 18 years	38	38
With related children under 5 years	9	9
Female householder, no husband present	9	9
Householder worked in 1989	9	9
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	54	54
Nonfamily householder	29	29
65 years and over	8	8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	662	662
Persons under 18 years	309	309
Related children under 18 years	301	301
Related children 5 to 17 years	206	206
Persons 65 years and over	19	19
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	—	—
Percent below poverty level	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Married-couple families	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals	18	18
Nonfamily householder	—	—
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	39	39
Percent below poverty level	5.9	5.9
Persons under 18 years	29	29
Related children under 18 years	21	21
Related children 5 to 17 years	21	21
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	10	10
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	59	59

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County		Muskegon city, Muskegon County
		Total	Muskegon city	Tract 5
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	3 302	3 302	1 374	441
Native	3 020	3 020	1 203	430
Foreign born	282	282	171	11
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	88	88	48	22
Persons 5 years and over	2 906	2 906	1 196	373
Speak a language other than English	1 050	1 050	530	128
Do not speak English "very well"	433	433	253	57
In linguistically isolated households	222	222	151	78
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 246	1 246	468	192
Preprimary school	96	96	21	12
Public school	76	76	21	12
Elementary or high school	970	970	353	180
Public school	918	918	313	140
College	180	180	94	—
Public college	156	156	78	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	1 528	1 528	701	174
Less than 9th grade	284	284	176	37
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	328	328	170	53
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	507	507	203	65
Some college, no degree	249	249	102	—
Associate degree	107	107	29	8
Bachelor's degree	26	26	6	—
Graduate or professional degree	27	27	15	11
Percent high school graduate or higher	59.9	59.9	50.6	48.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	3.5	3.5	3.0	6.3
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 729	1 729	1 926	2 349
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	2 906	2 906	1 196	373
Same house	1 268	1 268	447	154
Different house in United States	1 610	1 610	721	219
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	598	598	310	102
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	426	426	84	45
Different MSA/PMSA	456	456	246	31
Not in on MSA/PMSA	130	130	81	41
Abroad	28	28	28	—
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	1 027	1 027	337	117
Car, truck, or van	967	967	311	105
Drove alone	750	750	213	65
Carpooled	217	217	98	40
Public transportation	7	7	7	—
Other means	43	43	19	12
Worked at home	10	10	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.3	20.3	19.0	18.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	829	829	243	91
Central city	364	364	114	51
Outside central city	465	465	129	40
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	198	198	94	26
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	2 009	2 009	881	205
In labor force	1 235	1 235	420	157
Employed	1 043	1 043	337	117
Unemployed	192	192	83	40
Percent of civilian labor force	15.5	15.5	19.8	25.5
Females 16 years and over	982	982	382	98
Employed	520	520	157	44
Unemployed	80	80	36	12
With own children under 6 years	279	279	127	20
In labor force	165	165	73	10
With own children 6 to 17 years only	208	208	69	47
In labor force	137	137	36	26
Persons 16 to 19 years	270	270	77	7
Not enrolled in school	84	84	29	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	63	63	29	—
Not high school graduate	66	66	29	—
Employed	11	11	—	—
Unemployed	7	7	—	—
Not in labor force	48	48	29	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 364	1 364	476	157
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 003	1 003	392	145
50 to 52 weeks	599	599	187	85
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 653	1 653	592	199
With a mobility or self-care limitation	102	102	79	31
With a mobility limitation	50	50	37	20
In labor force	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	72	72	55	11
With a work disability	203	203	120	55
In labor force	81	81	63	35
Prevented from working	101	101	57	20
No work disability	1 450	1 450	472	144
In labor force	1 142	1 142	357	122
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	125	125	58	6
With a mobility or self-care limitation	32	32	14	—
With a mobility limitation	25	25	7	—
With a self-care limitation	20	20	14	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegan, MI MSA	Muskegan County		Muskegan city, Muskegan County
		Total	Muskegan city	Tract 5
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 043	1 043	337	117
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	49	49	14	8
Professional specialty occupations	34	34	14	—
Technicians and related support occupations	43	43	22	11
Sales occupations	99	99	26	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	156	156	54	12
Private household occupations	7	7	—	—
Protective service occupations	1	1	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	146	146	40	11
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	28	28	5	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	190	190	76	44
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	148	148	49	16
Transportation and material moving occupations	26	26	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	116	116	37	15
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	729	729	272	75
Less than \$5,000	44	44	23	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	121	121	57	10
\$10,000 to \$14,999	74	74	25	6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	201	201	94	13
\$25,000 to \$34,999	104	104	43	16
\$35,000 to \$49,999	134	134	30	30
\$50,000 to \$74,999	45	45	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	6	6	—	—
Median (dollars)	21 406	21 406	17 632	28 828
Mean (dollars)	24 928	24 928	18 576	26 729
Families	596	596	227	69
Median income (dollars)	22 674	22 674	17 228	27 891
Per capita income (dollars)	6 539	6 539	5 354	5 699
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	729	729	272	75
With earnings	615	615	224	69
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 708	25 708	17 912	22 711
With Social Security income	129	129	59	15
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 278	6 278	6 185	4 996
With public assistance income	149	149	69	16
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 105	4 105	4 416	5 093
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	26 031	26 031	18 016	24 711
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 389	26 389	17 292	21 962
Married-couple families (dollars)	31 307	31 307	21 006	27 381
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 160	34 160	22 403	27 037
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	11 978	11 978	11 695	13 147
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 670	11 670	10 959	13 147
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All income levels in 1989				
Families	596	596	227	69
Householder worked in 1989	458	458	166	69
With related children under 18 years	432	432	161	52
With related children under 5 years	194	194	95	23
Married-couple families	402	402	128	40
Householder worked in 1989	337	337	101	40
With related children under 18 years	259	259	83	33
With related children under 5 years	125	125	43	13
Female householder, no husband present	162	162	89	19
Householder worked in 1989	96	96	55	19
With related children under 18 years	151	151	78	19
With related children under 5 years	65	65	52	10
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	301	301	122	34
Nonfamily householder	133	133	45	6
65 years and over	39	39	6	6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 045	3 045	1 133	431
Persons under 18 years	1 430	1 430	523	233
Related children under 18 years	1 410	1 410	517	233
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 033	1 033	349	175
Persons 65 years and over	125	125	58	6
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	148	148	82	23
Percent below poverty level	24.8	24.8	36.1	33.3
Householder worked in 1989	64	64	39	23
With related children under 18 years	134	134	73	23
With related children under 5 years	73	73	52	23
Married-couple families	55	55	35	13
Householder worked in 1989	40	40	22	13
With related children under 18 years	41	41	26	13
With related children under 5 years	31	31	18	13
Female householder, no husband present	86	86	47	10
Householder worked in 1989	24	24	17	10
With related children under 18 years	86	86	47	10
With related children under 5 years	42	42	34	10
Unrelated individuals	113	113	67	17
Nonfamily householder	28	28	14	—
65 years and over	6	6	—	—
Persons	920	920	496	201
Percent below poverty level	30.2	30.2	43.8	46.6
Persons under 18 years	577	577	300	151
Related children under 18 years	563	563	300	151
Related children 5 to 17 years	364	364	170	93
Persons 65 years and over	29	29	17	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	270	270	125	31
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 079	1 079	532	201

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County		Muskegon city, Muskegon County
		Total	Muskegon city	Tract 5
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	132 164	132 164	27 498	3 531
Native	130 828	130 828	27 138	3 492
Foreign born	1 336	1 336	360	39
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	206	206	89	6
Persons 5 years and over	122 273	122 273	25 329	3 182
Speak a language other than English	3 189	3 189	904	55
Do not speak English "very well"	1 010	1 010	311	20
In linguistically isolated households	309	309	143	12
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	33 396	33 396	6 082	943
Preprimary school	3 070	3 070	557	75
Public school	2 398	2 398	403	50
Elementary or high school	23 285	23 285	3 827	581
Public school	21 352	21 352	3 439	490
College	7 041	7 041	1 698	287
Public college	5 847	5 847	1 275	139
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	85 983	85 983	18 167	2 038
Less than 9th grade	6 690	6 690	1 884	237
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	13 473	13 473	3 296	420
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30 391	30 391	6 108	708
Some college, no degree	18 075	18 075	3 925	458
Associate degree	7 146	7 146	1 315	114
Bachelor's degree	7 087	7 087	1 148	96
Graduate or professional degree	3 121	3 121	491	5
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.6	76.6	71.5	67.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.9	11.9	9.0	5.0
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 401	1 401	1 223	1 314
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	122 273	122 273	25 329	3 182
Same house	72 812	72 812	13 492	1 812
Different house in United States	49 202	49 202	11 734	1 325
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	17 060	17 060	5 792	546
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	18 098	18 098	2 469	253
Different MSA/PMSA	9 175	9 175	2 253	328
Nat in on MSA/PMSA	4 869	4 869	1 220	198
Abroad	259	259	103	45
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	56 790	56 790	10 614	1 303
Car, truck, or van	53 552	53 552	9 817	1 187
Drove alone	47 813	47 813	8 443	958
Carpooled	5 739	5 739	1 374	229
Public transportation	249	249	92	22
Other means	1 605	1 605	503	81
Worked at home	1 384	1 384	202	13
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.3	18.3	15.2	15.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	46 801	46 801	9 177	1 106
Central city	21 693	21 693	5 780	782
Outside central city	25 108	25 108	3 397	324
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	9 989	9 989	1 437	197
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	101 097	101 097	21 863	2 648
In labor force	62 624	62 624	11 882	1 586
Employed	58 091	58 091	10 892	1 331
Unemployed	4 413	4 413	958	245
Percent of civilian labor force	7.1	7.1	8.1	15.5
Females 16 years and over	52 514	52 514	11 532	1 470
Employed	26 064	26 064	5 124	662
Unemployed	1 938	1 938	425	95
With own children under 6 years	8 501	8 501	1 813	264
In labor force	5 222	5 222	1 100	152
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 011	9 011	1 335	211
In labor force	6 736	6 736	958	155
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 154	7 154	1 365	265
Not enrolled in school	1 411	1 411	394	46
Unemployed or not in labor force	605	605	157	16
Not high school graduate	550	550	228	25
Employed	212	212	100	9
Unemployed	98	98	24	-
Nat in labor force	240	240	104	16
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	67 724	67 724	13 243	1 717
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	49 611	49 611	9 442	1 149
50 to 52 weeks	35 692	35 692	6 514	743
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	80 680	80 680	15 239	2 117
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 003	3 003	629	113
With a mobility limitation	1 878	1 878	410	79
In labor force	358	358	35	6
With a self-care limitation	1 992	1 992	372	62
With a work disability	8 482	8 482	2 184	391
In labor force	3 335	3 335	792	122
Prevented from working	4 315	4 315	1 146	227
Na work disability	72 198	72 198	13 055	1 726
In labor force	57 777	57 777	10 651	1 405
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	17 910	17 910	4 715	500
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 271	3 271	995	146
With a mobility limitation	2 562	2 562	753	108
With a self-care limitation	1 857	1 857	550	55

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County		Muskegon city, Muskegon County
		Total	Muskegon city	Tract 5
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	58 091	58 091	10 892	1 331
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 754	5 754	1 074	112
Professional specialty occupations	6 410	6 410	1 063	75
Technicians and related support occupations	2 010	2 010	298	33
Sales occupations	6 158	6 158	1 285	160
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 335	8 335	1 611	183
Private household occupations	138	138	26	8
Protective service occupations	829	829	211	43
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 194	7 194	1 689	268
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	642	642	43	10
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8 304	8 304	1 292	184
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7 541	7 541	1 418	165
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 170	2 170	363	31
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 606	2 606	519	59
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	49 902	49 902	11 163	1 399
Less than \$5,000	2 224	2 224	751	108
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5 598	5 598	2 093	338
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 931	4 931	1 356	183
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10 069	10 069	2 550	252
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9 107	9 107	1 872	289
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 507	9 507	1 565	162
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6 232	6 232	786	49
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 353	1 353	121	10
\$100,000 or more	881	881	69	8
Median (dollars)	27 033	27 033	20 419	17 520
Mean (dollars)	32 174	32 174	24 416	21 052
Families	36 615	36 615	6 625	823
Median income (dollars)	31 696	31 696	26 091	25 378
Per capita income (dollars)	12 292	12 292	10 428	8 415
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	49 902	49 902	11 163	1 399
With earnings	37 921	37 921	7 513	986
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 524	33 524	26 520	22 488
With Social Security income	15 572	15 572	4 159	451
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 427	8 427	8 021	7 046
With public assistance income	4 275	4 275	1 646	315
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 431	4 431	4 524	4 977
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	36 832	36 832	29 474	26 454
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 002	36 002	26 793	23 459
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 002	40 002	33 365	30 338
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 325	41 325	34 386	30 153
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 571	18 571	15 173	11 829
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 095	13 095	10 391	8 367
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels in 1989				
Families	36 800	36 812	7 013	994
Householder worked in 1989	27 853	27 894	4 874	663
With related children under 18 years	18 887	18 927	3 826	699
With related children under 5 years	8 088	8 141	1 993	374
Married-couple families	30 231	30 201	4 976	568
Householder worked in 1989	23 576	23 564	3 653	432
With related children under 18 years	14 451	14 427	2 281	313
With related children under 5 years	6 312	6 304	1 207	181
Female householder, no husband present	5 330	5 339	1 760	368
Householder worked in 1989	3 281	3 309	1 013	173
With related children under 18 years	3 712	3 755	1 392	345
With related children under 5 years	1 511	1 561	727	171
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	16 661	16 636	5 477	662
Nonfamily householder	12 806	12 787	4 232	497
65 years and over	5 760	5 772	1 851	199
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	128 944	128 931	25 383	3 421
Persons under 18 years	34 318	34 318	6 041	903
Related children under 18 years	34 174	34 174	6 015	903
Related children 5 to 17 years	24 427	24 427	3 926	586
Persons 65 years and over	17 464	17 426	4 440	432
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	3 345	3 412	1 221	325
Percent below poverty level	9.1	9.3	18.4	39.5
Householder worked in 1989	1 681	1 706	584	160
With related children under 18 years	2 857	2 907	1 071	312
With related children under 5 years	1 483	1 540	626	150
Married-couple families	1 241	1 253	292	49
Householder worked in 1989	690	697	171	28
With related children under 18 years	867	862	170	36
With related children under 5 years	452	444	89	28
Female householder, no husband present	1 976	2 015	890	270
Householder worked in 1989	886	899	382	126
With related children under 18 years	1 868	1 907	862	270
With related children under 5 years	971	1 026	513	116
Unrelated individuals	4 117	4 077	1 571	239
Nonfamily householder	2 490	2 450	990	167
65 years and over	1 191	1 185	456	50
Persons	13 944	13 971	4 782	990
Percent below poverty level	10.8	10.8	18.8	28.9
Persons under 18 years	4 980	4 980	1 601	334
Related children under 18 years	4 840	4 840	1 575	334
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 161	3 161	956	199
Persons 65 years and over	1 543	1 535	518	50
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 977	5 029	1 451	230
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	19 422	19 475	6 427	1 268

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County				
		Total	Muskegon city	Muskegon Heights city	Norton Shores city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 10
All housing units	61 962	61 962	16 019	5 343	8 639	1 986	377	2 297	61	594
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	1 274	1 274	53	38	175	27	-	-	-	6
1985 to 1988	3 167	3 167	153	34	529	68	-	-	-	6
1980 to 1984	2 661	2 661	327	15	507	68	-	11	-	6
1970 to 1979	10 979	10 979	1 954	580	1 632	808	45	171	-	33
1960 to 1969	9 747	9 747	1 821	904	1 802	558	59	262	-	139
1950 to 1959	12 027	12 027	2 689	1 263	2 005	213	56	745	-	162
1940 to 1949	9 638	9 638	3 119	1 124	1 277	104	44	529	6	94
1939 or earlier	12 469	12 469	5 903	1 385	732	140	173	579	55	148
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	645	645	265	117	41	-	6	47	15	8
1 bedroom	5 856	5 856	3 001	668	309	795	49	151	34	56
2 bedrooms	20 187	20 187	5 933	2 130	2 726	825	137	796	12	179
3 bedrooms	26 451	26 451	5 007	1 791	4 013	251	109	1 062	-	276
4 bedrooms	7 399	7 399	1 551	494	1 399	109	54	218	-	69
5 or more bedrooms	1 424	1 424	262	143	171	6	22	23	-	6
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	181	181	67	-	96	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	103	103	86	-	-	42	-	-	8	-
Vacant condominium housing units	109	109	24	-	53	-	-	-	6	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	61 537	61 537	15 872	5 281	8 637	1 979	377	2 262	55	594
Source of water, public system or private company	39 638	39 638	15 914	5 320	7 019	1 921	377	2 262	61	575
Sewage disposal, public sewer	42 174	42 174	15 867	5 285	7 854	1 968	372	2 273	61	575
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	320	320	99	46	-	-	-	9	6	5
Owner-occupied housing units	104	104	17	6	-	-	-	-	-	5
Renter-occupied housing units	95	95	49	40	-	-	-	9	-	-
Occupied housing units	57 798	57 798	14 770	4 920	8 306	1 784	345	2 202	42	546
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	46 596	46 596	13 838	4 709	7 951	1 711	329	2 117	13	550
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 272	3 272	59	13	57	6	-	-	-	-
Electricity	1 758	1 758	607	136	98	29	16	40	14	6
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	3 049	3 049	66	31	54	7	-	17	-	-
All other fuels	3 054	3 054	185	24	146	24	-	28	15	10
No fuel used	69	69	15	7	-	7	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	5 600	5 600	2 727	1 329	345	185	78	256	8	34
1	19 377	19 377	6 278	1 977	2 571	932	172	893	34	217
2	22 278	22 278	4 388	1 236	3 700	548	62	822	-	258
3 or more	10 543	10 543	1 377	378	1 690	119	33	231	-	57
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.5	.8	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	43 011	43 011	8 070	2 732	7 250	499	197	1 686	-	444
1989 to March 1990	3 872	3 872	663	166	663	53	-	136	-	18
1985 to 1988	9 700	9 700	1 472	319	1 709	55	8	381	-	85
1980 to 1984	5 396	5 396	797	353	946	53	8	109	-	28
1970 to 1979	10 329	10 329	1 768	642	1 814	219	24	381	-	96
1969 or earlier	13 714	13 714	3 370	1 252	2 118	119	157	679	-	217
Renter-occupied housing units	14 787	14 787	6 700	2 188	1 056	1 285	148	516	42	122
1989 to March 1990	5 737	5 737	2 736	840	389	547	83	221	15	36
1985 to 1988	5 509	5 509	2 533	755	336	488	40	202	27	69
1980 to 1984	2 017	2 017	847	309	237	96	12	30	-	17
1970 to 1979	1 111	1 111	503	174	78	154	13	48	-	-
1969 or earlier	413	413	81	110	16	-	-	15	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	3 413	3 413	1 561	764	146	83	82	148	-	-
Householder 65 years and over	13 759	13 759	4 003	1 346	2 207	415	87	598	8	187
Owner-occupied housing units	10 932	10 932	2 768	1 058	1 990	113	82	547	-	181
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	100	100	31	12	-	-	-	9	-	5
No telephone in unit	324	324	127	51	12	9	10	6	-	-
No vehicle available	2 409	2 409	1 037	404	214	88	12	123	8	19
Complete plumbing facilities	57 599	57 599	14 704	4 874	8 306	1 784	345	2 193	42	561
1.00 or less persons per room	55 995	55 995	14 087	4 625	8 176	1 724	327	2 077	42	561
1.01 or more persons per room	1 604	1 604	617	249	130	60	18	116	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	199	199	66	46	-	-	-	9	-	5
1.00 or less persons per room	169	169	56	38	-	-	-	9	-	5
1.01 or more persons per room	30	30	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 241	35 241	28 474	25 480	42 127	29 418	16 495	26 363	-	37 096
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 666	17 666	15 852	12 850	26 884	17 642	11 166	18 553	25 242	22 633
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	8 886	8 886	3 617	1 767	584	347	186	401	13	39
Owner-occupied housing units	3 485	3 485	941	546	371	58	70	215	-	16
Renter-occupied housing units	5 401	5 401	2 676	1 221	213	289	116	186	13	23

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Muskegon County—Con.							Muskegon city, Muskegon County		
	Tract 12	Tract 14.02	Tract 18	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26.01	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3
All housing units	1 184	1 875	1 382	2 200	1 301	2 456	1 720	1 933	377	1 485
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	10	164	24	21	56	50	27	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	5	132	21	48	106	303	68	—	—
1980 to 1984	—	15	86	35	151	90	182	68	—	146
1970 to 1979	9	132	302	362	318	492	300	808	45	174
1960 to 1969	108	205	181	673	272	452	251	548	59	148
1950 to 1959	302	498	238	626	250	677	279	189	56	192
1940 to 1949	343	477	185	357	101	373	230	85	44	299
1939 or earlier	422	533	94	102	140	210	125	140	173	526
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	19	24	—	—	21	—	16	—	6	5
1 bedroom	110	219	40	20	138	8	92	795	49	344
2 bedrooms	371	905	291	389	435	436	1 001	796	137	425
3 bedrooms	456	529	851	1 182	470	1 422	550	234	109	413
4 bedrooms	160	176	151	558	202	520	58	102	54	259
5 or more bedrooms	68	22	49	51	35	70	3	6	22	39
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	75	3	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	11
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	27	13	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 170	1 857	1 357	2 200	1 301	2 438	1 720	1 926	377	1 473
Source of water, public system or private company	1 177	1 875	338	2 141	1 112	1 751	1 448	1 921	377	1 485
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 159	1 875	957	2 148	1 272	2 148	1 633	1 915	372	1 463
Locking complete plumbing facilities	25	16	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Owner-occupied housing units	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Renter-occupied housing units	25	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Occupied housing units	1 086	1 726	1 313	2 155	1 214	2 373	1 614	1 731	345	1 340
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 057	1 689	1 142	2 124	1 146	2 284	1 566	1 665	329	1 177
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	7	—	27	8	19	13	12	6	—	—
Electricity	15	12	22	7	49	6	15	29	16	142
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	15	57	8	—	7	5	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	10	65	8	—	63	16	24	—	21
No fuel used	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	279	307	33	61	67	22	175	185	78	544
1	451	716	324	551	495	592	641	918	172	529
2	246	553	670	1 082	468	1 065	655	517	62	199
3 or more	110	150	286	461	184	694	143	111	33	68
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.1	.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	609	1 073	1 146	2 022	829	2 228	1 360	459	197	584
1989 to March 1990	14	115	210	149	72	170	192	53	—	22
1985 to 1988	26	193	255	363	197	587	392	46	8	82
1980 to 1984	67	196	128	252	79	320	189	46	8	58
1970 to 1979	172	242	256	622	215	502	307	195	24	214
1969 or earlier	330	327	297	636	266	649	280	119	157	208
Renter-occupied housing units	477	653	167	133	385	145	254	1 272	148	756
1989 to March 1990	217	277	55	49	120	62	101	544	83	217
1985 to 1988	178	205	64	54	93	46	97	478	40	306
1980 to 1984	21	108	27	22	119	29	42	96	12	203
1970 to 1979	42	39	6	8	44	8	14	154	13	25
1969 or earlier	19	24	15	—	9	—	—	—	—	5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	141	260	45	16	10	10	73	83	82	330
Householder 65 years and over	247	497	174	538	445	578	430	415	87	365
Owner-occupied housing units	216	390	145	521	301	551	401	113	82	217
Locking complete plumbing facilities	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
No telephone in unit	9	22	—	—	6	—	6	9	10	30
No vehicle available	61	137	30	41	48	22	89	88	12	159
Complete plumbing facilities	1 061	1 710	1 306	2 155	1 214	2 373	1 614	1 731	345	1 318
1.00 or less persons per room	1 014	1 616	1 290	2 131	1 214	2 363	1 553	1 678	327	1 201
1.01 or more persons per room	47	94	16	24	—	10	61	53	18	117
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	25	16	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
1.00 or less persons per room	17	16	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
1.01 or more persons per room	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 265	30 490	37 438	46 650	50 043	48 367	26 949	28 779	16 495	20 072
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	12 259	16 679	22 448	34 827	30 369	33 350	16 765	17 571	11 166	9 236
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	389	439	109	92	113	78	217	340	186	591
Owner-occupied housing units	109	182	63	84	38	69	136	51	70	87
Renter-occupied housing units	280	257	46	8	75	9	81	289	116	504

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 7.99	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 258	2 357	758	1 311	61	—	1 533	1 659	594	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	6	—
1980 to 1984.....	11	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—
1970 to 1979.....	168	281	—	96	—	—	74	26	33	—
1960 to 1969.....	262	107	30	155	—	—	107	162	139	—
1950 to 1949.....	745	405	111	104	—	—	154	275	162	—
1940 to 1939.....	500	655	72	213	6	—	204	392	94	—
1939 or earlier.....	572	909	539	743	55	—	988	791	148	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	47	12	5	127	15	—	20	—	8	—
1 bedroom.....	148	464	102	406	34	—	208	136	56	—
2 bedrooms.....	770	879	210	378	12	—	601	712	179	—
3 bedrooms.....	1 052	769	244	256	—	—	521	626	276	—
4 bedrooms.....	218	193	148	98	—	—	163	174	69	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	23	40	49	46	—	—	20	11	6	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	13	8	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	10	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 223	2 333	752	1 271	55	—	1 528	1 647	594	—
Source of water, public system or private company.....	2 223	2 357	752	1 311	61	—	1 529	1 651	575	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	2 245	2 349	758	1 280	61	—	1 508	1 653	575	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	9	9	5	18	6	—	11	14	5	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	9	—	5	13	—	—	6	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 163	2 171	682	1 156	42	—	1 422	1 591	566	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	2 078	2 011	644	967	13	—	1 373	1 567	550	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	8	10	12	—	—	—	18	—	—
Electricity.....	40	126	15	168	14	—	21	—	6	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	17	10	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	28	8	13	9	15	—	10	6	10	—
No fuel used.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	248	586	150	413	8	—	150	148	34	—
1.....	876	844	244	530	34	—	620	580	217	—
2.....	815	563	188	164	—	—	491	594	258	—
3 or more.....	224	178	100	49	—	—	161	269	57	—
Vehicles per household.....	1.5	1.2	1.4	.9	.8	—	1.5	1.6	1.6	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 654	1 044	360	324	—	—	930	1 286	444	—
1989 to March 1990.....	136	69	32	29	—	—	87	120	18	—
1985 to 1988.....	374	149	84	29	—	—	212	257	85	—
1980 to 1984.....	109	93	86	50	—	—	128	91	28	—
1970 to 1979.....	381	278	19	95	—	—	166	207	96	—
1969 or earlier.....	654	455	139	121	—	—	337	611	217	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	509	1 127	322	832	42	—	492	305	122	—
1989 to March 1990.....	221	532	153	325	15	—	185	144	36	—
1985 to 1988.....	195	409	110	289	27	—	216	125	69	—
1980 to 1984.....	30	114	46	105	—	—	72	25	17	—
1970 to 1979.....	48	64	13	100	—	—	13	11	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	15	8	—	13	—	—	6	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	144	301	127	262	—	—	107	51	—	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	580	538	120	339	8	—	285	471	187	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	529	375	114	123	—	—	251	442	181	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	9	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	5	—
No telephone in unit.....	6	44	—	5	—	—	9	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	115	184	13	159	8	—	69	89	19	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 154	2 171	677	1 143	42	—	1 416	1 585	561	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 038	2 055	643	1 093	42	—	1 370	1 543	561	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	116	116	34	50	—	—	46	42	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	9	—	5	13	—	—	—	6	5	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	9	—	5	13	—	—	6	6	5	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	26 583	25 306	31 630	19 286	—	—	33 876	32 788	37 096	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	18 724	15 336	11 636	13 807	25 242	—	16 176	19 858	22 633	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	386	816	222	485	13	—	255	137	39	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	207	174	38	116	—	—	84	55	16	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	179	642	184	369	13	—	171	82	23	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County— Con.		Muskegon Heights city, Muskegon County						
	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)
All housing units.....	—	1 693	271	1 184	1 214	799	1 875	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	—	14	7	—	—	21	10	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	—	66	—	—	29	—	5	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	—	90	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	249	8	9	137	294	132	—	—
1960 to 1969.....	—	104	19	108	366	206	205	—	—
1950 to 1959.....	—	296	54	302	288	121	498	—	—
1940 to 1949.....	—	555	76	343	157	71	477	—	—
1939 or earlier.....	—	319	107	422	237	86	533	—	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	—	20	9	19	24	41	24	—	—
1 bedroom.....	—	259	59	110	108	172	219	—	—
2 bedrooms.....	—	834	67	371	476	311	905	—	—
3 bedrooms.....	—	507	102	456	470	234	529	—	—
4 bedrooms.....	—	73	23	160	121	14	176	—	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	—	11	68	15	27	22	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	—	1 693	271	1 170	1 197	786	1 857	—	—
Source of water, public system or private company.....	—	1 672	271	1 177	1 198	799	1 875	—	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	—	1 688	271	1 159	1 181	799	1 875	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	25	5	—	16	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	25	5	—	10	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	—	1 561	246	1 086	1 103	759	1 726	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	—	1 464	235	1 057	1 074	654	1 689	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	5	6	7	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity.....	—	30	5	15	19	85	12	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	21	—	—	10	6	15	—	—
All other fuels.....	—	41	—	—	—	14	10	—	—
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	—	183	96	279	340	307	307	—	—
1.....	—	714	94	451	468	248	716	—	—
2.....	—	537	56	246	202	179	553	—	—
3 or more.....	—	127	—	110	93	25	150	—	—
Vehicles per household.....	—	1.4	.8	1.2	1.1	.9	1.3	—	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	788	123	609	572	355	1 073	—	—
1989 to March 1990.....	—	97	7	14	11	19	115	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	—	146	—	26	35	65	193	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	—	100	13	67	12	65	196	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	93	37	172	96	95	242	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	352	66	330	418	111	327	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	773	123	477	531	404	653	—	—
1989 to March 1990.....	—	281	51	217	124	171	277	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	—	269	35	178	199	138	205	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	—	127	23	21	113	44	108	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	62	14	42	48	31	39	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	34	—	19	47	20	24	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	—	74	60	141	184	119	260	—	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	—	608	51	247	329	222	497	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	341	46	216	276	130	390	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	14	—	9	8	12	22	—	—
No vehicle available.....	—	122	13	61	63	130	137	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	—	1 561	246	1 061	1 098	759	1 710	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	1 536	227	1 014	1 024	744	1 616	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	25	19	47	74	15	94	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	25	5	—	16	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	17	5	—	16	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	29 751	23 110	24 265	19 156	23 430	30 490	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	19 838	15 202	12 259	9 659	10 838	16 679	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	147	102	389	517	320	439	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	43	40	109	138	77	182	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	104	62	280	379	243	257	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norton Shores city, Muskegon County						Remainder of Muskegon County		
	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
All housing units.....	—	2 200	1 301	2 456	1 720	982	53	—	39
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	—	24	21	56	50	24	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	—	21	48	106	303	51	—	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	—	35	151	90	182	49	—	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	362	318	492	300	160	—	—	3
1960 to 1969.....	—	673	272	452	251	154	10	—	—
1950 to 1959.....	—	626	250	677	279	173	24	—	—
1940 to 1949.....	—	357	101	373	230	216	19	—	29
1939 or earlier.....	—	102	140	210	125	155	—	—	7
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	—	—	21	—	16	4	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	—	20	138	8	92	51	—	—	—
2 bedrooms.....	—	389	435	436	1 001	465	29	—	3
3 bedrooms.....	—	1 182	470	1 422	550	389	17	—	10
4 bedrooms.....	—	558	202	520	58	61	7	—	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	51	35	70	3	12	—	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	75	3	—	18	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	27	13	—	13	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	—	2 200	1 301	2 438	1 720	978	53	—	39
Source of water, public system or private company.....	—	2 141	1 112	1 751	1 448	567	—	—	39
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	—	2 148	1 272	2 148	1 633	653	53	—	28
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	—	2 155	1 214	2 373	1 614	950	53	—	39
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	—	2 124	1 146	2 284	1 566	831	46	—	39
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	8	19	13	12	5	—	—	—
Electricity.....	—	7	49	6	15	21	—	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	8	—	7	5	34	7	—	—
All other fuels.....	—	8	—	63	16	59	—	—	—
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	—	61	67	22	175	20	—	—	8
1.....	—	551	495	592	641	292	14	—	17
2.....	—	1 082	468	1 065	655	430	31	—	7
3 or more.....	—	461	184	694	143	208	8	—	7
Vehicles per household.....	—	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.9	—	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	2 022	829	2 228	1 360	811	40	—	32
1989 to March 1990.....	—	149	72	170	192	80	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	—	363	197	587	392	170	9	—	7
1980 to 1984.....	—	252	79	320	189	106	7	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	622	215	502	307	168	24	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	636	266	649	280	287	—	—	25
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	133	385	145	254	139	13	—	7
1989 to March 1990.....	—	49	120	62	101	57	3	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	—	54	93	46	97	46	10	—	7
1980 to 1984.....	—	22	119	29	42	25	—	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	8	44	8	14	4	—	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	9	—	—	7	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	—	16	10	10	73	37	—	—	4
Householder 65 years and over.....	—	538	445	578	430	216	—	—	18
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	521	301	551	401	216	—	—	18
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	—	41	48	22	89	14	—	—	8
Complete plumbing facilities.....	—	2 155	1 214	2 373	1 614	950	53	—	39
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	2 131	1 214	2 363	1 553	915	46	—	39
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	24	—	10	61	35	7	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	46 650	50 043	48 367	26 949	31 066	36 753	—	14 964
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	34 827	30 369	33 350	16 765	21 380	24 623	—	6 113
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	92	113	78	217	84	7	—	15
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	84	38	69	136	44	7	—	8
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	8	75	9	81	40	—	—	7

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.								
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20
All housing units.....	—	—	1 620	917	1 510	1 382	946	1 991	1 331
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	32	57	63	164	33	—	7
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	92	83	70	132	48	75	172
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	26	15	86	86	100	48	89
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	140	135	372	302	158	386	328
1960 to 1969.....	—	—	278	134	382	181	182	241	182
1950 to 1959.....	—	—	444	215	360	238	170	674	271
1940 to 1949.....	—	—	309	153	116	185	193	397	163
1939 or earlier.....	—	—	299	125	61	94	62	170	119
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	37	—
1 bedroom.....	—	—	139	52	42	40	42	318	47
2 bedrooms.....	—	—	368	290	239	291	356	625	554
3 bedrooms.....	—	—	721	454	868	851	476	861	611
4 bedrooms.....	—	—	323	82	344	151	72	106	106
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	—	62	39	17	49	—	44	13
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	—	—	1 607	917	1 505	1 357	946	1 987	1 331
Source of water, public system or private company.....	—	—	1 570	50	118	338	190	1 619	348
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	—	—	1 574	16	921	957	308	1 953	1 075
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	13	—	—	26	—	12	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	12	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	—	—	1 552	835	1 476	1 313	920	1 949	1 284
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	—	—	1 373	409	1 362	1 142	797	1 778	1 225
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	—	6	178	26	27	32	—	7
Electricity.....	—	—	137	16	16	22	—	77	7
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	12	124	17	57	25	30	13
All other fuels.....	—	—	24	108	55	65	66	43	32
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	—	—	67	10	25	33	48	238	33
1.....	—	—	462	198	330	324	255	685	529
2.....	—	—	741	396	732	670	388	819	495
3 or more.....	—	—	282	231	389	286	229	207	227
Vehicles per household.....	—	—	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	1 282	740	1 367	1 146	725	1 375	1 166
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	87	78	137	210	63	81	102
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	283	192	332	255	145	242	419
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	202	98	240	128	112	217	88
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	318	161	320	256	149	288	245
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	392	211	338	297	256	547	312
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	270	95	109	167	195	574	118
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	98	61	47	55	92	144	47
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	95	21	38	64	65	238	41
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	23	6	19	27	26	75	30
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	24	—	5	6	12	87	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	30	7	—	15	—	30	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	6	6	14	45	36	70	30
Householder 65 years and over.....	—	—	544	144	237	174	121	726	272
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	440	138	230	145	112	381	251
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	12	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	6	—	5	—	5	21	—
No vehicle available.....	—	—	58	—	20	30	19	211	7
Complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	1 546	835	1 476	1 306	920	1 937	1 284
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	1 517	835	1 461	1 290	909	1 911	1 237
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	29	—	15	16	11	26	47
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	12	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	12	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	—	64 142	41 188	42 511	37 438	34 742	27 935	24 693
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	—	26 548	29 593	26 374	22 448	16 808	11 870	22 058
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	—	71	34	90	109	135	302	184
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	49	27	62	63	55	92	142
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	22	7	28	46	80	210	42

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.								
	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32
All housing units	1 838	—	—	2 359	1 593	1 614	1 305	1 081	1 735
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	50	—	—	46	54	36	25	128	32
1985 to 1988	123	—	—	272	76	91	97	83	293
1980 to 1984	46	—	—	122	67	91	99	44	110
1970 to 1979	372	—	—	389	372	368	355	140	433
1960 to 1969	549	—	—	543	231	263	170	183	163
1950 to 1959	376	—	—	511	278	278	117	199	272
1940 to 1949	263	—	—	299	266	209	143	140	202
1939 or earlier	59	—	—	177	249	278	299	164	230
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	41	—	—	—	13	6	6	5	4
1 bedroom	216	—	—	67	46	64	39	65	57
2 bedrooms	556	—	—	580	383	398	358	325	681
3 bedrooms	863	—	—	1 391	809	893	649	586	750
4 bedrooms	155	—	—	301	277	185	202	100	200
5 or more bedrooms	7	—	—	20	65	68	51	—	43
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 838	—	—	2 342	1 593	1 596	1 303	1 069	1 731
Source of water, public system or private company	1 821	—	—	1 312	632	341	1	84	319
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 815	—	—	238	20	351	57	414	998
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	2	15	5	12	4
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	2	4	5	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 691	—	—	2 329	1 536	1 574	1 246	983	1 667
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	1 612	—	—	2 062	866	588	68	654	1 377
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	7	—	—	49	258	298	387	91	77
Electricity	32	—	—	24	41	43	24	29	34
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	9	—	—	67	222	399	465	95	53
All other fuels	31	—	—	127	149	232	302	114	126
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	98	—	—	48	15	54	40	35	71
1	708	—	—	576	343	366	309	241	508
2	654	—	—	1 056	736	684	576	405	732
3 or more	231	—	—	649	442	470	321	302	356
Vehicles per household	1.6	—	—	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 100	—	—	2 145	1 367	1 387	1 075	832	1 471
1989 to March 1990	112	—	—	209	142	118	95	129	151
1985 to 1988	243	—	—	553	280	315	245	114	486
1980 to 1984	63	—	—	261	165	129	154	127	172
1970 to 1979	229	—	—	462	407	367	287	214	360
1969 or earlier	453	—	—	660	373	458	294	248	302
Renter-occupied housing units	591	—	—	184	169	187	171	151	196
1989 to March 1990	175	—	—	80	70	60	60	42	47
1985 to 1988	250	—	—	84	74	78	82	73	82
1980 to 1984	75	—	—	10	20	15	13	16	34
1970 to 1979	62	—	—	6	—	10	7	10	23
1969 or earlier	29	—	—	4	5	24	9	10	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	14	—	—	59	28	41	68	27	33
Householder 65 years and over	581	—	—	401	263	333	199	151	316
Owner-occupied housing units	322	—	—	385	254	306	180	146	295
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—
No telephone in unit	7	—	—	19	4	16	8	12	5
No vehicle available	76	—	—	30	8	30	26	16	46
Complete plumbing facilities	1 691	—	—	2 329	1 534	1 570	1 241	983	1 667
1.00 or less persons per room	1 685	—	—	2 281	1 518	1 540	1 183	957	1 617
1.01 or more persons per room	6	—	—	48	16	30	58	26	50
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	2	4	5	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	2	4	5	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 925	—	—	36 742	39 102	34 731	33 776	29 604	31 839
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 549	—	—	20 042	21 443	21 238	25 697	25 423	18 546
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	83	—	—	191	95	107	113	115	161
Owner-occupied housing units	49	—	—	134	63	75	81	81	93
Renter-occupied housing units	34	—	—	57	32	32	32	34	68

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.							
	Tract 33	Tract 34	Tract 35	Tract 36	Tract 37	Tract 38	Tract 39	Tract 40
All housing units -----	1 875	1 193	1 135	1 456	2 346	1 424	751	447
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	19	64	51	31	62	18	18	18
1985 to 1988 -----	205	100	83	92	70	93	65	36
1980 to 1984 -----	220	26	59	105	156	96	82	39
1970 to 1979 -----	527	356	278	347	528	211	212	101
1960 to 1969 -----	262	176	202	171	341	166	123	87
1950 to 1959 -----	293	205	138	188	419	270	84	46
1940 to 1949 -----	130	163	135	230	116	153	28	77
1939 or earlier -----	219	103	189	292	654	417	139	43
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	11	9	18	11	29	16	3	6
1 bedroom -----	145	34	24	69	233	95	28	13
2 bedrooms -----	886	312	285	532	589	387	183	165
3 bedrooms -----	666	685	592	650	1 021	613	399	204
4 bedrooms -----	136	123	176	170	337	245	104	53
5 or more bedrooms -----	31	30	40	24	137	68	34	6
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Vacant condominium housing units -----	-	-	-	-	9	11	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 864	1 193	1 115	1 430	2 329	1 421	745	436
Source of water, public system or private company -----	152	83	9	87	1 299	959	9	5
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	104	35	13	29	1 259	941	9	-
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	33	-	18	12	8	2	1	12
Owner-occupied housing units -----	23	-	9	5	8	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-
Occupied housing units -----	1 690	1 153	1 031	1 281	2 036	1 236	582	346
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	497	778	188	560	1 650	899	125	3
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	527	104	280	331	44	88	179	147
Electricity -----	15	37	55	45	145	69	16	33
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	321	95	317	184	96	85	123	82
All other fuels -----	330	139	191	161	91	93	139	81
No fuel used -----	-	-	-	-	10	2	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	85	46	15	84	106	27	7	6
1 -----	524	280	188	363	746	401	142	42
2 -----	747	478	432	486	721	519	272	177
3 or more -----	334	349	396	348	463	289	161	121
Vehicles per household -----	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 404	1 008	861	1 083	1 546	989	509	309
1989 to March 1990 -----	137	127	67	102	93	72	36	32
1985 to 1988 -----	486	248	240	252	398	230	133	93
1980 to 1984 -----	226	143	121	211	185	134	65	52
1970 to 1979 -----	281	280	223	282	440	248	177	87
1969 or earlier -----	274	210	210	236	430	305	98	45
Renter-occupied housing units -----	286	145	170	198	490	247	73	37
1989 to March 1990 -----	102	59	58	52	259	106	38	17
1985 to 1988 -----	104	49	49	97	154	92	26	12
1980 to 1984 -----	51	25	43	33	47	23	8	5
1970 to 1979 -----	24	12	16	16	19	14	-	3
1969 or earlier -----	5	-	4	-	11	12	1	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	147	50	23	101	82	33	18	7
Householder 65 years and over -----	279	155	129	197	546	268	98	51
Owner-occupied housing units -----	262	145	122	179	424	236	97	48
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	14	-	5	5	8	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	16	-	6	2	2	-	-	-
No vehicle available -----	38	18	5	21	61	18	2	6
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 667	1 153	1 022	1 271	2 028	1 236	581	346
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 609	1 134	989	1 220	2 003	1 222	571	333
1.01 or more persons per room -----	58	19	33	51	25	14	10	13
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	23	-	9	10	8	-	1	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	16	-	9	5	8	-	1	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	7	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	27 901	32 843	38 749	32 013	41 295	37 811	34 878	37 028
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	17 318	16 407	26 171	13 373	18 694	18 895	25 697	28 627
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	298	187	62	237	166	91	31	34
Owner-occupied housing units -----	189	122	14	103	37	37	15	29
Renter-occupied housing units -----	109	65	48	134	129	54	16	5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County				
		Total	Muskegon city	Muskegon Heights city	Norton Shores city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 10
Specified owner-occupied housing units	34 330	34 330	7 492	2 444	5 832	494	184	1 623	-	401
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	18 468	18 468	3 489	1 101	3 360	314	91	787	-	197
Less than \$300.....	1 251	1 251	384	237	101	33	17	73	-	6
\$300 to \$399.....	2 832	2 832	818	373	359	81	8	246	-	34
\$400 to \$499.....	4 096	4 096	1 043	288	621	104	39	232	-	36
\$500 to \$599.....	3 477	3 477	682	142	484	49	20	150	-	25
\$600 to \$799.....	4 026	4 026	440	48	772	47	7	81	-	60
\$800 to \$999.....	1 569	1 569	110	13	475	-	-	5	-	36
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	925	925	12	-	379	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	150	150	-	-	111	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more.....	142	142	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	528	528	452	386	624	430	451	442	-	579
Not mortgaged.....	15 862	15 862	4 003	1 343	2 472	180	93	836	-	204
Less than \$100.....	344	344	129	69	15	9	-	25	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	6 617	6 617	2 170	756	755	76	53	447	-	37
\$200 to \$299.....	6 877	6 877	1 431	433	1 112	88	26	333	-	119
\$300 to \$399.....	1 468	1 468	215	78	419	7	10	31	-	42
\$400 to \$499.....	334	334	30	7	97	-	4	-	-	-
\$500 or more.....	222	222	28	-	74	-	-	-	-	6
Median (dollars).....	211	211	190	182	234	205	190	191	-	253
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	10 064	10 064	2 871	1 332	1 236	192	107	633	-	97
Less than 20 percent.....	3 625	3 625	1 075	397	447	73	39	241	-	30
20 to 24 percent.....	1 363	1 363	371	175	161	28	-	52	-	12
25 to 29 percent.....	1 181	1 181	328	213	111	11	1	60	-	13
30 to 34 percent.....	832	832	237	101	143	16	-	68	-	13
35 percent or more.....	2 932	2 932	832	418	363	64	63	212	-	24
Not computed.....	131	131	28	28	11	-	4	-	-	5
Median.....	24.9	24.9	24.7	26.9	25.2	24.1	50.0+	27.0	-	26.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	9 820	9 820	2 316	641	1 461	138	59	562	-	106
Less than 20 percent.....	6 729	6 729	1 741	476	1 000	110	43	382	-	65
20 to 24 percent.....	1 736	1 736	422	108	211	12	16	125	-	22
25 to 29 percent.....	707	707	84	40	128	10	-	34	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	308	308	39	12	44	-	-	16	-	8
35 percent or more.....	340	340	30	5	78	6	-	5	-	11
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	15.3	15.3	14.2	13.6	15.2	17.1	10.0-	14.1	-	16.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	7 356	7 356	1 397	289	1 353	86	18	271	-	122
Less than 20 percent.....	5 965	5 965	1 264	279	1 011	72	11	263	-	103
20 to 24 percent.....	913	913	114	10	183	14	7	8	-	19
25 to 29 percent.....	327	327	11	-	104	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	94	94	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	57	57	8	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	13.7	13.7	11.6	11.8	14.4	11.6	18.3	12.5	-	12.9
\$50,000 or more.....	7 090	7 090	908	182	1 782	78	-	157	-	76
Less than 20 percent.....	6 518	6 518	888	173	1 593	78	-	157	-	64
20 to 24 percent.....	387	387	20	-	108	-	-	-	-	12
25 to 29 percent.....	129	129	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	20	20	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	27	27	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	9	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	11.1	11.1	10.0-	10.0-	12.4	10.0-	-	10.0-	-	12.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	14 423	14 423	6 683	2 151	1 033	1 285	138	509	42	122
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	165	165	54	55	-	40	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	1 339	1 339	674	272	24	192	5	13	-	-
\$200 to \$299.....	2 672	2 672	1 453	504	57	203	53	66	15	29
\$300 to \$399.....	4 542	4 542	2 444	558	223	752	7	202	37	37
\$400 to \$499.....	3 240	3 240	1 418	524	254	93	40	123	7	43
\$500 to \$599.....	1 390	1 390	321	179	269	-	10	49	-	7
\$600 to \$749.....	391	391	104	22	89	-	-	5	-	-
\$750 to \$999.....	131	131	85	-	10	-	-	25	8	-
\$1,000 or more.....	51	51	32	-	8	-	23	9	12	-
No cash rent.....	502	502	98	37	99	5	-	17	-	6
Median (dollars).....	361	361	343	344	459	321	407	382	471	385
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	5 678	5 678	2 879	1 204	202	406	99	171	13	34
Less than 20 percent.....	155	155	68	19	-	47	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	216	216	139	37	-	49	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	382	382	241	87	-	51	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	271	271	112	61	-	51	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	4 341	4 341	2 182	935	170	208	99	171	13	28
Not computed.....	313	313	137	65	32	-	-	-	-	6
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	36.1	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	46.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	3 755	3 755	1 808	521	239	422	12	146	-	37
Less than 20 percent.....	377	377	207	104	6	22	5	4	-	7
20 to 24 percent.....	530	530	266	50	9	106	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	714	714	381	70	43	123	-	26	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	751	751	381	92	61	92	-	50	-	17
35 percent or more.....	1 275	1 275	558	189	106	79	7	59	-	13
Not computed.....	108	108	15	16	14	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	31.3	31.3	30.6	31.5	34.5	28.4	41.4	33.9	-	33.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	3 354	3 354	1 425	302	329	327	20	130	16	26
Less than 20 percent.....	1 898	1 898	965	177	96	273	13	92	8	12
20 to 24 percent.....	702	702	298	93	58	54	-	17	-	7
25 to 29 percent.....	407	407	116	26	95	-	-	12	8	7
30 to 34 percent.....	90	90	10	-	9	-	-	9	-	-
35 percent or more.....	43	43	14	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	214	214	22	6	61	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	18.7	18.7	17.8	18.2	23.3	17.5	13.8	17.7	20.0	20.7
\$35,000 or more.....	1 636	1 636	571	124	263	130	7	62	13	25
Less than 20 percent.....	1 516	1 516	524	124	243	125	7	52	7	25
20 to 24 percent.....	47	47	13	-	12	-	-	6	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	13	13	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	60	60	34	-	-	5	-	10	-	-
Median.....	12.7	12.7	11.6	12.9	13.3	11.0	12.5	12.0	19.6	10.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County—Con.							Muskegon city, Muskegon County		
	Tract 12	Tract 14.02	Tract 18	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26.01	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	566	929	892	1 802	757	2 088	602	454	184	530
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	303	426	544	1 099	440	1 227	287	288	91	220
Less than \$300.....	72	80	43	28	5	18	17	33	17	76
\$300 to \$399.....	76	164	24	150	19	53	92	63	8	61
\$400 to \$499.....	70	116	72	168	59	215	77	104	39	45
\$500 to \$599.....	63	45	113	202	19	155	59	41	20	38
\$600 to \$799.....	22	16	175	296	91	296	21	47	7	—
\$800 to \$999.....	—	5	92	104	112	239	10	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	25	101	100	167	11	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	24	19	68	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	26	16	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	404	384	629	601	831	713	445	433	451	363
Not mortgaged.....	263	503	348	703	317	861	315	166	93	310
Less than \$100.....	6	42	7	7	—	8	—	9	—	18
\$100 to \$199.....	114	362	126	129	81	127	247	62	53	218
\$200 to \$299.....	102	87	190	411	103	466	38	88	26	63
\$300 to \$399.....	34	12	25	140	81	157	30	7	10	6
\$400 to \$499.....	7	—	—	9	25	63	—	—	4	5
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	7	27	40	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	211	161	217	241	280	257	170	212	190	169
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	281	491	219	315	166	322	235	185	107	327
Less than 20 percent.....	67	186	95	128	31	125	71	66	39	134
20 to 24 percent.....	30	57	27	36	19	48	54	28	—	34
25 to 29 percent.....	61	84	6	7	15	31	28	11	1	40
30 to 34 percent.....	13	53	21	44	18	30	26	16	—	35
35 percent or more.....	104	111	70	100	83	81	52	64	63	84
Not computed.....	6	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	4	—
Median.....	28.3	25.1	22.7	24.1	35.0	23.4	24.1	24.7	50.0+	24.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	133	299	187	384	162	527	168	131	59	127
Less than 20 percent.....	88	218	153	276	119	323	140	103	43	107
20 to 24 percent.....	39	52	16	52	13	93	22	12	16	20
25 to 29 percent.....	6	12	14	27	7	57	—	10	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	12	—	—	18	14	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	5	4	29	5	40	—	6	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.7	15.2	12.3	15.7	14.6	15.5	14.5	17.4	10.0—	11.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	85	94	215	447	152	512	141	69	18	61
Less than 20 percent.....	80	94	129	363	118	321	120	55	11	61
20 to 24 percent.....	5	—	45	43	18	89	21	14	7	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	37	28	12	64	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	4	7	4	25	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	6	—	13	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.1	12.0	18.0	13.4	13.9	16.7	12.5	10.9	18.3	10.0—
\$50,000 or more.....	67	45	271	656	277	727	58	69	—	15
Less than 20 percent.....	67	36	267	613	232	626	58	69	—	15
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	4	12	22	74	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	31	6	21	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	13	6	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0—	10.0—	12.4	11.7	15.0	12.8	10.0—	10.0—	—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	461	653	152	133	380	145	248	1 272	138	756
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	4
\$100 to \$199.....	19	32	10	—	9	—	8	192	5	166
\$200 to \$299.....	97	121	18	—	—	—	36	193	53	119
\$300 to \$399.....	115	210	32	15	73	—	93	749	7	191
\$400 to \$499.....	156	208	52	9	123	16	76	93	40	193
\$500 to \$599.....	56	54	7	60	132	58	13	—	10	43
\$600 to \$749.....	12	4	—	24	32	33	—	—	—	19
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	16
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
No cash rent.....	—	24	33	25	8	38	22	5	—	5
Median (dollars).....	396	378	399	538	484	551	364	322	407	334
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	270	268	40	8	79	19	70	406	99	529
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	9
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	23
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	70
30 to 34 percent.....	5	10	10	—	—	—	—	51	—	9
35 percent or more.....	256	241	30	8	71	19	46	208	99	375
Not computed.....	9	17	—	—	8	—	24	—	—	43
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	36.1	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	118	156	26	23	68	31	78	422	12	143
Less than 20 percent.....	13	11	—	—	—	—	6	22	5	35
20 to 24 percent.....	6	6	9	—	—	—	9	106	—	9
25 to 29 percent.....	12	31	6	9	6	—	6	123	—	21
30 to 34 percent.....	33	47	—	—	30	—	31	92	—	15
35 percent or more.....	54	52	11	6	32	31	26	79	7	63
Not computed.....	—	9	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	34.2	32.7	28.3	29.2	34.7	47.7	32.9	28.4	41.4	32.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	49	160	70	44	103	56	92	314	20	79
Less than 20 percent.....	23	84	31	—	38	—	53	263	13	48
20 to 24 percent.....	21	49	6	7	13	8	14	51	7	26
25 to 29 percent.....	5	21	—	20	44	10	15	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	6	33	17	—	38	6	—	—	—
Median.....	20.4	19.3	18.0	26.6	25.1	25.5	18.8	17.6	13.8	19.0
\$35,000 or more.....	24	69	16	58	130	39	8	130	7	5
Less than 20 percent.....	24	69	16	48	128	39	8	125	7	5
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Median.....	12.5	13.8	11.9	13.4	13.6	15.1	10.0—	11.0	12.5	10.0—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 7.99	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 591	958	327	267	—	—	820	1 199	401	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	780	341	178	137	—	—	408	554	197	—
Less than \$300	66	40	15	53	—	—	51	22	6	—
\$300 to \$399	246	101	8	48	—	—	64	111	34	—
\$400 to \$499	232	136	81	7	—	—	157	167	36	—
\$500 to \$599	150	30	40	7	—	—	87	152	25	—
\$600 to \$799	81	21	19	—	—	—	45	88	60	—
\$800 to \$999	5	13	7	22	—	—	—	14	36	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	8	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	444	422	461	334	—	—	440	489	579	—
Not mortgaged	811	617	149	130	—	—	412	645	204	—
Less than \$100	25	27	6	17	—	—	8	8	—	—
\$100 to \$199	429	430	94	77	—	—	240	336	37	—
\$200 to \$299	326	136	49	36	—	—	132	258	119	—
\$300 to \$399	31	20	—	—	—	—	17	31	42	—
\$400 to \$499	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	6	—
Median (dollars)	192	173	181	172	—	—	186	196	253	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	611	378	117	156	—	—	238	378	97	—
Less than 20 percent	234	150	69	35	—	—	64	137	30	—
20 to 24 percent	45	79	—	23	—	—	37	54	12	—
25 to 29 percent	60	26	14	—	—	—	48	96	—	—
30 to 34 percent	60	9	6	18	—	—	42	17	13	—
35 percent or more	212	104	28	74	—	—	47	71	24	—
Not computed	—	10	—	6	—	—	—	3	5	—
Median	27.2	22.2	19.0	34.7	—	—	26.9	24.7	26.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	552	352	118	60	—	—	288	303	106	—
Less than 20 percent	372	288	106	60	—	—	211	223	65	—
20 to 24 percent	125	55	12	—	—	—	64	58	22	—
25 to 29 percent	34	9	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
30 to 34 percent	16	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	8	—
35 percent or more	5	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	11	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.2	11.7	13.9	10.8	—	—	15.5	14.0	16.7	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	271	158	32	43	—	—	169	323	122	—
Less than 20 percent	263	131	24	29	—	—	165	300	103	—
20 to 24 percent	8	21	—	14	—	—	4	18	19	—
25 to 29 percent	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	10.0	16.4	10.0	—	—	10.0	12.8	12.9	—
\$50,000 or more	157	70	60	8	—	—	125	195	76	—
Less than 20 percent	157	70	60	—	—	—	125	195	64	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	12	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	22.5	—	—	10.0	10.0	12.6	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	502	1 127	322	832	42	—	492	305	122	—
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	13	145	10	62	—	—	6	6	—	—
\$200 to \$299	66	204	102	398	15	—	150	57	29	—
\$300 to \$399	195	385	94	202	—	—	140	140	37	—
\$400 to \$499	123	275	69	112	7	—	120	67	43	—
\$500 to \$599	49	59	24	14	—	—	56	24	7	—
\$600 to \$749	5	32	3	15	8	—	5	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	25	6	15	11	12	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	17	16	5	13	—	—	15	11	6	—
Median (dollars)	384	346	351	284	471	—	350	352	385	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	164	620	160	390	13	—	187	75	34	—
Less than 20 percent	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	77	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	13	—	19	—	—	6	14	—	—
35 percent or more	164	453	149	351	13	—	181	50	28	—
Not computed	—	40	11	4	—	—	—	11	6	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	46.7	46.4	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	146	218	98	288	—	—	138	105	37	—
Less than 20 percent	4	9	14	86	—	—	9	7	7	—
20 to 24 percent	—	35	9	39	—	—	—	19	—	—
25 to 29 percent	26	24	20	63	—	—	37	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	50	35	21	68	—	—	11	37	17	—
35 percent or more	59	107	34	32	—	—	62	33	13	—
Not computed	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	33.9	36.0	31.4	26.5	—	—	31.8	32.4	33.4	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	130	142	64	114	16	—	148	87	26	—
Less than 20 percent	92	99	42	99	8	—	101	59	12	—
20 to 24 percent	17	28	10	7	—	—	11	21	7	—
25 to 29 percent	12	7	7	8	8	—	22	7	7	—
30 to 34 percent	9	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	8	5	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Median	17.7	17.3	17.6	13.2	20.0	—	17.4	17.3	20.7	—
\$35,000 or more	62	147	—	40	13	—	19	38	25	—
Less than 20 percent	52	147	—	27	7	—	13	38	25	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	10	—	—	13	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median	12.0	11.0	—	10.0	19.6	—	12.5	14.3	10.4	—

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County— Con.		Muskegon Heights city, Muskegon County						
	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 21	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	761	101	566	528	320	929	—	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	—	295	42	303	138	192	426	—	—
Less than \$300	—	5	9	72	51	25	80	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	74	25	76	30	78	164	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	39	8	70	23	71	116	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	92	—	63	16	18	45	—	—
\$600 to \$799	—	72	—	22	10	—	16	—	—
\$800 to \$999	—	13	—	—	8	—	5	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	521	374	404	350	394	384	—	—
Not mortgaged	—	466	59	263	390	128	503	—	—
Less than \$100	—	11	8	6	13	—	42	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	194	15	114	198	67	362	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	198	36	102	158	50	87	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	51	—	34	21	11	12	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	209	220	211	193	188	161	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	—	277	55	281	352	153	491	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	117	26	67	83	35	186	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	59	—	30	63	25	57	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	19	8	61	42	18	84	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	21	4	13	24	7	53	—	—
35 percent or more	—	61	17	104	133	53	111	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	6	7	15	—	—	—
Median	—	21.8	25.9	28.3	28.2	27.5	25.1	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	220	17	133	114	78	299	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	163	12	88	103	55	218	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	38	5	39	6	6	52	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	14	—	6	5	17	12	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	5	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	15.6	13.1	14.7	10.0—	16.5	15.2	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	131	18	85	34	—	94	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	122	18	80	29	58	94	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	9	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	11.7	10.0—	13.1	11.3	11.8	12.0	—	—
\$50,000 or more	—	133	11	67	28	31	45	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	133	11	67	28	31	36	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Median	—	10.1	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	773	123	461	525	389	653	—	—
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	6	15	34	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	69	5	19	125	91	32	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	67	49	97	139	98	121	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	304	29	115	142	62	210	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	276	28	156	63	69	208	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	35	6	56	28	35	54	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	17	—	12	6	—	4	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	5	6	—	7	—	24	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	384	328	396	283	277	378	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	—	202	73	270	353	240	268	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	7	—	—	14	5	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	35	—	—	28	9	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	27	—	—	31	56	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	5	5	21	20	10	—	—
35 percent or more	—	111	62	256	239	137	241	—	—
Not computed	—	22	6	9	20	13	17	—	—
Median	—	49.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	40.6	50.0+	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	201	21	118	113	113	156	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	9	5	13	48	27	11	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	30	6	6	11	21	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	58	—	12	13	14	31	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	35	—	33	8	4	47	—	—
35 percent or more	—	69	10	54	26	47	52	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	7	—	—	9	—	—
Median	—	30.5	24.6	34.2	22.3	28.0	32.7	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	285	16	49	52	25	160	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	129	12	23	33	25	84	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	113	4	21	19	—	49	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	33	—	5	—	—	21	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Median	—	20.6	13.3	20.4	18.7	11.5	19.3	—	—
\$35,000 or more	—	85	13	24	7	11	69	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	78	13	24	7	11	69	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	12.8	11.4	12.5	10.0—	12.5	13.8	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Norton Shores city, Muskegon County						Remainder of Muskegon County		
	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 24 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 26.01 (pt.)	Tract 26.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	-	1 802	757	2 088	602	583	40	-	32
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	-	1 099	440	1 227	287	307	26	-	7
Less than \$300.....	-	28	5	18	17	33	-	-	7
\$300 to \$399.....	-	150	19	53	92	45	18	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	-	168	59	215	77	102	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599.....	-	202	19	155	59	49	8	-	-
\$600 to \$799.....	-	296	91	296	21	68	-	-	-
\$800 to \$999.....	-	104	112	239	10	10	-	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	-	101	100	167	11	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	-	24	19	68	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more.....	-	26	16	16	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	-	601	831	713	445	480	386	-	275
Not mortgaged.....	-	703	317	861	315	276	14	-	25
Less than \$100.....	-	7	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	-	129	81	127	247	171	14	-	18
\$200 to \$299.....	-	411	103	466	38	94	-	-	7
\$300 to \$399.....	-	140	81	157	30	11	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	-	9	25	63	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more.....	-	7	27	40	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	-	241	280	257	170	187	150	-	172
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	-	315	166	322	235	198	7	-	22
Less than 20 percent.....	-	128	31	125	71	92	7	-	7
20 to 24 percent.....	-	36	19	48	54	4	-	-	7
25 to 29 percent.....	-	7	15	31	28	30	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	44	18	30	26	25	-	-	8
35 percent or more.....	-	100	83	81	52	47	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	7	4	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	24.1	35.0	23.4	24.1	25.5	17.5	-	22.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	-	384	162	527	168	220	7	-	10
Less than 20 percent.....	-	276	119	323	140	142	7	-	10
20 to 24 percent.....	-	52	13	93	22	31	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	27	7	57	-	37	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	18	14	6	6	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	29	5	40	-	4	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	15.7	14.6	15.5	14.5	15.0	10.0-	-	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	-	447	152	512	141	101	17	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	-	363	118	321	120	89	17	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	43	18	89	21	12	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	7	12	64	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	6	4	25	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	6	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	13.4	13.9	16.7	12.5	15.3	12.5	-	-
\$50,000 or more.....	-	656	277	727	58	64	9	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	-	613	232	626	58	64	9	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	12	22	74	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	31	6	21	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	13	6	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	11.7	15.0	12.8	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	-	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	-	133	380	145	248	127	13	-	7
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	-	-	9	-	8	7	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299.....	-	-	-	-	36	21	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399.....	-	15	73	-	93	42	10	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	-	9	123	16	76	30	3	-	7
\$500 to \$599.....	-	60	132	58	13	6	-	-	-
\$600 to \$749.....	-	24	32	33	-	-	-	-	-
\$750 to \$999.....	-	-	3	-	-	7	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
No cash rent.....	-	25	8	38	22	6	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	-	538	484	551	364	384	266	-	328
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	-	8	79	19	70	26	-	-	7
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	8	71	19	46	26	-	-	7
Not computed.....	-	-	8	-	24	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	-	-	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	-	23	68	31	78	39	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	9	6	-	6	22	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	30	-	31	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	6	32	31	26	11	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	8	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Median.....	-	29.2	34.7	47.7	32.9	28.8	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	-	44	103	56	92	34	13	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	38	-	53	-	5	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	7	13	8	14	16	10	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	20	44	10	15	6	3	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	5	-	4	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	3	-	7	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	17	-	38	6	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	26.6	25.1	25.5	18.8	23.8	13.2	-	-
\$35,000 or more.....	-	58	130	39	8	28	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	-	48	128	39	8	20	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	13.4	13.6	15.1	10.0-	11.7	-	-	-

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.								
	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-	1 186	586	1 211	892	649	1 331	696
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage -----	-	-	641	381	834	544	374	751	301
Less than \$300 -----	-	-	5	13	20	43	15	83	24
\$300 to \$399 -----	-	-	39	51	67	24	47	131	62
\$400 to \$499 -----	-	-	44	65	120	72	68	215	85
\$500 to \$599 -----	-	-	108	43	140	113	91	193	64
\$600 to \$799 -----	-	-	151	93	301	175	113	121	63
\$800 to \$999 -----	-	-	80	79	104	92	28	8	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	-	-	148	26	64	25	12	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	-	-	12	-	18	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more -----	-	-	54	11	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	-	-	743	626	635	629	541	478	481
Not mortgaged -----	-	-	545	205	377	348	275	580	395
Less than \$100 -----	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	11	7
\$100 to \$199 -----	-	-	57	69	141	126	135	273	192
\$200 to \$299 -----	-	-	267	113	208	190	117	282	183
\$300 to \$399 -----	-	-	104	19	18	25	6	14	13
\$400 to \$499 -----	-	-	60	4	5	-	9	-	-
\$500 or more -----	-	-	57	-	5	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	-	-	285	230	220	217	197	201	199
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000 -----	-	-	220	99	231	219	167	465	299
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	67	28	96	95	61	184	91
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	22	21	24	27	16	91	49
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	10	7	10	6	9	69	44
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	11	31	21	9	27	15	15
35 percent or more -----	-	-	109	29	65	70	53	88	100
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	8	-	6	-	-
Median -----	-	-	34.5	25.2	23.2	22.7	26.2	22.5	26.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	-	-	256	135	265	187	183	472	222
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	163	95	136	153	139	273	148
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	34	12	58	16	16	126	53
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	16	18	41	14	20	49	12
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	12	6	17	-	8	16	9
35 percent or more -----	-	-	31	4	13	4	8	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	-	-	14.8	16.6	19.6	12.3	13.1	17.9	14.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	-	-	297	141	274	215	164	260	115
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	220	103	177	129	145	225	101
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	46	25	57	45	5	35	14
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	12	6	28	37	14	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	19	-	-	4	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	7	12	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	-	-	15.2	15.1	14.0	18.0	14.1	13.4	11.9
\$50,000 or more -----	-	-	413	211	441	271	135	134	60
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	325	202	391	267	128	134	57
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	34	5	38	4	7	-	3
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	35	4	7	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	11	-	5	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	-	-	12.8	12.3	13.8	12.4	12.2	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-	270	89	103	152	195	574	105
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	-	-	-	-	-	10	53	119	-
\$200 to \$299 -----	-	-	11	6	-	18	38	145	6
\$300 to \$399 -----	-	-	87	28	24	32	41	215	39
\$400 to \$499 -----	-	-	121	11	43	52	30	25	47
\$500 to \$599 -----	-	-	41	24	22	7	5	30	13
\$600 to \$749 -----	-	-	-	6	9	-	-	-	-
\$750 to \$999 -----	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-
\$1,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
No cash rent -----	-	-	-	14	-	33	18	25	-
Median (dollars) -----	-	-	442	458	488	399	297	291	407
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000 -----	-	-	58	7	32	40	72	322	34
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	15	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	10	27	30	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	58	-	25	30	23	240	34
Not computed -----	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	18	-
Median -----	-	-	50.0+	-	50.0+	50.0+	32.6	46.0	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	-	-	91	24	-	26	71	154	17
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	21	6	-	9	12	47	4
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	20	18	-	6	3	53	4
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	33	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	50	-	-	11	11	21	9
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Median -----	-	-	36.9	26.7	-	28.3	31.8	27.8	40.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	-	-	62	36	16	70	18	69	23
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	39	16	-	31	13	36	4
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	8	4	-	6	-	19	14
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	15	9	12	-	-	-	5
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	7	-	-	5	14	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	-	-	18.6	19.5	28.3	18.0	15.9	18.4	22.7
\$35,000 or more -----	-	-	59	22	55	16	34	29	31
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	59	22	50	16	24	29	31
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	-	-	12.0	15.0	16.1	11.9	12.1	16.2	10.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.									
	Tract 22	Tract 23 (pt.)	Tract 25 (pt.)	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 067	-	-	1 725	1 047	845	490	597	916	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	601	-	-	1 046	625	477	282	281	514	
Less than \$300	25	-	-	69	9	21	12	27	31	
\$300 to \$399	32	-	-	97	54	75	27	89	87	
\$400 to \$499	119	-	-	222	152	110	54	77	101	
\$500 to \$599	90	-	-	200	112	123	89	44	119	
\$600 to \$799	200	-	-	333	169	118	68	39	143	
\$800 to \$999	105	-	-	86	95	20	19	5	5	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	30	-	-	33	29	10	13	-	28	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Median (dollars)	634	-	-	574	589	524	560	435	528	
Not mortgaged	466	-	-	679	422	368	208	316	402	
Less than \$100	-	-	-	6	-	15	4	6	7	
\$100 to \$199	64	-	-	250	140	109	75	165	240	
\$200 to \$299	362	-	-	361	209	181	102	115	127	
\$300 to \$399	40	-	-	62	53	51	19	13	17	
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	17	6	
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-	20	3	8	-	5	
Median (dollars)	244	-	-	217	232	229	220	192	184	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	233	-	-	425	221	237	125	216	234	
Less than 20 percent	92	-	-	178	48	86	42	82	58	
20 to 24 percent	42	-	-	54	32	32	12	42	33	
25 to 29 percent	6	-	-	21	35	30	19	24	69	
30 to 34 percent	24	-	-	25	24	29	10	8	26	
35 percent or more	56	-	-	135	82	53	39	56	48	
Not computed	13	-	-	12	-	7	3	4	-	
Median	22.1	-	-	22.6	29.4	24.5	26.8	22.9	26.9	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	277	-	-	426	329	275	155	229	320	
Less than 20 percent	175	-	-	283	176	152	89	168	225	
20 to 24 percent	50	-	-	55	79	82	35	44	62	
25 to 29 percent	13	-	-	36	18	26	20	12	25	
30 to 34 percent	21	-	-	17	15	12	11	5	-	
35 percent or more	18	-	-	35	41	3	-	-	8	
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Median	16.3	-	-	15.2	19.0	18.7	18.3	15.7	14.9	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	247	-	-	454	229	192	126	72	244	
Less than 20 percent	204	-	-	329	182	160	86	58	193	
20 to 24 percent	32	-	-	92	23	16	23	14	46	
25 to 29 percent	5	-	-	21	24	14	9	-	5	
30 to 34 percent	6	-	-	6	-	-	7	-	-	
35 percent or more	-	-	-	6	-	2	1	-	-	
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Median	15.5	-	-	16.3	14.1	14.2	16.8	12.4	15.4	
\$50,000 or more	310	-	-	420	268	141	84	80	118	
Less than 20 percent	267	-	-	400	246	134	79	80	105	
20 to 24 percent	39	-	-	20	2	-	2	-	13	
25 to 29 percent	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Median	11.9	-	-	11.0	11.4	10.9	10.0	10.0	12.0	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	591	-	-	161	145	153	108	146	196	
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$100 to \$199	-	-	-	-	7	13	3	-	-	
\$200 to \$299	-	-	-	23	14	27	13	17	19	
\$300 to \$399	92	-	-	36	43	33	36	77	82	
\$400 to \$499	207	-	-	46	48	25	27	23	75	
\$500 to \$599	204	-	-	48	21	5	7	18	5	
\$600 to \$749	79	-	-	-	5	-	5	6	5	
\$750 to \$999	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	
No cash rent	9	-	-	8	5	48	14	5	10	
Median (dollars)	496	-	-	421	410	321	392	378	378	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	92	-	-	35	25	38	26	15	54	
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
35 percent or more	92	-	-	31	-	-	2	9	-	
Not computed	-	-	-	4	25	22	16	9	54	
Median	50.0+	-	-	4	-	9	8	6	-	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	172	-	-	47	50.0+	44.4	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	45	37	32	16	62	
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	
25 to 29 percent	7	-	-	-	11	3	1	5	8	
30 to 34 percent	43	-	-	-	4	11	7	4	11	
35 percent or more	122	-	-	47	18	-	5	-	6	
Not computed	-	-	-	-	4	6	14	7	27	
Median	40.0	-	-	3	11	5	5	-	10	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	193	-	-	49.6	30.3	26.8	40.8	28.8	35.3	
Less than 20 percent	80	-	-	54	56	59	35	94	61	
20 to 24 percent	49	-	-	24	40	25	18	64	34	
25 to 29 percent	39	-	-	15	16	7	11	14	22	
30 to 34 percent	19	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	
35 percent or more	6	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	5	
Median	21.7	-	-	4	-	25	2	5	-	
\$35,000 or more	134	-	-	20.3	18.0	17.9	19.2	18.2	19.4	
Less than 20 percent	119	-	-	25	19	19	15	21	19	
20 to 24 percent	6	-	-	25	15	16	12	21	19	
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not computed	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Median	15.6	-	-	11.7	12.3	11.3	11.8	15.2	10.0	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Muskegon County—Con.							
	Tract 33	Tract 34	Tract 35	Tract 36	Tract 37	Tract 38	Tract 39	Tract 40
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	579	659	618	797	1 249	866	287	197
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----	267	424	367	437	607	447	168	116
Less than \$300 -----	22	20	27	24	7	16	6	3
\$300 to \$399 -----	47	75	35	70	70	50	19	16
\$400 to \$499 -----	91	87	73	108	109	109	45	18
\$500 to \$599 -----	55	107	76	108	140	108	24	14
\$600 to \$799 -----	38	112	95	96	143	101	49	45
\$800 to \$999 -----	11	23	31	27	88	30	16	16
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	3	—	30	4	37	31	9	2
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	13	2	—	2
Median (dollars) -----	475	528	549	509	586	545	550	639
Not mortgaged -----	312	235	251	360	642	419	119	81
Less than \$100 -----	12	6	—	24	14	2	2	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	150	123	80	175	187	91	26	36
\$200 to \$299 -----	124	93	96	142	276	248	72	26
\$300 to \$399 -----	26	6	59	19	91	65	19	17
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	5	—	74	11	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	7	11	—	—	2	—	2
Median (dollars) -----	197	193	235	193	245	239	237	215
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000 -----	205	140	57	261	217	207	60	58
Less than 20 percent -----	76	70	17	101	111	78	13	18
20 to 24 percent -----	48	6	—	37	22	25	8	6
25 to 29 percent -----	18	—	24	41	21	25	14	6
30 to 34 percent -----	6	—	7	26	7	14	6	7
35 percent or more -----	57	64	9	54	56	61	16	19
Not computed -----	—	—	—	2	—	4	3	2
Median -----	22.8	20.0	27.4	23.9	19.7	24.7	27.7	28.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	143	204	237	257	436	242	90	45
Less than 20 percent -----	106	129	167	158	313	154	65	28
20 to 24 percent -----	15	48	26	54	63	48	15	4
25 to 29 percent -----	16	13	9	19	45	21	5	7
30 to 34 percent -----	2	6	29	20	4	12	4	3
35 percent or more -----	4	8	6	6	11	7	1	3
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	14.2	17.9	16.1	17.1	13.7	16.8	15.2	17.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	152	207	188	133	248	217	75	50
Less than 20 percent -----	141	173	173	107	215	181	61	31
20 to 24 percent -----	11	29	10	22	13	22	7	19
25 to 29 percent -----	—	5	5	4	9	10	4	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	11	2	3	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.5	13.8	12.8	11.6	14.2	12.6	14.7	14.3
\$50,000 or more -----	79	108	136	146	348	200	62	44
Less than 20 percent -----	76	103	120	142	315	186	56	42
20 to 24 percent -----	2	5	10	—	33	11	6	—
25 to 29 percent -----	1	—	6	4	—	3	—	2
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	11.1	13.0	10.9	10.0	10.0	11.8	12.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	255	117	165	188	490	244	64	25
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	10	31	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	19	4	11	43	77	7	—	3
\$200 to \$299 -----	37	31	28	31	97	70	17	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	106	43	29	34	134	76	15	5
\$400 to \$499 -----	35	24	22	37	73	54	15	4
\$500 to \$599 -----	26	15	51	15	36	17	11	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	2	—	14	3	36	6	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	5
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	30	—	5	15	4	11	6	8
Median (dollars) -----	351	369	483	328	350	353	385	406
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000 -----	104	44	23	98	181	71	9	6
Less than 20 percent -----	3	—	—	7	28	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	4	—	—	3	18	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	6	27	—	—	3
30 to 34 percent -----	5	3	—	11	10	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	86	41	23	62	96	71	9	—
Not computed -----	6	—	—	9	2	—	—	3
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	36.4	49.2	50.0+	27.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	67	41	30	41	122	75	15	2
Less than 20 percent -----	6	—	—	17	15	5	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	12	15	8	7	24	9	3	—
25 to 29 percent -----	11	—	4	2	36	14	5	—
30 to 34 percent -----	11	5	—	6	28	24	—	2
35 percent or more -----	19	21	13	2	19	17	2	—
Not computed -----	8	—	5	7	—	6	5	—
Median -----	30.2	40.2	40.6	20.0	28.1	31.4	27.0	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	64	27	83	44	115	72	22	12
Less than 20 percent -----	27	16	48	27	61	38	7	2
20 to 24 percent -----	9	6	12	5	6	19	8	—
25 to 29 percent -----	8	5	13	12	29	5	6	—
30 to 34 percent -----	2	—	10	—	17	3	—	5
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Not computed -----	18	—	—	—	2	4	1	5
Median -----	19.1	17.9	18.9	19.1	19.5	19.1	22.2	31.5
\$35,000 or more -----	20	5	29	5	72	26	18	5
Less than 20 percent -----	19	5	25	5	65	25	18	5
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	4	—	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Median -----	10.6	12.5	16.0	15.8	15.2	13.3	12.1	10.0

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon County					Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County			
	Muskegon, MI MSA	Total	Muskegon city	Muskegon Heights city	Norton Shores city	Tract 1	Tract 4	Tract 14.02	Tract 18
Occupied housing units	50 168	50 168	11 363	1 706	8 095	1 302	1 754	1 124	1 190
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	920	920	36	16	133	20	—	10	123
1985 to 1988	2 826	2 826	139	5	476	54	—	5	123
1980 to 1984	2 374	2 374	297	10	422	52	11	10	68
1970 to 1979	9 259	9 259	1 248	167	1 533	506	95	56	286
1960 to 1969	7 941	7 941	1 171	210	1 734	330	177	112	168
1950 to 1959	9 833	9 833	1 958	327	1 863	140	536	250	212
1940 to 1949	7 498	7 498	2 160	390	1 219	72	454	294	141
1939 or earlier	9 517	9 517	4 354	581	715	128	481	387	69
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	422	422	204	29	41	—	47	15	—
1 bedroom	4 082	4 082	2 053	219	281	556	92	99	14
2 bedrooms	15 989	15 989	4 267	911	2 489	536	680	697	221
3 bedrooms	22 522	22 522	3 701	424	3 793	164	759	235	761
4 bedrooms	6 043	6 043	982	77	1 323	46	164	65	145
5 or more bedrooms	1 110	1 110	156	46	168	—	12	13	49
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	49 996	49 996	11 298	1 692	8 073	1 295	1 732	1 115	1 190
Source of water, public system or private company	29 908	29 908	11 266	1 701	6 488	1 237	1 727	1 124	1 190
Sewage disposal, public sewer	32 430	32 430	11 275	1 706	7 320	1 290	1 738	1 124	1 190
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	143	143	43	22	—	—	9	16	7
Owner-occupied housing units	100	100	17	6	—	—	—	6	7
Renter-occupied housing units	43	43	26	16	—	—	9	10	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	39 644	39 644	10 667	1 645	7 740	1 240	1 674	1 099	1 059
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 149	3 149	43	—	57	—	—	—	27
Electricity	1 416	1 416	416	24	98	—	—	—	10
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	2 939	2 939	66	21	54	24	35	17	37
All other fuels	2 961	2 961	156	16	146	24	28	10	57
No fuel used	59	59	15	—	—	7	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	3 452	3 452	1 642	373	332	155	170	164	26
1	16 465	16 465	4 977	704	2 519	715	703	478	272
2	20 412	20 412	3 630	498	3 623	352	708	360	621
3 or more	9 839	9 839	1 114	131	1 621	80	173	122	271
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	39 089	39 089	6 539	1 066	7 076	335	1 316	744	1 043
1989 to March 1990	3 591	3 591	571	71	638	48	103	62	207
1985 to 1988	9 072	9 072	1 203	156	1 681	45	297	107	227
1980 to 1984	4 933	4 933	670	154	910	46	92	112	107
1970 to 1979	9 089	9 089	1 145	217	1 737	96	210	152	249
1969 or earlier	12 404	12 404	2 950	468	2 110	100	614	311	253
Renter-occupied housing units	11 079	11 079	4 824	640	1 019	967	438	300	147
1989 to March 1990	4 254	4 254	2 015	190	370	436	206	120	49
1985 to 1988	4 130	4 130	1 733	276	331	337	139	133	50
1980 to 1984	1 489	1 489	583	97	228	56	30	80	27
1970 to 1979	869	869	412	39	78	138	48	23	6
1969 or earlier	337	337	81	38	12	—	15	24	15
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	2 046	2 046	862	205	120	58	95	112	38
Householder 65 years and over	12 432	12 432	3 527	620	2 184	372	553	419	156
Owner-occupied housing units	9 912	9 912	2 428	486	1 967	89	502	333	127
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	98	98	31	12	—	—	9	6	—
No telephone in unit	247	247	81	22	12	—	6	16	—
No vehicle available	2 012	2 012	882	197	206	88	106	109	23
Complete plumbing facilities	50 025	50 025	11 320	1 684	8 095	1 302	1 745	1 108	1 183
1.00 or less persons per room	49 031	49 031	11 060	1 632	7 978	1 286	1 691	1 079	1 174
1.01 or more persons per room	994	994	260	52	117	16	54	29	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	143	143	43	22	—	—	9	16	7
1.00 or less persons per room	136	136	43	22	—	—	9	16	7
1.01 or more persons per room	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 745	35 745	29 440	18 752	41 503	27 920	26 343	18 983	36 878
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 045	19 045	16 870	13 682	27 274	17 238	18 455	16 462	21 465
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 913	5 913	2 163	457	568	256	291	260	81
Owner-occupied housing units	2 698	2 698	592	195	365	34	153	125	37
Renter-occupied housing units	3 215	3 215	1 571	262	203	222	138	135	44

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County						Muskegon Heights city, Muskegon County		Remainder of Muskegon County
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 249	562	1 715	1 533	510	750	378	1 124	1 190
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	20	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	123
1985 to 1988	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	123
1980 to 1984	52	132	11	—	—	—	—	10	68
1970 to 1979	506	50	92	183	—	71	106	56	286
1960 to 1969	320	36	177	62	16	117	80	112	168
1950 to 1959	116	74	536	241	64	66	64	250	212
1940 to 1949	53	70	425	397	30	108	54	294	141
1939 or earlier	128	200	474	650	400	388	68	387	69
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	5	47	12	5	96	11	15	—
1 bedroom	556	185	89	296	61	303	80	99	14
2 bedrooms	507	127	654	552	121	181	182	697	221
3 bedrooms	147	154	749	539	181	114	100	235	761
4 bedrooms	39	72	164	106	99	39	—	65	145
5 or more bedrooms	—	19	12	28	43	17	5	13	49
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 242	556	1 693	1 533	510	729	373	1 115	1 190
Source of water, public system or private company	1 237	562	1 688	1 533	504	750	378	1 124	260
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 237	562	1 710	1 525	510	742	378	1 124	853
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	12	9	—	—	5	—	16	7
Owner-occupied housing units	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	7
Renter-occupied housing units	—	6	9	—	—	5	—	10	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	1 194	505	1 635	1 421	491	584	342	1 099	1 059
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—	8	—	12	—	—	27
Electricity	24	57	35	78	6	145	24	—	10
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	17	10	—	—	6	15	37
All other fuels	24	—	28	8	13	9	6	10	57
No fuel used	7	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	155	188	162	313	70	261	151	164	26
1	701	251	686	618	216	372	140	478	272
2	321	93	701	457	135	89	82	360	621
3 or more	72	30	166	145	89	28	5	122	271
Vehicles per household	1.3	.9	1.5	1.3	1.5	.8	.8	1.4	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	295	249	1 284	795	309	175	205	744	1 043
1989 to March 1990	48	10	103	49	23	22	9	62	207
1985 to 1988	36	33	290	90	61	11	31	107	227
1980 to 1984	39	24	92	66	73	35	24	112	107
1970 to 1979	72	43	210	202	19	46	30	152	249
1969 or earlier	100	139	589	388	133	61	111	311	253
Renter-occupied housing units	954	313	431	738	201	575	173	380	147
1989 to March 1990	433	126	206	334	90	225	55	120	49
1985 to 1988	327	92	132	256	73	201	93	133	50
1980 to 1984	56	85	30	89	25	65	6	80	27
1970 to 1979	138	5	48	51	13	71	11	23	6
1969 or earlier	—	5	15	8	—	13	8	24	15
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	58	101	91	198	77	142	55	112	38
Householder 65 years and over	372	261	535	426	120	246	139	419	156
Owner-occupied housing units	89	141	484	316	114	66	103	333	127
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	6	9	—	—	5	—	6	—
No telephone in unit	9	10	6	28	—	5	6	16	—
No vehicle available	88	106	98	144	13	126	74	109	23
Complete plumbing facilities	1 249	550	1 704	1 533	510	745	378	1 108	1 183
1.00 or less persons per room	1 240	532	1 652	1 468	500	723	373	1 079	1 174
1.01 or more persons per room	9	18	54	65	10	22	5	29	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	12	9	—	—	5	—	16	7
1.00 or less persons per room	—	12	9	—	—	5	—	16	7
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 722	20 340	26 626	24 781	31 202	20 898	16 695	18 983	36 878
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 137	10 726	18 656	16 924	13 014	14 068	10 176	16 462	21 485
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	249	174	276	468	142	267	146	260	81
Owner-occupied housing units	27	26	145	103	38	44	55	125	37
Renter-occupied housing units	222	148	131	365	104	223	91	135	44

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County			
		Total	Muskegon city	Muskegon Heights city	Norton Shores city	Tract 1	Tract 4	Tract 14.02	Tract 18
Specified owner-occupied housing units	30 828	30 828	6 097	949	5 658	330	1 275	651	795
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	16 365	16 365	2 556	353	3 216	163	529	240	504
Less than \$300	945	945	227	88	101	8	59	69	43
\$300 to \$399	2 370	2 370	611	169	349	64	190	106	16
\$400 to \$499	3 553	3 553	775	71	618	32	173	54	72
\$500 to \$599	3 133	3 133	521	15	477	36	88	6	106
\$600 to \$799	3 734	3 734	323	5	729	23	28	—	163
\$800 to \$999	1 460	1 460	99	5	429	—	—	5	79
\$1,000 to \$1,499	894	894	—	—	360	—	—	—	25
\$1,500 to \$1,999	150	150	—	—	111	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	126	126	—	—	42	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	539	539	456	362	614	440	416	349	622
Not mortgaged	14 463	14 463	3 541	596	2 442	167	746	411	291
Less than \$100	296	296	121	32	15	9	25	24	7
\$100 to \$199	5 963	5 963	1 959	409	747	70	415	307	75
\$200 to \$299	6 358	6 358	1 257	148	1 105	88	297	73	184
\$300 to \$399	1 319	1 319	159	7	413	—	9	7	25
\$400 to \$499	305	305	17	—	88	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	222	222	28	—	74	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	212	212	189	162	233	204	188	158	227
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	8 538	8 538	2 262	582	1 222	142	515	388	175
Less than 20 percent	3 296	3 296	969	228	439	73	223	166	88
20 to 24 percent	1 200	1 200	317	79	161	15	52	50	16
25 to 29 percent	953	953	254	72	111	11	33	54	—
30 to 34 percent	743	743	213	56	137	9	68	40	14
35 percent or more	2 234	2 234	485	132	363	34	139	78	57
Not computed	112	112	24	15	11	—	—	—	—
Median	23.8	23.8	22.4	23.5	25.2	19.7	23.3	22.8	19.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8 900	8 900	1 896	264	1 435	80	441	203	181
Less than 20 percent	6 115	6 115	1 448	220	996	80	329	168	147
20 to 24 percent	1 547	1 547	333	34	204	12	85	25	16
25 to 29 percent	656	656	77	5	128	10	27	5	14
30 to 34 percent	273	273	23	—	44	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	309	309	15	5	63	—	—	5	4
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.1	15.1	13.5	12.4	15.0	15.3	12.5	12.2	12.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 741	6 741	1 165	63	1 284	74	194	43	212
Less than 20 percent	5 488	5 488	1 087	58	984	65	194	43	129
20 to 24 percent	829	829	73	5	169	9	—	—	45
25 to 29 percent	294	294	5	—	89	—	—	—	34
30 to 34 percent	85	85	—	—	27	—	—	—	4
35 percent or more	45	45	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.6	13.6	11.1	10.7	14.1	11.8	11.2	10.9	17.9
\$50,000 or more	6 649	6 649	774	40	1 717	34	125	17	227
Less than 20 percent	6 086	6 086	754	40	1 528	34	125	17	223
20 to 24 percent	387	387	20	—	108	—	—	—	4
25 to 29 percent	129	129	—	—	58	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	20	20	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	27	27	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.2	11.2	10.0	10.0	12.4	10.0	10.0	10.0	13.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10 782	10 782	4 824	636	996	967	438	380	132
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	105	105	42	16	—	33	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	998	998	582	80	15	192	13	32	10
\$200 to \$299	1 952	1 952	1 098	168	57	155	66	64	18
\$300 to \$399	3 400	3 400	1 711	174	219	544	148	131	32
\$400 to \$499	2 298	2 298	955	127	235	43	106	103	32
\$500 to \$599	1 131	1 131	239	51	264	—	49	30	7
\$600 to \$749	310	310	57	4	89	—	5	4	—
\$750 to \$999	89	89	43	—	10	—	25	—	—
\$1,000 or more	28	28	9	—	8	—	9	—	—
No cash rent	471	471	88	16	99	—	17	16	33
Median (dollars)	361	361	333	331	464	314	389	360	378
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	3 699	3 699	1 888	307	192	332	139	143	38
Less than 20 percent	124	124	56	5	—	40	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	174	174	139	—	—	49	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	266	266	196	23	—	51	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	219	219	106	28	—	51	—	10	10
35 percent or more	2 721	2 721	1 328	229	160	141	139	120	28
Not computed	195	195	63	22	32	—	—	13	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	32.5	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 910	2 910	1 358	172	225	293	137	98	26
Less than 20 percent	232	232	162	21	6	13	4	—	—
20 to 24 percent	413	413	189	12	9	60	—	6	9
25 to 29 percent	596	596	314	25	43	109	26	12	6
30 to 34 percent	581	581	262	43	61	45	50	39	—
35 percent or more	991	991	416	66	32	66	50	36	11
Not computed	97	97	15	5	14	—	7	5	—
Median	31.4	31.4	30.1	33.0	33.9	28.4	33.5	33.7	28.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 811	2 811	1 135	126	316	244	117	108	52
Less than 20 percent	1 542	1 542	770	68	88	210	79	50	13
20 to 24 percent	543	543	210	31	58	34	17	31	6
25 to 29 percent	379	379	109	21	90	—	12	21	—
30 to 34 percent	90	90	10	—	9	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	43	43	14	—	10	—	9	—	—
Not computed	214	214	22	6	61	—	—	6	33
Median	18.8	18.8	17.8	18.6	23.4	17.5	18.1	20.2	18.7
\$35,000 or more	1 362	1 362	443	31	263	98	45	31	16
Less than 20 percent	1 256	1 256	401	31	243	98	35	31	16
20 to 24 percent	38	38	13	—	12	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	13	13	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed	55	55	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.8	12.8	11.5	13.7	13.3	10.3	11.4	13.7	11.9

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Oato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County						Muskegon Heights city, Muskegon County		Remainder of Muskegon County
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	290	220	1 243	757	282	140	188	651	795
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	137	60	522	231	139	40	80	240	504
Less than \$300	8	24	43	35	15	18	19	69	43
\$300 to \$399	46	17	190	73	8	—	52	106	16
\$400 to \$499	32	19	173	91	57	—	—	54	72
\$500 to \$599	28	—	88	25	33	—	9	6	106
\$600 to \$799	23	—	28	—	19	—	—	—	163
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	7	7	22	—	5	79
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	456	325	418	406	456	811	361	349	622
Not mortgaged	153	160	721	526	143	100	108	411	291
Less than \$100	9	18	25	27	9	—	—	24	7
\$100 to \$199	56	119	397	398	94	77	67	307	75
\$200 to \$299	88	23	290	92	43	14	41	73	184
\$300 to \$399	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	7	25
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	211	152	189	169	179	165	149	158	227
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	135	146	493	302	109	82	131	388	175
Less than 20 percent	66	85	216	150	69	35	35	166	88
20 to 24 percent	15	23	45	49	—	23	25	50	16
25 to 29 percent	11	13	33	26	6	—	18	54	—
30 to 34 percent	9	18	60	9	6	18	7	40	14
35 percent or more	34	7	139	58	28	—	31	78	57
Not computed	—	—	—	10	—	6	15	—	—
Median	20.5	17.7	23.4	19.7	18.7	20.7	24.6	22.8	19.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	73	48	431	296	103	28	34	203	181
Less than 20 percent	51	48	319	242	91	28	34	168	147
20 to 24 percent	12	—	85	45	12	—	—	25	16
25 to 29 percent	10	—	27	9	—	—	—	5	14
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.2	11.0	12.5	10.9	13.4	10.0	15.0	12.2	12.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	57	26	194	120	17	22	11	43	212
Less than 20 percent	48	26	194	120	17	8	11	43	129
20 to 24 percent	9	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	45
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.1	10.0	11.2	10.0	16.1	21.1	10.0	10.9	17.9
\$50,000 or more	25	—	125	39	53	8	12	17	227
Less than 20 percent	25	—	125	39	53	—	12	17	223
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	4
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	22.5	10.0	10.0	13.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	954	313	431	738	201	575	169	380	132
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	33	4	—	—	—	5	16	—	—
\$100 to \$199	192	123	13	96	10	62	39	32	10
\$200 to \$299	145	63	66	148	74	295	73	64	18
\$300 to \$399	541	28	141	233	58	138	13	131	32
\$400 to \$499	43	78	106	176	47	42	11	103	32
\$500 to \$599	—	6	49	50	7	10	17	30	7
\$600 to \$749	—	5	5	19	—	10	—	4	—
\$750 to \$999	—	6	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	17	16	5	13	—	16	33
Median (dollars)	315	261	391	337	312	264	220	360	378
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	332	228	132	355	90	255	99	143	38
Less than 20 percent	40	9	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
20 to 24 percent	49	23	—	32	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	51	49	—	53	—	16	23	—	—
30 to 34 percent	51	9	—	7	—	19	8	10	10
35 percent or more	141	138	132	243	86	220	54	120	28
Not computed	—	—	—	20	4	—	9	13	—
Median	32.5	39.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	37.6	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	293	50	137	164	51	214	52	98	26
Less than 20 percent	13	12	4	9	6	86	16	—	—
20 to 24 percent	60	9	—	21	5	26	6	6	9
25 to 29 percent	109	13	26	17	12	42	7	12	6
30 to 34 percent	45	8	50	28	8	46	—	39	—
35 percent or more	66	8	50	81	20	14	23	36	11
Not computed	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	5	—
Median	28.4	26.5	33.5	38.0	31.6	24.0	27.9	33.7	28.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	231	30	117	125	60	85	18	108	52
Less than 20 percent	200	13	79	89	42	70	18	50	13
20 to 24 percent	31	12	17	28	6	7	—	31	6
25 to 29 percent	—	5	12	—	7	8	—	21	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	8	5	—	—	6	33
Median	17.6	20.8	18.1	16.9	17.2	13.0	12.5	20.2	18.7
\$35,000 or more	98	5	45	94	—	21	—	31	16
Less than 20 percent	98	5	35	94	—	8	—	31	16
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	10	—	—	13	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.3	10.0	11.4	10.6	—	10.0	—	13.7	11.9

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon County				Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Muskegon County		
	Muskegon, MI MSA	Total	Muskegon city	Muskegon Heights city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4
Occupied housing units -----	6 704	6 704	3 074	3 122	420	287	399
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	28	28	—	22	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	57	57	—	25	—	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	69	69	30	5	16	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	993	993	455	369	175	33	16
1960 to 1969 -----	1 175	1 175	474	612	146	49	75
1950 to 1959 -----	1 458	1 458	582	804	52	40	174
1940 to 1949 -----	1 266	1 266	546	650	19	30	61
1939 or earlier -----	1 658	1 658	987	635	12	135	73
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	105	105	37	65	—	6	—
1 bedroom -----	948	948	514	369	81	39	31
2 bedrooms -----	2 200	2 200	1 037	1 038	194	84	70
3 bedrooms -----	2 360	2 360	961	1 176	87	96	242
4 bedrooms -----	917	917	442	383	52	40	48
5 or more bedrooms -----	174	174	83	91	6	22	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	6 667	6 667	3 060	3 102	420	287	399
Source of water, public system or private company -----	6 470	6 470	3 066	3 106	420	287	391
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	6 367	6 367	3 016	3 066	414	282	391
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	52	52	23	24	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	52	52	23	24	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	6 182	6 182	2 844	2 987	409	271	394
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	93	93	16	13	6	—	—
Electricity -----	308	308	185	97	5	16	5
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	61	61	—	10	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	53	53	29	8	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	7	7	—	7	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	2 016	2 016	1 022	918	30	78	79
1 -----	2 587	2 587	1 140	1 252	163	129	157
2 -----	1 545	1 545	668	714	188	47	105
3 or more -----	556	556	244	238	39	33	58
Vehicles per household -----	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3 384	3 384	1 445	1 603	152	166	321
1989 to March 1990 -----	216	216	86	95	5	—	33
1985 to 1988 -----	441	441	233	150	5	—	64
1980 to 1984 -----	355	355	117	187	7	8	11
1970 to 1979 -----	1 135	1 135	612	396	123	24	164
1969 or earlier -----	1 237	1 237	397	775	12	134	49
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3 320	3 320	1 629	1 519	268	121	78
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 254	1 254	566	625	76	68	15
1985 to 1988 -----	1 266	1 266	731	479	136	40	63
1980 to 1984 -----	493	493	248	212	40	7	—
1970 to 1979 -----	231	231	84	131	16	6	—
1969 or earlier -----	76	76	—	72	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	1 219	1 219	631	537	9	82	53
Householder 65 years and over -----	1 277	1 277	461	707	36	75	37
Owner-occupied housing units -----	985	985	332	557	24	75	37
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	77	77	46	29	—	10	—
No vehicle available -----	393	393	155	207	—	12	17
Complete plumbing facilities -----	6 652	6 652	3 051	3 098	420	287	399
1.00 or less persons per room -----	6 139	6 139	2 764	2 901	384	269	357
1.01 or more persons per room -----	513	513	287	197	36	18	42
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	52	52	23	24	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	31	31	13	16	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	21	21	10	8	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	26 037	26 037	24 674	24 282	34 350	17 013	28 079
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	12 827	12 827	12 490	12 486	19 361	9 897	19 099
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	2 760	2 760	1 336	1 292	71	150	92
Owner-occupied housing units -----	718	718	326	340	19	54	44
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 042	2 042	1 010	952	52	96	48

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County—Con.		Muskegon city, Muskegon County				
	Tract 12	Tract 14.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5
Occupied housing units -----	991	561	420	287	732	399	607
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	—	5	16	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	9	71	175	—	14	—	—
1960 to 1969 -----	87	78	146	33	103	16	98
1950 to 1959 -----	254	213	52	49	101	75	45
1940 to 1949 -----	310	134	19	40	105	174	135
1939 or earlier -----	331	60	12	30	160	61	180
				135	249	73	149
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	19	9	—	6	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	88	68	81	39	130	31	121
2 bedrooms -----	320	158	194	84	241	70	257
3 bedrooms -----	372	229	87	96	198	242	145
4 bedrooms -----	141	88	52	40	143	48	78
5 or more bedrooms -----	51	9	6	22	20	8	6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	977	561	420	287	732	399	607
Source of water, public system or private company -----	991	561	420	287	732	391	607
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	968	561	414	282	710	391	607
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	19	—	—	—	10	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	19	—	—	—	10	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	962	556	409	271	632	394	559
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	7	—	6	—	—	—	—
Electricity -----	15	5	5	16	79	5	48
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
No fuel used -----	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	249	131	30	78	320	79	273
1 -----	412	229	163	129	272	157	216
2 -----	224	182	188	47	102	105	89
3 or more -----	106	19	39	33	38	58	29
Vehicles per household -----	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.1	.8	1.4	.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	553	304	152	166	325	321	245
1989 to March 1990 -----	14	53	5	—	12	33	20
1985 to 1988 -----	17	86	5	—	43	64	59
1980 to 1984 -----	59	84	7	8	30	11	27
1970 to 1979 -----	160	74	123	24	171	164	72
1969 or earlier -----	303	7	12	134	69	49	67
Renter-occupied housing units -----	438	257	268	121	407	78	342
1989 to March 1990 -----	209	145	76	68	78	15	178
1985 to 1988 -----	164	72	136	40	199	63	146
1980 to 1984 -----	15	28	40	7	110	—	25
1970 to 1979 -----	37	12	16	6	20	—	13
1969 or earlier -----	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	133	131	9	82	216	53	103
Householder 65 years and over -----	208	65	36	75	104	37	112
Owner-occupied housing units -----	189	48	24	75	76	37	59
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	9	6	—	10	20	—	16
No vehicle available -----	55	28	—	12	53	17	40
Complete plumbing facilities -----	972	561	420	287	722	399	607
1.00 or less persons per room -----	933	496	384	269	630	357	556
1.01 or more persons per room -----	39	65	36	18	92	42	51
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	19	—	—	—	10	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	8	—	—	—	10	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	24 333	29 347	34 350	17 013	19 549	28 079	26 953
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	12 549	17 470	19 361	9 897	7 909	19 099	11 313
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	376	167	71	150	396	92	338
Owner-occupied housing units -----	109	52	19	54	61	44	71
Renter-occupied housing units -----	267	115	52	96	335	48	267

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County—Con.		Muskegon Heights city, Muskegon County				
	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	164	387	170	991	1 057	343	561
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	—	—	7	—	—	15	—
1985 to 1988	—	—	—	—	25	—	—
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
1970 to 1979	—	21	8	9	116	165	71
1960 to 1969	14	28	19	87	330	98	78
1950 to 1959	30	34	42	254	257	38	213
1940 to 1949	24	72	49	310	144	13	134
1939 or earlier	96	232	45	331	185	14	60
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	—	23	—	19	24	13	9
1 bedroom	41	58	32	88	104	77	68
2 bedrooms	55	129	47	320	410	103	158
3 bedrooms	25	123	68	372	383	124	229
4 bedrooms	37	39	23	141	121	10	88
5 or more bedrooms	6	15	—	51	15	16	9
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	164	373	170	977	1 051	343	561
Source of water, public system or private company	164	387	170	991	1 041	343	561
Sewage disposal, public sewer	164	370	170	968	1 024	343	561
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	8	—	19	5	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	5	8	—	19	5	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	145	364	159	962	1 028	282	556
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	10	—	6	7	—	—	—
Electricity	9	23	5	15	19	53	5
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	80	144	77	249	324	137	131
1	20	147	56	412	453	102	229
2	53	75	37	224	187	84	182
3 or more	11	21	—	106	93	20	19
Vehicles per household	1.1	.9	.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	51	149	81	553	540	125	304
1989 to March 1990	9	7	7	14	11	10	53
1985 to 1988	23	18	—	17	26	21	86
1980 to 1984	13	15	9	59	6	29	84
1970 to 1979	—	49	13	160	84	65	74
1969 or earlier	6	60	52	303	413	—	7
Renter-occupied housing units	113	238	89	438	517	218	257
1989 to March 1990	55	89	44	209	124	103	145
1985 to 1988	37	88	13	164	185	45	72
1980 to 1984	21	32	18	15	113	38	28
1970 to 1979	—	29	14	37	48	20	12
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	13	47	12	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	50	112	42	133	172	59	131
Householder 65 years and over	—	93	33	208	318	83	65
Owner-occupied housing units	—	57	28	189	265	27	48
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	9	8	6	6
No vehicle available	—	33	5	55	63	56	28
Complete plumbing facilities	159	379	170	972	1 052	343	561
1.00 or less persons per room	135	359	155	933	984	333	496
1.01 or more persons per room	24	20	15	39	68	10	65
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	8	—	19	5	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	5	8	—	11	5	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	34 220	17 392	23 969	24 333	19 184	33 970	29 347
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	9 410	13 913	17 524	12 549	9 767	10 879	17 470
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	72	199	79	376	502	168	167
Owner-occupied housing units	—	72	31	109	132	16	52
Renter-occupied housing units	72	127	48	267	370	152	115

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County		
	Muskegon, MI MSA	Total	Muskegon city	Muskegon Heights city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4
Specified owner-occupied housing units	3 035	3 035	1 309	1 432	152	153	299
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	1 746	1 746	876	705	139	76	224
Less than \$300	271	271	133	138	18	17	6
\$300 to \$399	388	388	201	185	17	8	50
\$400 to \$499	480	480	252	211	67	31	48
\$500 to \$599	311	311	156	120	13	13	62
\$600 to \$799	207	207	111	43	24	7	53
\$800 to \$999	62	62	11	8	—	—	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	27	27	12	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	443	443	446	411	429	453	519
Not mortgaged	1 289	1 289	433	727	13	77	75
Less than \$100	48	48	8	37	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	596	596	190	332	6	37	17
\$200 to \$299	479	479	170	285	—	26	36
\$300 to \$399	141	141	56	66	7	10	22
\$400 to \$499	25	25	9	7	—	4	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	200	200	212	199	304	204	278
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	1 404	1 404	565	727	38	91	86
Less than 20 percent	303	303	98	169	—	39	10
20 to 24 percent	148	148	47	90	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent	213	213	67	135	—	1	—
30 to 34 percent	78	78	24	45	—	—	20
35 percent or more	643	643	325	275	25	47	56
Not computed	19	19	4	13	—	4	—
Median	31.8	31.8	38.9	28.6	50.0+	50.0+	43.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	773	773	378	365	58	44	104
Less than 20 percent	527	527	262	250	52	36	36
20 to 24 percent	156	156	78	68	—	8	40
25 to 29 percent	42	42	7	35	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	33	33	16	12	—	—	16
35 percent or more	15	15	15	—	6	—	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.1	16.1	17.1	13.8	17.8	10.0-	22.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	496	496	232	207	12	18	77
Less than 20 percent	408	408	177	202	—	11	69
20 to 24 percent	65	65	41	5	5	7	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	8	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.7	13.7	15.8	11.9	10.0-	18.3	16.5
\$50,000 or more	362	362	134	133	44	—	32
Less than 20 percent	362	362	134	133	44	—	32
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	—	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	3 253	3 253	1 612	1 486	268	111	71
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	45	45	5	34	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	326	326	92	192	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	654	654	307	329	29	43	—
\$300 to \$399	1 032	1 032	652	371	192	7	54
\$400 to \$499	818	818	377	397	42	33	17
\$500 to \$599	225	225	74	128	—	10	—
\$600 to \$749	66	66	35	18	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	42	42	42	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	18	18	18	—	—	18	—
No cash rent	27	27	10	17	5	—	—
Median (dollars)	360	360	361	355	346	410	369
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	1 835	1 835	896	886	52	79	32
Less than 20 percent	24	24	5	14	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	38	38	—	37	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	113	113	45	64	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	47	47	6	33	—	—	—
35 percent or more	1 499	1 499	766	699	52	79	32
Not computed	114	114	74	39	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	754	754	393	331	109	12	9
Less than 20 percent	133	133	38	78	9	5	—
20 to 24 percent	88	88	58	30	34	—	—
25 to 29 percent	107	107	67	40	14	—	—
30 to 34 percent	146	146	95	49	39	7	9
35 percent or more	269	269	135	123	13	7	9
Not computed	11	11	—	11	—	—	—
Median	31.5	31.5	31.8	31.2	29.1	41.4	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	441	441	220	176	83	20	13
Less than 20 percent	303	303	163	109	63	13	13
20 to 24 percent	121	121	50	62	20	7	—
25 to 29 percent	17	17	7	5	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.6	17.6	17.1	17.9	17.2	13.8	14.1
\$35,000 or more	223	223	103	93	24	—	17
Less than 20 percent	212	212	98	93	19	—	17
20 to 24 percent	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	5	5	5	—	5	—	—
Median	12.3	12.3	11.6	12.6	12.5	—	12.5

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Muskegon County—Con.		Muskegon city, Muskegon County				
	Tract 12	Tract 14.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5
Specified owner-occupied housing units	510	253	152	153	300	299	197
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	274	181	139	76	160	224	110
Less than \$300	72	6	18	17	52	6	5
\$300 to \$399	76	58	17	8	44	50	28
\$400 to \$499	53	62	67	31	26	48	45
\$500 to \$599	56	39	13	13	38	62	5
\$600 to \$799	17	16	24	7	—	53	21
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	383	424	429	453	374	519	468
Not mortgaged	236	72	13	77	140	75	87
Less than \$100	6	18	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	95	40	6	37	93	17	32
\$200 to \$299	94	14	—	26	36	36	44
\$300 to \$399	34	—	7	10	6	22	11
\$400 to \$499	7	—	—	4	5	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	218	167	304	204	183	278	252
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	250	92	38	91	181	86	76
Less than 20 percent	48	20	—	39	49	10	—
20 to 24 percent	26	7	6	—	11	—	30
25 to 29 percent	61	24	7	1	27	20	—
30 to 34 percent	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	96	28	25	47	77	56	46
Not computed	6	—	—	4	—	—	—
Median	28.9	29.0	50.0+	50.0+	31.0	43.3	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	124	96	58	44	69	104	52
Less than 20 percent	88	50	52	36	49	36	42
20 to 24 percent	30	27	—	8	20	40	10
25 to 29 percent	6	7	—	—	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	12	—	—	—	16	—
35 percent or more	—	—	6	—	—	5	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.1	19.6	17.8	10.0-	13.7	22.0	16.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	69	46	12	18	35	77	38
Less than 20 percent	69	46	7	11	35	69	11
20 to 24 percent	—	—	5	7	—	8	21
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	13.1	10.0-	18.3	10.9	16.5	21.9
\$50,000 or more	67	19	44	—	15	32	31
Less than 20 percent	67	19	44	—	15	32	31
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0-	10.2	10.0-	—	—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	422	257	268	111	407	71	362
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	6	—	—	—	—	—	5
\$100 to \$199	14	—	—	—	43	—	49
\$200 to \$299	91	50	29	43	41	—	56
\$300 to \$399	101	74	192	7	149	54	135
\$400 to \$499	146	105	42	33	108	17	89
\$500 to \$599	52	24	—	10	37	—	9
\$600 to \$749	12	—	—	—	14	—	13
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	10	—	6
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	4	5	—	5	—	—
Median (dollars)	399	403	346	410	368	369	365
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	245	114	52	79	287	32	255
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	21	—	24
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more	236	114	52	79	223	32	200
Not computed	9	—	—	—	43	—	20
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	104	53	109	12	79	9	47
Less than 20 percent	13	11	9	5	16	—	7
20 to 24 percent	6	—	34	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	14	14	—	8	—	7
30 to 34 percent	29	8	39	—	7	—	7
35 percent or more	50	16	13	7	48	9	26
Not computed	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Median	34.7	29.8	29.1	41.4	37.7	50.0+	37.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	49	52	83	20	41	13	17
Less than 20 percent	23	34	63	13	27	13	10
20 to 24 percent	21	18	20	7	14	—	—
25 to 29 percent	5	—	—	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.4	18.4	17.2	13.8	18.8	14.1	19.2
\$35,000 or more	24	38	24	—	—	17	43
Less than 20 percent	24	38	19	—	—	17	43
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	14.0	12.5	—	—	12.5	11.2

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon city, Muskegon County—Con.		Muskegon Heights city, Muskegon County				
	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 11	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	45	127	66	510	496	107	253
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	39	97	31	274	132	87	181
Less than \$300	—	35	9	72	51	—	6
\$300 to \$399	—	48	14	76	24	13	58
\$400 to \$499	24	7	8	53	23	65	62
\$500 to \$599	7	7	—	56	16	9	39
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—	17	10	—	16
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	468	329	373	383	363	444	424
Not mortgaged	6	30	35	236	364	20	72
Less than \$100	—	8	—	6	—	—	18
\$100 to \$199	—	—	8	95	189	—	40
\$200 to \$299	6	22	27	94	141	9	14
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	34	21	11	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	225	216	256	218	191	305	167
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	8	74	34	250	335	16	92
Less than 20 percent	—	—	18	48	83	—	20
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	26	57	—	7
25 to 29 percent	8	—	8	61	42	—	24
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	13	19	—	13
35 percent or more	—	74	8	96	127	16	28
Not computed	—	—	—	6	7	—	—
Median	27.5	50.0+	19.5	28.9	27.9	39.4	29.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	15	32	14	124	99	32	96
Less than 20 percent	15	32	9	88	88	15	50
20 to 24 percent	—	—	5	30	6	—	27
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	6	5	17	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.8	15.8	13.9	14.1	10.0—	25.3	19.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15	21	18	69	34	40	46
Less than 20 percent	7	21	18	69	29	40	46
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	40.6	10.0—	10.0—	12.5	11.3	12.1	13.1
\$50,000 or more	7	—	—	67	28	19	19
Less than 20 percent	7	—	—	67	28	19	19
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	—	—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	113	238	89	422	511	207	257
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	—	—	—	6	15	13	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	5	14	121	52	—
\$200 to \$299	28	95	29	91	134	25	50
\$300 to \$399	36	64	18	101	137	41	74
\$400 to \$499	22	59	25	146	63	58	105
\$500 to \$599	9	4	6	52	28	18	24
\$600 to \$749	3	5	—	12	6	—	—
\$750 to \$999	15	11	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	6	—	7	—	4
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	386	345	360	399	284	343	403
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	62	116	47	245	339	141	114
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	28	9	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	31	33	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	21	12	—
35 percent or more	55	112	41	236	225	83	114
Not computed	7	4	6	9	20	4	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	47	74	13	104	113	48	53
Less than 20 percent	8	—	—	13	48	6	11
20 to 24 percent	4	13	6	6	11	7	—
25 to 29 percent	8	21	—	6	13	7	14
30 to 34 percent	13	22	—	29	8	4	8
35 percent or more	14	18	7	50	26	24	16
Not computed	—	—	—	—	7	—	4
Median	31.3	30.7	40.7	34.7	22.3	37.5	29.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4	29	16	49	52	7	52
Less than 20 percent	—	29	12	23	33	7	34
20 to 24 percent	4	—	4	21	19	—	18
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.5	13.8	13.3	20.4	18.7	10.0—	18.4
\$35,000 or more	—	19	13	24	7	11	38
Less than 20 percent	—	19	13	24	7	11	38
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	10.0—	11.4	12.5	10.0—	12.5	14.0

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County	
		Total	Muskegon city
Occupied housing units	439	439	146
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	36	36	—
1980 to 1984	20	20	—
1970 to 1979	89	89	16
1960 to 1969	43	43	21
1950 to 1959	62	62	19
1940 to 1949	102	102	35
1939 or earlier	87	87	55
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	—	—	—
1 bedroom	37	37	22
2 bedrooms	190	190	75
3 bedrooms	153	153	25
4 bedrooms	50	50	24
5 or more bedrooms	9	9	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	439	439	146
Source of water, public system or private company	298	298	146
Sewage disposal, public sewer	296	296	146
Locking complete plumbing facilities	2	2	—
Owner-occupied housing units	2	2	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	345	345	146
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	9	9	—
Electricity	11	11	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	42	42	—
All other fuels	29	29	—
No fuel used	3	3	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	53	53	21
1	178	178	83
2	156	156	42
3 or more	52	52	—
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.5	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	226	226	28
1989 to March 1990	16	16	—
1985 to 1988	95	95	22
1980 to 1984	45	45	6
1970 to 1979	34	34	—
1969 or earlier	36	36	—
Renter-occupied housing units	213	213	118
1989 to March 1990	118	118	71
1985 to 1988	69	69	32
1980 to 1984	19	19	8
1970 to 1979	7	7	7
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	82	82	29
Householder 65 years and over	17	17	—
Owner-occupied housing units	17	17	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	437	437	146
1.00 or less persons per room	407	407	120
1.01 or more persons per room	30	30	26
Locking complete plumbing facilities	2	2	—
1.00 or less persons per room	2	2	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	71 117	71 117	19 319
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 994	20 994	22 218
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	110	110	50
Owner-occupied housing units	33	33	11
Renter-occupied housing units	77	77	39

Table 39. **Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County	
		Total	Muskegon city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	182	182	28
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage -----	131	131	22
Less than \$300 -----	6	6	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	34	34	6
\$400 to \$499 -----	25	25	11
\$500 to \$599 -----	16	16	5
\$600 to \$799 -----	32	32	—
\$800 to \$999 -----	18	18	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	502	502	423
Not mortgaged -----	51	51	6
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	35	35	6
\$200 to \$299 -----	13	13	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	3	3	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	186	186	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000 -----	59	59	17
Less than 20 percent -----	11	11	—
20 to 24 percent -----	6	6	—
25 to 29 percent -----	2	2	—
30 to 34 percent -----	3	3	—
35 percent or more -----	37	37	17
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	37.2	37.2	38.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	63	63	11
Less than 20 percent -----	34	34	6
20 to 24 percent -----	19	19	5
25 to 29 percent -----	9	9	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	1	1	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	17.5	17.5	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	38	38	—
Less than 20 percent -----	16	16	—
20 to 24 percent -----	13	13	—
25 to 29 percent -----	9	9	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	21.2	21.2	—
\$50,000 or more -----	22	22	—
Less than 20 percent -----	13	13	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	9	9	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	213	213	118
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100 -----	3	3	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	13	13	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	43	43	34
\$300 to \$399 -----	28	28	7
\$400 to \$499 -----	80	80	60
\$500 to \$599 -----	26	26	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	15	15	12
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	5	5	5
No cash rent -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	434	434	439
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000 -----	73	73	39
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	4	4	—
25 to 29 percent -----	3	3	—
30 to 34 percent -----	5	5	—
35 percent or more -----	61	61	39
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	49	49	34
Less than 20 percent -----	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent -----	13	13	11
25 to 29 percent -----	5	5	—
30 to 34 percent -----	16	16	16
35 percent or more -----	8	8	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	29.5	29.5	24.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	47	47	20
Less than 20 percent -----	16	16	—
20 to 24 percent -----	20	20	20
25 to 29 percent -----	11	11	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	21.9	21.9	22.5
\$35,000 or more -----	44	44	25
Less than 20 percent -----	3	3	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	13.4	13.4	12.5

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County
Occupied housing units	118	118
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	—	—
1985 to 1988	12	12
1980 to 1984	10	10
1970 to 1979	44	44
1960 to 1969	22	22
1950 to 1959	12	12
1940 to 1949	16	16
1939 or earlier	2	2
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	7	7
1 bedroom	19	19
2 bedrooms	16	16
3 bedrooms	62	62
4 bedrooms	12	12
5 or more bedrooms	2	2
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	118	118
Source of water, public system or private company	112	112
Sewage disposal, public sewer	108	108
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	107	107
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—
Electricity	7	7
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	2	2
All other fuels	2	2
No fuel used	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	4	4
1	35	35
2	35	35
3 or more	44	44
Vehicles per household	2.5	2.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	85	85
1989 to March 1990	19	19
1985 to 1988	19	19
1980 to 1984	32	32
1970 to 1979	11	11
1969 or earlier	4	4
Renter-occupied housing units	33	33
1989 to March 1990	23	23
1985 to 1988	—	—
1980 to 1984	6	6
1970 to 1979	4	4
1969 or earlier	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	16	16
Householder 65 years and over	8	8
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—
No vehicle available	4	4
Complete plumbing facilities	118	118
1.00 or less persons per room	98	98
1.01 or more persons per room	20	20
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	95 139	95 139
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 596	36 596
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	85	85
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage -----	76	76
Less than \$300 -----	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	2	2
\$400 to \$499 -----	9	9
\$500 to \$599 -----	2	2
\$600 to \$799 -----	22	22
\$800 to \$999 -----	21	21
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	4	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	16	16
Median (dollars) -----	857	857
Not mortgaged -----	9	9
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	2	2
\$200 to \$299 -----	7	7
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	268	268
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000 -----	4	4
Less than 20 percent -----	2	2
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	2	2
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	25.0	25.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	17	17
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	2	2
35 percent or more -----	15	15
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	37.2	37.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	27	27
Less than 20 percent -----	9	9
20 to 24 percent -----	6	6
25 to 29 percent -----	8	8
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	4	4
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	23.8	23.8
\$50,000 or more -----	37	37
Less than 20 percent -----	37	37
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	10.0—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	33	33
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	6	6
\$300 to \$399 -----	8	8
\$400 to \$499 -----	15	15
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—
No cash rent -----	4	4
Median (dollars) -----	452	452
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000 -----	4	4
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	4	4
Median -----	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	14	14
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	8	8
25 to 29 percent -----	6	6
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	24.4	24.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	8	8
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	8	8
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	22.5	22.5
\$35,000 or more -----	7	7
Less than 20 percent -----	7	7
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	10.0—	10.0—

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County		Muskegon city, Muskegon County
		Total	Muskegon city	Tract 5
Occupied housing units	744	744	308	85
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	3	3	-	-
1985 to 1988	30	30	-	-
1980 to 1984	41	41	-	-
1970 to 1979	139	139	68	-
1960 to 1969	107	107	44	-
1950 to 1959	169	169	60	30
1940 to 1949	158	158	80	38
1939 or earlier	97	97	56	17
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	32	32	11	-
1 bedroom	127	127	81	9
2 bedrooms	202	202	117	22
3 bedrooms	296	296	82	46
4 bedrooms	67	67	17	8
5 or more bedrooms	20	20	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	738	738	308	85
Source of water, public system or private company	571	571	308	85
Sewage disposal, public sewer	570	570	308	85
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	8	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	2	2	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	6	6	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	630	630	294	85
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	41	41	-	-
Electricity	37	37	14	-
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	16	16	-	-
All other fuels	20	20	-	-
No fuel used	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	115	115	48	-
1	249	249	131	38
2	276	276	102	34
3 or more	104	104	27	13
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units				
1989 to March 1990	448	448	116	34
1985 to 1988	43	43	6	-
1980 to 1984	127	127	18	4
1970 to 1979	61	61	18	-
1969 or earlier	136	136	27	13
Renter-occupied housing units				
1989 to March 1990	81	81	47	17
1985 to 1988	296	296	192	51
1980 to 1984	178	178	125	38
1970 to 1979	91	91	55	13
1969 or earlier	19	19	12	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	116	116	53	22
Householder 65 years and over	73	73	32	9
Owner-occupied housing units	51	51	25	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	15	15	9	9
No vehicle available	21	21	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities	736	736	308	85
1.00 or less persons per room	670	670	268	85
1.01 or more persons per room	66	66	40	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	8	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room	6	6	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room	2	2	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 372	29 372	21 842	33 211
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 251	16 251	16 469	22 317
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	185	185	111	29
Owner-occupied housing units	65	65	27	-
Renter-occupied housing units	120	120	84	29

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County		Muskegon city, Muskegon County
		Total	Muskegon city	Tract 5
Specified owner-occupied housing units	386	386	90	8
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	275	275	55	—
Less than \$300	39	39	24	—
\$300 to \$399	52	52	7	—
\$400 to \$499	53	53	5	—
\$500 to \$599	53	53	7	—
\$600 to \$799	49	49	12	—
\$800 to \$999	25	25	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4	4	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	483	483	325	—
Not mortgaged	111	111	35	8
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	44	44	23	—
\$200 to \$299	56	56	8	4
\$300 to \$399	7	7	—	—
\$400 to \$499	4	4	4	4
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	213	213	166	350
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000	135	135	48	—
Less than 20 percent	13	13	8	—
20 to 24 percent	35	35	15	—
25 to 29 percent	22	22	7	—
30 to 34 percent	20	20	—	—
35 percent or more	45	45	18	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	29.4	29.4	25.7	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	122	122	42	8
Less than 20 percent	102	102	36	8
20 to 24 percent	20	20	6	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	15.8	15.8	16.3	15.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	88	88	—	—
Less than 20 percent	62	62	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent	18	18	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	15.5	15.5	—	—
\$50,000 or more	41	41	—	—
Less than 20 percent	34	34	—	—
20 to 24 percent	7	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	14.9	14.9	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	290	290	192	51
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100	12	12	7	—
\$100 to \$199	2	2	—	—
\$200 to \$299	60	60	32	13
\$300 to \$399	108	108	93	10
\$400 to \$499	87	87	50	18
\$500 to \$599	21	21	10	10
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	366	366	367	432
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000	97	97	58	10
Less than 20 percent	7	7	7	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	90	90	51	10
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	96	96	62	19
Less than 20 percent	5	5	—	—
20 to 24 percent	23	23	7	—
25 to 29 percent	7	7	7	—
30 to 34 percent	21	21	14	—
35 percent or more	40	40	34	19
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	33.1	33.1	41.9	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	75	75	50	—
Less than 20 percent	47	47	40	—
20 to 24 percent	10	10	10	—
25 to 29 percent	7	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	11	11	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	18.9	18.9	18.1	—
\$35,000 or more	22	22	22	22
Less than 20 percent	22	22	22	22
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County		Muskegon city, Muskegon County
		Total	Muskegon city	Tract 5
Occupied housing units	49 815	49 815	11 227	1 479
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	920	920	36	—
1985 to 1988	2 815	2 815	139	—
1980 to 1984	2 355	2 355	297	—
1970 to 1979	9 189	9 189	1 227	183
1960 to 1969	7 898	7 898	1 159	62
1950 to 1959	9 760	9 760	1 930	228
1940 to 1949	7 400	7 400	2 113	369
1939 or earlier	9 478	9 478	4 326	637
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	415	415	204	12
1 bedroom	4 029	4 029	2 023	287
2 bedrooms	15 879	15 879	4 198	530
3 bedrooms	22 377	22 377	3 668	520
4 bedrooms	6 014	6 014	978	102
5 or more bedrooms	1 101	1 101	156	28
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	49 643	49 643	11 162	1 479
Source of water, public system or private company	29 666	29 666	11 130	1 479
Sewage disposal, public sewer	32 187	32 187	11 139	1 471
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	143	143	43	—
Owner-occupied housing units	100	100	17	—
Renter-occupied housing units	43	43	26	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	39 348	39 348	10 539	1 367
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 129	3 129	43	8
Electricity	1 401	1 401	408	78
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	2 928	2 928	66	10
All other fuels	2 950	2 950	156	8
No fuel used	59	59	15	8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	3 415	3 415	1 628	313
1	16 335	16 335	4 908	590
2	20 291	20 291	3 593	440
3 or more	9 774	9 774	1 098	136
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	38 889	38 889	6 498	782
1989 to March 1990	3 570	3 570	571	49
1985 to 1988	9 025	9 025	1 199	86
1980 to 1984	4 903	4 903	656	66
1970 to 1979	9 023	9 023	1 129	193
1969 or earlier	12 368	12 368	2 943	388
Renter-occupied housing units	10 926	10 926	4 729	697
1989 to March 1990	4 162	4 162	1 950	306
1985 to 1988	4 081	4 081	1 707	243
1980 to 1984	1 485	1 485	579	89
1970 to 1979	861	861	412	51
1969 or earlier	337	337	81	8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	1 997	1 997	840	176
Householder 65 years and over	12 377	12 377	3 510	417
Owner-occupied housing units	9 872	9 872	2 411	307
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	98	98	31	—
No telephone in unit	232	232	72	19
No vehicle available	1 991	1 991	882	144
Complete plumbing facilities	49 672	49 672	11 184	1 479
1.00 or less persons per room	48 697	48 697	10 928	1 414
1.01 or more persons per room	975	975	256	65
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	143	143	43	—
1.00 or less persons per room	136	136	43	—
1.01 or more persons per room	7	7	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 770	35 770	29 514	24 815
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 053	19 053	16 835	16 410
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 832	5 832	2 104	449
Owner-occupied housing units	2 669	2 669	577	103
Renter-occupied housing units	3 163	3 163	1 527	346

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Muskegon, MI MSA	Muskegon County		Muskegon city, Muskegon County
		Total	Muskegon city	Tract 5
Specified owner-occupied housing units	30 653	30 653	6 065	753
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	16 246	16 246	2 536	231
Less than \$300	935	935	227	35
\$300 to \$399	2 356	2 356	604	73
\$400 to \$499	3 529	3 529	775	91
\$500 to \$599	3 101	3 101	514	25
\$600 to \$799	3 716	3 716	317	—
\$800 to \$999	1 443	1 443	99	7
\$1,000 to \$1,499	890	890	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	150	150	—	—
\$2,000 or more	126	126	—	—
Median (dollars)	539	539	455	406
Not mortgaged	14 407	14 407	3 529	522
Less than \$100	296	296	121	27
\$100 to \$199	5 940	5 940	1 951	398
\$200 to \$299	6 327	6 327	1 253	88
\$300 to \$399	1 317	1 317	159	9
\$400 to \$499	305	305	17	—
\$500 or more	222	222	28	—
Median (dollars)	212	212	189	168
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000	8 463	8 463	2 241	302
Less than 20 percent	3 291	3 291	969	150
20 to 24 percent	1 174	1 174	309	49
25 to 29 percent	944	944	254	26
30 to 34 percent	735	735	213	9
35 percent or more	2 207	2 207	472	58
Not computed	112	112	24	10
Median	23.8	23.8	22.3	19.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8 855	8 855	1 885	292
Less than 20 percent	6 076	6 076	1 437	238
20 to 24 percent	1 541	1 541	333	45
25 to 29 percent	656	656	77	9
30 to 34 percent	273	273	23	—
35 percent or more	309	309	15	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	15.1	15.1	13.4	10.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 715	6 715	1 165	120
Less than 20 percent	5 470	5 470	1 087	120
20 to 24 percent	829	829	73	—
25 to 29 percent	286	286	5	—
30 to 34 percent	85	85	—	—
35 percent or more	45	45	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	13.6	13.6	11.1	10.0—
\$50,000 or more	6 620	6 620	774	39
Less than 20 percent	6 064	6 064	754	39
20 to 24 percent	380	380	20	—
25 to 29 percent	129	129	—	—
30 to 34 percent	20	20	—	—
35 percent or more	27	27	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	11.2	11.2	10.0—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10 635	10 635	4 729	697
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100	105	105	42	—
\$100 to \$199	998	998	582	96
\$200 to \$299	1 907	1 907	1 072	135
\$300 to \$399	3 366	3 366	1 684	233
\$400 to \$499	2 251	2 251	923	158
\$500 to \$599	1 110	1 110	229	40
\$600 to \$749	310	310	57	19
\$750 to \$999	89	89	43	—
\$1,000 or more	28	28	9	—
No cash rent	471	471	88	16
Median (dollars)	361	361	331	335
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000	3 664	3 664	1 870	355
Less than 20 percent	124	124	56	—
20 to 24 percent	174	174	139	32
25 to 29 percent	266	266	196	53
30 to 34 percent	219	219	106	7
35 percent or more	2 686	2 686	1 310	243
Not computed	195	195	63	20
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 848	2 848	1 311	145
Less than 20 percent	232	232	162	9
20 to 24 percent	398	398	182	21
25 to 29 percent	589	589	307	17
30 to 34 percent	568	568	256	28
35 percent or more	964	964	389	62
Not computed	97	97	15	8
Median	31.4	31.4	30.0	33.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 783	2 783	1 127	125
Less than 20 percent	1 532	1 532	762	89
20 to 24 percent	543	543	210	28
25 to 29 percent	372	372	109	—
30 to 34 percent	79	79	10	—
35 percent or more	43	43	14	—
Not computed	214	214	17.8	16.9
Median	18.8	18.8	17.8	16.9
\$35,000 or more	1 340	1 340	421	72
Less than 20 percent	1 234	1 234	379	72
20 to 24 percent	38	38	13	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	13	13	29	—
Not computed	55	55	—	—
Median	12.8	12.8	11.7	10.9

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Muskegon, MI MSA-----	158 983	18.7	61 962	18.8	MUSKEGON HEIGHTS CITY, MUSKEGON COUNTY				
MUSKEGON COUNTY					Tract 11-----	576	18.2	268	16.8
Total-----	158 983	18.7	61 962	18.8	Tract 12 (pt.)-----	3 367	14.5	1 187	15.8
Muskegon city-----	40 283	13.8	16 019	14.4	Tract 13-----	3 018	15.7	1 214	16.1
Muskegon Heights city-----	13 176	15.5	5 343	15.8	Tract 14.01-----	1 733	15.6	768	15.9
Norton Shares city-----	21 755	13.8	8 659	13.9	Tract 14.02 (pt.)-----	4 482	15.6	1 906	15.5
					Tract 24 (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN MUSKEGON COUNTY					Tract 26.01 (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—
Tract 1-----	4 131	15.2	1 980	14.4	NORTON SHORES CITY, MUSKEGON COUNTY				
Tract 2-----	939	14.5	374	15.8	Tract 14.02 (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—
Tract 4-----	8 890	11.0	2 301	12.0	Tract 23 (pt.)-----	5 938	12.6	2 200	12.5
Tract 7-----	62	14.5	59	15.3	Tract 24 (pt.)-----	2 798	15.4	1 301	15.8
Tract 10-----	1 275	17.0	588	15.8	Tract 25 (pt.)-----	6 668	12.1	2 456	12.3
Tract 12-----	3 367	14.5	1 187	15.8	Tract 26.01 (pt.)-----	3 687	15.9	1 720	15.6
Tract 14.02-----	4 482	15.6	1 906	15.5	Tract 26.02-----	2 664	16.0	982	15.7
Tract 18-----	3 862	15.8	1 390	15.7	REMAINDER OF MUSKEGON COUNTY				
Tract 23-----	5 938	12.6	2 200	12.5	Tract 1 (pt.)-----	138	18.8	47	14.9
Tract 24-----	2 798	15.4	1 301	15.8	Tract 2 (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—
Tract 25-----	6 668	12.1	2 456	12.3	Tract 4 (pt.)-----	117	11.1	43	14.0
Tract 26.01-----	3 687	15.9	1 720	15.6	Tract 7 (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—
					Tract 10 (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—
MUSKEGON CITY, MUSKEGON COUNTY					Tract 15-----	3 917	15.4	1 619	15.8
Tract 1 (pt.)-----	3 993	15.0	1 933	14.4	Tract 16-----	2 263	15.9	892	16.4
Tract 2 (pt.)-----	939	14.5	374	15.8	Tract 17-----	4 269	16.5	1 533	15.8
Tract 3-----	3 695	14.3	1 488	15.7	Tract 18 (pt.)-----	3 854	15.8	1 387	15.7
Tract 4 (pt.)-----	8 773	11.0	2 258	11.9	Tract 19.01-----	2 760	15.7	946	15.9
Tract 5-----	5 976	11.9	2 357	11.9	Tract 19.02-----	5 003	11.5	1 991	11.7
Tract 6.01-----	1 924	16.2	763	15.7	Tract 20-----	3 438	16.5	1 331	16.1
Tract 6.02-----	2 811	13.8	1 308	14.7	Tract 22-----	3 885	15.8	1 838	15.9
Tract 7 (pt.)-----	62	14.5	59	15.3	Tract 23 (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—
Tract 7.99-----	—	—	—	—	Tract 25 (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—
Tract 8-----	3 507	15.7	1 533	15.7	Tract 27-----	7 007	12.3	2 359	12.3
					Tract 28-----	4 478	26.4	1 593	27.4
Tract 9-----	3 852	15.9	1 665	16.0	Tract 29-----	4 584	39.6	1 614	40.1
Tract 10 (pt.)-----	1 275	17.0	588	15.8	Tract 30-----	3 904	48.0	1 305	47.7
Tract 12 (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	Tract 31-----	2 890	15.7	1 082	15.1
Tract 18 (pt.)-----	8	—	3	—	Tract 32-----	4 752	15.5	1 736	15.7
Tract 21-----	3 468	14.9	1 690	15.6	Tract 33-----	4 720	31.9	1 863	31.2
					Tract 34-----	3 390	16.4	1 181	15.9
					Tract 35-----	3 209	17.0	1 131	16.5
					Tract 36-----	3 817	25.1	1 471	24.5
					Tract 37-----	5 401	22.8	2 359	21.7
					Tract 38-----	3 283	48.5	1 440	48.9
					Tract 39-----	1 672	46.7	735	48.3
					Tract 40-----	1 018	49.3	445	47.6

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

CONTENTS

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
Alaska Native Village (ANV) <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
Alaska Native Village Statistical Area <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
American Indian and Alaska Native Area	A-1
American Indian Reservation <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, see County Subdivision)</i>	
American Indian Reservation and Trust Land <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
American Samoa <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Area Measurement	A-3
Assessment District <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Block	A-3
Block Group (BG)	A-4
Block Numbering Area (BNA) <i>(See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)</i>	
Borough <i>(See County Subdivision, see Place)</i>	
Borough and Census Area (Alaska) <i>(See County)</i>	
Boundary Changes	A-4
Census Area (Alaska) <i>(See County)</i>	
Census Block <i>(See Block)</i>	
Census Code <i>(See Geographic Code)</i>	
Census County Division (CCD) <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Census Designated Place (CDP) <i>(See Place)</i>	
Census Division <i>(See Census Region and Census Division)</i>	
Census Geographic Code <i>(See Geographic Code)</i>	
Census Region and Census Division	A-4
Census Subarea (Alaska) <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Census Tract and Block Numbering Area	A-5
Central City <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
Central Place <i>(See Urbanized Area)</i>	
City <i>(See Place)</i>	
Congressional District (CD)	A-6
Consolidated City <i>(See Place)</i>	
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
County	A-6
County Subdivision	A-6
Crews of Vessels <i>(See Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)</i>	
Division <i>(See Census Region and Division, see County Subdivision)</i>	
Election District <i>(See County Subdivision, see Voting District)</i>	
Extended City <i>(See Urban and Rural)</i>	
Farm <i>(See Urban and Rural)</i>	
Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code <i>(See Geographic Code)</i>	
Geographic Block Group <i>(See Block Group)</i>	
Geographic Code	A-7
Geographic Presentation	A-7
Gore <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Grant <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Guam <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Hierarchical Presentation <i>(See Geographic Presentation)</i>	
Historic Areas of Oklahoma <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area)</i>	
Historical Counts	A-8
Incorporated Place <i>(See Place)</i>	
Independent City <i>(See County)</i>	
Internal Point	A-8
Inventory Presentation <i>(See Geographic Presentation)</i>	
Land Area <i>(See Area Measurement)</i>	

Latitude <i>(See Internal Point)</i>	
Longitude <i>(See Internal Point)</i>	
Magisterial District <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Metropolitan Area (MA)	A-8
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
Minor Civil Division (MCD) <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Northern Mariana Islands <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Outlying Areas of the United States	A-9
Palau <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Parish (Louisiana) <i>(See County)</i>	
Parish Governing Authority District <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Place	A-9
Plantation <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Population or Housing Unit Density	A-10
Precinct <i>(See County Subdivision, see Voting District)</i>	
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
Puerto Rico <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Purchase <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Region <i>(See Census Region and Census Division)</i>	
Rural <i>(See Urban and Rural)</i>	
Selected States <i>(See County Subdivision, see State)</i>	
State	A-11
Supervisors' District <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Tabulation Block Group <i>(See Block Group)</i>	
TIGER	A-11
Town <i>(See County Subdivision, see Place)</i>	
Township <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Tract <i>(See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)</i>	
Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA) <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA) <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
Trust Land <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
United States	A-11
Unorganized Territory (unorg.) <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Urban and Rural	A-11
Urbanized Area (UA)	A-12
Village <i>(See Place)</i>	
Virgin Islands <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Voting District (VTD)	A-12
Water Area <i>(See Area Measurement)</i>	
ZIP Code[®]	A-13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

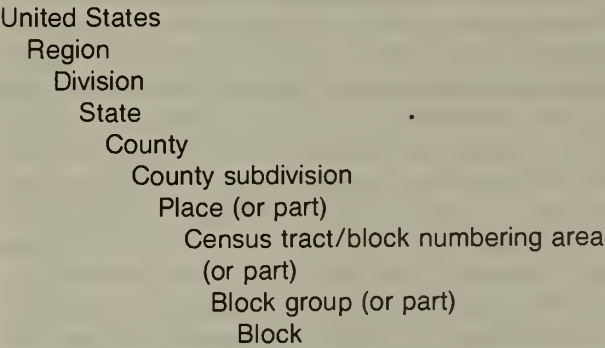
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

CONTENTS	
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	B-2
Ability to Speak English <i>(See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English)</i>	
Actual Hours Worked Last Week <i>(See Employment Status)</i>	
Age	B-2
American Indian Tribe <i>(See Race)</i>	
Ancestry	B-2
Carpooling <i>(See Journey to Work)</i>	
Children Ever Born <i>(See Fertility)</i>	
Citizenship	B-4
Civilian Labor Force <i>(See Employment Status)</i>	
Class of Worker <i>(See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker)</i>	
Disability <i>(See Mobility Limitation Status, see Self-Care Limitation Status, see Work Disability Status)</i>	
Earnings in 1989 <i>(See Income in 1989)</i>	
Educational Attainment	B-4
Employment Status	B-5
Families <i>(See Household Type and Relationship)</i>	
Family Composition <i>(See Household Type and Relationship)</i>	
Family Income in 1989 <i>(See Income in 1989)</i>	
Family Size <i>(See Household Type and Relationship)</i>	
Family Type <i>(See Household Type and Relationship)</i>	
Farm Population <i>(See Farm Residence under Housing Characteristics)</i>	
Fertility	B-7
Foreign-Born Persons <i>(See Place of Birth)</i>	
Foster Children <i>(See Household Type and Relationship)</i>	
Group Quarters	B-7
Hispanic Origin	B-12
Household <i>(See Household Type and Relationship)</i>	
Household Income in 1989 <i>(See Income in 1989)</i>	
Household Language <i>(See Language Spoken At Home and Ability to Speak English)</i>	
Household Size <i>(See Household Type and Relationship)</i>	
Household Type and Relationship	B-13
Householder <i>(See Household Type and Relationship)</i>	
Income Deficit <i>(See Poverty Status in 1989)</i>	
Income in 1989	B-15
Income Type in 1989 <i>(See Income in 1989)</i>	
Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker	B-19
Institutionalized Persons <i>(See Group Quarters)</i>	
Journey to Work	B-21
Labor Force Status <i>(See Employment Status)</i>	
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English	B-23
Linguistic Isolation <i>(See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English)</i>	
Marital Status	B-25
Married Couples <i>(See Marital Status)</i>	
Means of Transportation to Work <i>(See Journey to Work)</i>	
Migration <i>(See Residence in 1985)</i>	
Mobility Limitation Status	B-26
Nativity <i>(See Place of Birth)</i>	
Noninstitutionalized Group Quarters <i>(See Group Quarters)</i>	
Occupation <i>(See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker)</i>	
Own Children <i>(See Household Type and Relationship)</i>	
Per Capita Income <i>(See Income in 1989)</i>	
Period of Military Service <i>(See Veteran Status)</i>	
Persons in Family <i>(See Household Type and Relationship)</i>	
Persons in Households <i>(See Household Type and Relationship)</i>	
Place of Birth	B-26
Place of Work <i>(See Journey to Work)</i>	
Poverty Status in 1989	B-27
Presence of Children <i>(See Household Type and Relationship)</i>	
Private Vehicle Occupancy <i>(See Journey to Work)</i>	
Race	B-28
Reference Week	B-31
Related Children <i>(See Household Type and Relationship)</i>	
Residence in 1985	B-32
School Enrollment and Labor Force Status	B-33
School Enrollment and Type of School	B-33
Self-Care Limitation Status	B-34
Sex	B-34
Spanish Origin <i>(See Hispanic Origin)</i>	
Stepfamily <i>(See Household Type and Relationship)</i>	
Subfamily <i>(See Household Type and Relationship)</i>	
Time Leaving Home to Go to Work <i>(See Journey to Work)</i>	
Travel Time to Work <i>(See Journey to Work)</i>	
Type of School <i>(See School Enrollment and Type of School)</i>	
Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989 <i>(See Work Status in 1989)</i>	
Veteran Status	B-34
Weeks Worked in 1989 <i>(See Work Status in 1989)</i>	
Work Disability Status	B-35
Work Status in 1989	B-35
Worker <i>(See Employment Status, see Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker, see Journey to Work, see Work Status in 1989)</i>	
Workers in Family in 1989 <i>(See Work Status in 1989)</i>	
Year of Entry	B-36
Years of Military Service <i>(See Veteran Status)</i>	
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	B-36
Acreage	B-37
Age of Structure <i>(See Year Structure Built)</i>	
Agricultural Sales	B-38
Bedrooms	B-38
Boarded-Up Status	B-38
Business on Property	B-38
Condominium Fee	B-39
Condominium Status	B-39
Congregate Housing <i>(See Meals Included in Rent)</i>	
Contract Rent	B-39
Crop Sales <i>(See Agricultural Sales)</i>	
Duration of Vacancy	B-40
Farm Residence	B-40
Gross Rent	B-40
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-41
Homeowner Vacancy Rate <i>(See Vacancy Status)</i>	
House Heating Fuel	B-41
Housing Units <i>(See Living Quarters)</i>	
Insurance for Fire, Hazard, and Flood	B-41
Kitchen Facilities	B-41
Living Quarters	B-36
Meals Included in Rent	B-41
Mobile Home Costs	B-42
Months Vacant <i>(See Duration of Vacancy)</i>	
Mortgage Payment	B-42
Mortgage Status	B-42
Occupied Housing Units <i>(See Living Quarters)</i>	
Owner-Occupied Housing Units <i>(See Tenure)</i>	
Persons in Unit	B-43
Persons Per Room	B-43
Plumbing Facilities	B-43
Poverty Status of Households in 1989	B-43
Real Estate Taxes	B-43
Rental Vacancy Rate <i>(See Vacancy Status)</i>	
Renter-Occupied Housing Units <i>(See Tenure)</i>	
Rooms	B-44
Second or Junior Mortgage Payment	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-45

CONTENTS—Con.

Sewage Disposal	B-45
Source of Water	B-45
Telephone in Housing Unit	B-45
Tenure	B-46
Type of Structure (<i>See Units in Structure</i>)	
Units in Structure	B-46
Usual Home Elsewhere	B-47
Utilities	B-47
Vacancy Status	B-47
Vacant Housing Units (<i>See Living Quarters</i>)	
Value	B-48
Vehicles Available	B-48
Year Householder Moved Into Unit	B-49
Year Structure Built	B-49
DERIVED MEASURES	B-49
Interpolation	B-49
Mean	B-49
Median	B-49
Percentages, Rates, and Ratios	B-50
Quartile	B-50

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Am.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
All other languages	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Other languages (part)	
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa
	Other languages (part)	

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes.

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly under-reported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data	C-1
Editing of Unacceptable Data	C-9
Errors in the Data	C-2
Estimation Procedure	C-5
Sample Design	C-1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$SE_{\hat{X}} \text{ and } SE_{\hat{Y}} \text{ of estimates } \hat{X} \text{ and } \hat{Y}:$$

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.		Renter	
	All Other Housing Units		White Householder
11	1 person in housing unit		Householder of Hispanic origin
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit		Rent
		101	Less than \$100
		102	\$100 to \$199
STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY		103	\$200 to \$299
1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2	104	\$300 to \$399
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2	105	\$400 to \$499
		106	\$500 to \$599
STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE		107	\$600 to \$749
1	Single unit structure	108	\$750 to \$999
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units	109	\$1,000 or more
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units	110	No cash rent
			Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
		111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT			Black Householder
Group	Owner	121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	White Householder		
	Householder of Hispanic Origin		
	Value		Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
1	Less than \$20,000		
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999		
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999		
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999		
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999		
9	\$300,000 or more		
10	Other ¹		Householder of Other Race
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin	181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10		
	Black Householder		Vacant Housing Units
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	1	Vacant for rent
		2	Vacant for sale
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder	3	Other vacant
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder		
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		
	Householder of Other Race		
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Michigan

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.0	1.6	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.4	2.1	1.3	1.1
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.3
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did not use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990

U.S. Census

Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
41	1949	09	1981
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 9 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1 0	9 9 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.
If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.
The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.
If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the town or the nearest town and mark **No**, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes**, **active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes**, **service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay-in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																					
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial																																																																																																																				
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>																																																																																																																								
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">■</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate ■ <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																					
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																					
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino ■ <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino ■ <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																					
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> </table>		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> </table>		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																																																																																																															
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																																																																																																															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																																																																																																						
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																																																																																																						
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																																																																																																															
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																																																																																																															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9																																																																																																						
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																																																																																																						
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																					
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican ■</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																					
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																																																					

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1			
Last name	First name	Middle initial	
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	
<input type="text"/> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		<input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?		b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <input type="text"/> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. <input type="text"/> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <input type="text"/>	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?		(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?	
<input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979		<input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.		15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?	
<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.		b. What is this language?	
<input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college — Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college — Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		<input type="text"/> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)		c. How well does this person speak English?	
<input type="text"/> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		<input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	
		16. When was this person born?	
		<input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	
		17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18	
		b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.	
		<input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1965—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time	
		c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?	
		<input type="text"/> Years	
		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —	
		a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —	
		a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
		If this person is a female —	
		20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.	
		None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
		21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25	
		b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.	
		<input type="text"/> Hours	
		22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?	
		If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.	
		a. Address (Number and street)	
		<input type="text"/> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)	
		b. Name of city, town, or post office	
		<input type="text"/>	
		c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits	
		d. County	
		<input type="text"/>	
		e. State	
		<input type="text"/>	
		f. ZIP Code	
		<input type="text"/>	

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home →
☐ Railroad ☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab ☐ Skip to 28

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle → ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes → \$ _____
☐ No Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes → \$ _____
☐ No Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes → \$ _____
☐ No Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes → \$ _____
☐ No Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes → \$ _____
☐ No Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes → \$ _____
☐ No Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes → \$ _____
☐ No Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ☐ Yes → \$ _____
☐ No Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR \$ _____
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government’s publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau’s Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC’s help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in “2” and “7.” Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly “economic indicators” that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers’ shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
 Sex
 Race
 Age
 Marital status
 Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
 Number of rooms in unit
 Tenure—owned or rented
 Value of home or monthly rent
 Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
 Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
 Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
 Ancestry
 Language spoken at home
 Migration (residence in 1985)
 Disability
 Fertility
 Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
 Occupation, industry, and class of worker
 Place of work and journey to work
 Work experience in 1989
 Income in 1989
 Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
 Number of bedrooms
 Plumbing and kitchen facilities
 Telephone in unit
 Vehicles available
 Heating fuel
 Source of water and method of sewage disposal
 Year structure built
 Condominium status
 Farm residence
 Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³ Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

 **Just Published!**



PART B, GLOSSARY

1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide

electronic media. (The geographic, population, and housing definitions are drawn from appendixes to 1990 census reports and technical documentation.)

Part B, Glossary (1990 CPH-R-1B) is the second part of the 3-part *1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide*. It defines terms used in the census.

• **Geographic** definitions cover specific characteristics of an entity, such as type of geographic code and how boundaries are determined. • **Population** and **housing** definitions identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses. • **Technical** terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on

Previously Published—Part A, TEXT

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide*, Part A, Text an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- **Data products**
- **Geographic terms and products**
- **Where to find assistance**
- **Population and housing concepts**
- **Census procedures**

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

Cut on dotted line

Superintendent of Documents Publications Order Form

Order Processing Code:

***6357**

*Charge your order.
It's Easy!*



P3

To fax your orders (202) 512-2250

☐ **YES**, please send me the following:

_____ copies of **1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide, Part A, Text**, S/N 003-024-08574-7 at \$11.00 each.

_____ copies of **1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide, Part B, Glossary**, S/N 003-024-08679-4 at \$5.50 each.

The total cost of my order is \$ _____. International customers please add 25%. Prices include regular domestic postage and handling and are subject to change.

(Company or Personal Name) (Please type or print)

(Additional address/attention line)

(Street address)

(City, State, ZIP Code)

(Daytime phone including area code)

(Purchase Order No.)

Please Choose Method of Payment:

☐ Check Payable to the Superintendent of Documents

☐ GPO Deposit Account -

☐ VISA or MasterCard Account

(Credit card expiration date)

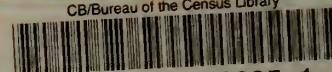
*Thank you for
your order!*

(Authorizing Signature)

1/93

Mail To: New Orders, Superintendent of Documents P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954

CB/Bureau of the Census Library



5 0673 01022295 1